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History of Harrison and Mercer
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HISTORY

OF

HARRISON ^{AND} MERCER COUNTIES

MISSOURI

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT;

TOGETHER WITH

Sundry Personal, Business and Professional Sketches

AND FAMILY RECORDS,

BESIDES A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.
1888.

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PREFACE.

This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; Nebraska, 15,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The southern half of Missouri has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals instead of reveals the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of a historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

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To the county officials of both Harrison and Mercer Counties and their deputies, to whom the publishers are indebted for uniform courtesy and material aid in research, we offer expressions of gratitude; to the gentlemen of the press, our hearty thanks for the unanimity of their endorsement; to the clerks or secretaries of various educational, literary, secret, benevolent, military and municipal bodies, our grateful acknowledgments, and to all the people, to whose cordial and intelligent co-operation the success of this work is due, we express the hope and belief that the history of their county will prove authentic and be acceptable. Much valuable information has been gathered from Hon. D. J. Heaston, to whom, among others, the publishers feel specially indebted. With the assurance that our promises have been more than fulfilled, we tender this fine volume to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

FEBRUARY, 1888.



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PART I.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTORY.

MISSOURI, the eighth State of the Union in size, the seventh in wealth, and the fifth in population and political power, lies in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley. Extending from the thirty-sixth nearly to the forty-first degree of north latitude, it has considerable diversity both of soil and climate.

Its eastern limit is marked from north to south by the great "Father of Waters," and the Missouri washes its western boundary, from the northwest corner southward about 250 miles to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence flows south of east through the heart of the State, and joins its muddy torrent with the waters of the Mississippi.

These two mighty rivers have many tributaries which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for steamboats, keelboats and barges.

The extreme length of the State is 328 miles; the extreme breadth, in the southern part, is 280 miles; and the average breadth 250 miles. Missouri has an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. It has 18,350 more square miles than the State of New York, is nearly nine times the size of Massachusetts, and exceeds in extent all of the New England States combined.

There is no State in the Union which surpasses Missouri in respect to geographical situation and natural resources. Other

NOTE.—In the compilation of the State History the authors consulted, among others, the following authorities: "State Geological Reports;" "Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721;" Stoddard's "Historical Sketches of Louisiana;" Schoolcraft's "Narrative Journal;" Breckenridge; Pike's "Expedition;" Switzler's "History of Missouri;" Bradbury's "Travels;" "Lilliman's Journal;" "American Cyclopaedia;" Beck's "Gazetteer of Indiana and Missouri," 1823; Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," 1837; Shebard's "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri;" Parker's "Missouri As It Is in 1867;" Davis & Durrie's "History of Missouri," 1876.

regions may boast of delightful climate, rich and productive soil, abundant timber, or inexhaustible mineral deposits, but Missouri has all of these. She has more and better iron than England and quite as much coal, while her lead deposits are rivaled by that of no other country of equal area upon the globe.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1880, was 2,168,380, showing an increase of 25.9 per cent within the preceding decade.

GEOLOGY.

The stratified rocks of Missouri may be classified as follows, enumerating them from the surface downward:

I. Quaternary or Post Tertiary.—Alluvium, 30 feet thick. Soils—Pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold or *humus*, bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, stalactites and stalagmites, marls; bottom prairie, 35 feet thick; bluff, 200 feet thick; drift, 155 feet thick.

II. Tertiary.—Clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, fine and coarse sands.

III. Cretaceous.—No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish brown sandy slate, containing quantities of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white siliceous clay, interstratified with white flint, more or less spotted and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple red and blue clays. Entire thickness, 158 feet.

IV. Carboniferous.—Upper carboniferous or coal measures, sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, coals. Lower carboniferous or mountain limestone, upper Archimedes limestone, 200 feet; ferruginous sandstone, 195 feet; middle Archimedes limestone, 50 feet; St. Louis limestone, 250 feet; oölitic limestone, 25 feet; lower Archimedes limestone, 350 feet; encrinital limestone, 500 feet.

V. Devonian.—Chemung group: Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; vermicular sandstone, 75 feet; lithographic limestone, 12.5 feet. Hamilton group: Blue shales, 40 feet; semi-crystalline limestone, 107 feet; Onondaga limestone, Oriskany sandstone.

VI. Silurian.—Upper silurian: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet. Lower silurian: Hudson River group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 350 feet; Black River and Birdseye limestone, 75 feet; first magnesian limestone, 200 feet; saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second magnesian limestone, 230 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth magnesian limestone, 300 feet.

VII. Azoic Rocks.

The Quaternary rocks, the most recent of all the formations, contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time; and their economical value is also greater than that of all the other formations combined. This system comprises the drift and all the deposits above it. There are, within the system, four distinct and strongly defined formations in the State, namely: Alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift.

SOILS.

Soils are a compound of pulverized and decomposed mineral substances, mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and containing all the ingredients necessary to the sustenance of the vegetable kingdom. The soils of Missouri have been produced by the mixing of organic matter with the pulverized marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary deposits which are found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the State, and are of material best designed for their rapid formation. For this cause the soils of the State are marvelously deep and productive, except in a few localities where the materials of the Quaternary strata are very coarse, or entirely wanting.

CLAYS.

Clays are dark, bluish-gray strata, more or less mixed with particles of flint, limestone and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser substances soon subside into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles settle more slowly and form the silico-calcareous

clays of the alluvial bottom. Thus, after each flood, strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and lagoons are filled up.

Then a stratum of *humus*, or decayed vegetable matter, is formed by the decomposition of the annual growth and of the foreign matter which falls into the water, and every succeeding crop of vegetation adds another such stratum. Thus are rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, yielding support to the magnificent forest trees which grow upon the sites of those ancient lakes and morasses. In this manner have been formed the vast, alluvial plains bordering upon the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which comprise about 4,000,000 acres of land, based upon these strata of sand, clays, marls and *humus*. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, rich and light almost beyond comparison, and is constantly increasing by the filling up of lakes and sloughs as above described.

THE BLUFF OR LOESS.

This occurs in the Missouri bluffs forming a belt of several miles in width, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to the northwest corner of the State, where it is found just beneath the soil, and also in the bluffs of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. Thus while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it topographically. The latter is generally a finely comminuted, siliceous marl, of a light, brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil. It is to this formation that the Central Mississippi and Southern Missouri valleys owe their superiority in agriculture. Where it is best developed in Western Missouri the soil is equal to any in the country.

DRIFT.

This formation exists throughout Northern Missouri. The upper members consist of stiff, tenacious, brown, drab and blue clays, often mottled and sometimes containing rounded pebbles,

chiefly of granite rocks. The lower division includes beds of dark blue clay, often hardening on exposure, frequently overlaid and sometimes interstratified with beds and pockets of sand, sometimes inclosing leaves and remains of trees. Good springs originate in these sand beds, and when they are ferruginous the springs are chalybeate.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.

There is a formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sand, extending along the bluffs, and skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The iron ore of these beds is very abundant, and exceedingly valuable. The spathic ore has been found in no other locality in Southeastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The white sand of these beds is available for glass making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The clays are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

CRETACEOUS ROCKS.

These strata are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata, above described as tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonconformably upon these beds. In these so called cretaceous rocks no fossils have been observed.

CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

This system presents two important divisions: The upper carboniferous, or coal measures; and the lower carboniferous or mountain limestone.

The coal measures, as seen by the table, are composed of numerous strata of sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. About 2,000 feet of these coal measures have been found to contain numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good, workable coal. Investigation shows

a greater downward thickness of the coal formation in Southwest Missouri, including beds whose position is probably below those of the northern part of the State. These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than 27,000 square miles in Missouri alone.

The geological map of the State shows that if a line were roughly drawn from Clark County on the northeast to Jasper County in the southwest, most of the counties northwest of this line, together with Audrain, Howard and Boone, would be included in the coal measure. There are also extensive coal beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties.

The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the world, including besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, 10,000 in Nebraska; 12,000 in Kansas; 20,000 in Iowa, and 30,000 in Illinois; making a total of about 100,000 square miles.

The fossils of the coal measure are numerous, and distinct from those of any other formation. This latter fact has led to the discovery of the existence of coal measures and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where it had been supposed that no coal measures and no coal existed.

Of the lower carboniferous rocks, the upper Archimedes limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County.

The ferruginous sandstone is generally found along the eastern and southern limit of the coal fields, passing beneath the coal formation on the west. It varies from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. In Callaway it occurs both as a pure white sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone, and a conglomerate. In Pettis and Howard Counties we find it a coarse, whitish sandstone. In Cedar, Dade and Lawrence a very ferruginous sandstone, often containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In Newton County it occurs in useful flaglike layers.

The St. Louis limestone, next in descending order, forms the entire group of limestone at St. Louis, where it is well marked and of greater thickness than seen elsewhere in this State. It is more often fine grained, compact or sub-crystalline, sometimes inclosing numerous chert concretions, and the beds are often separated by thin, green shale beds.

Its stratigraphical position is between the ferruginous sand-

stone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but, as has been said, attains its greatest development at St. Louis—hence its name.

The most characteristic fossils yet described are *palæchinus multipora*, *lithostrotion canadense*, *Echinocrinus nereis*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus* and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The lower Archimedes limestone includes the "arenaceous bed," the "Warsaw or second Archimedes limestone," the magnesian limestone, the "Geode bed," the "Keokuk or lower Archimedes limestone" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri; which last, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than to the encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, except, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our northeastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds," and the magnesian limestone are well developed.

This formation extends from the northeastern part of the State to the southwest, in an irregular belt, skirting the eastern border of the ferruginous sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of Southwestern Missouri are partly in this formation, these mines occupying an area of more than one hundred square miles, in Jasper, Newton, and the adjoining counties.

The upper beds of encrinital limestone are gray and cherty. The top beds in St. Charles County include seventeen feet of thin chert beds with alternate layers of red clay. The middle beds are generally gray and coarse, the lower ones gray and brown with some buff beds.

Crinoid stems are common in nearly all the beds, hence it has been appropriately termed encrinital limestone.

The lower beds often abound in well preserved *crinoidæ*. This rock occurs at Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and is well exposed in most of the counties on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, and from the western part of St. Charles to Howard County. South of the Missouri River and along its southwest outcrop it is not generally well developed.

In Green County it is quite cavernous. It has not been recognized east of Illinois, and is not separated from other carboniferous stones of Tennessee.

DEVONIAN ROCKS.

The devonian rocks occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

In the Chemung group, the Chouteau limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

Immediately under the encrinital limestone, at the top of the formation, there are forty or fifty feet of brownish gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone in thick beds, which contain scattered masses of white or transparent calcareous spar.

The upper division of the Chouteau limestone passes down into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are considerably irregular and broken. In the northeastern part of the State, the Chouteau limestone is represented only by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the encrinital limestone.

THE VERMICULAR SANDSTONE AND SHALES.

The sandstones of this division are generally soft and calcareous. They are easily recognized, being ramified by irregular windings throughout, resembling the borings of worms. This formation attains a thickness of seventy five feet near Louisiana in Pike County. It is seen in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Cedar and Greene.

The lithographic limestone is a fine grained, compact limestone, breaking with a free conchoidal fracture into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives out, when struck with the hammer, a sharp, ringing sound, and is therefore called "pot metal" in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from two to sixteen inches in thickness, and often presents, as in the mural bluffs at Louisiana on the Mississippi, all the regularity of masonry.

Where elsewhere seen, it somewhat resembles the upper beds

of the group. At Taborville, St. Clair County, it is of a salmon drab color, occurring in thick beds having an open texture, and contains a characteristic fossil—*Pentremites Rœmeri*. This limestone is found in Pike, Ralls, St. Clair, Cedar and Greene Counties.

THE HAMILTON GROUP.

This is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 107 feet of semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania*, *Callitelles*, *Phacops bufo*, *Spirifer mucronatus*, *S. sculptilis*, *S. Congesta*, *Chonetes carinata* and *Favosites basaltica*. The Hamilton group is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Cole and probably Moniteau; also in Perry and Ste. Genevieve.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.

This formation is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula*, *reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Chonetes nana*, *Productus subaculeatus*, *Spirifer euruteines*, *Phacops bufo*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Emmonsia hemispherica*, and a *Pentamerus* like *galeatus*. Generally it is coarse, gray and crystalline; often somewhat compact, bluish and concretionary, having cavities filled with green matter or calspar; occasionally it is a white saccharoidal sandstone; in a few localities a soft, brown sandstone, and at Louisiana a pure white oölite.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

In spite of its name, this is a light gray limestone, containing the *Spirifer arenosa*, *Leptoma depressa*, and several new species of *Spirifer*, *Chonetes*, *Illoenus* and *Lichas*.

SILURIAN ROCKS.

This system is divided into the upper and lower silurian. Of the former are the following: The lower Helderberg group, which is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates. The Cape Girardeau limestone, found on the Mississippi River, about a mile above Cape Girardeau, a compact, bluish gray, frangible limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings.

There are at least ten formations belonging to the lower silurian series. There are three distinct formations of the Hudson River group, as follows: First—Immediately below the oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below St. Louis, there are forty feet of blue, gray and brown argillaceous, magnesian limestone. Above, these shales are in thick beds, showing a dull, conchoidal fracture. Below, the division becomes more argillaceous, and has thin beds of bluish-gray crystalline limestone. Second—Three and one-half miles northwest of Louisiana, on the Grassy River, some sixty feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. Third—Under the last named division are, perhaps, twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone resembling that in the first division, and interstratified with blue shales. These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed, and they extend to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper portion of this formation comprises thick beds of compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, abounding in irregular cavities, filled with a greenish substance. The lower beds abound in irregular cylindrical pieces, which quickly decompose upon exposure to the air, and leave the rocks perforated with irregular holes, resembling those made in timber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County. They are about seventy-five feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff crystalline magnesian limestone, containing brown, earthy portions, which quickly crumble on exposure to the elements. The bluffs on Salt River are an example of these strata. The lowest part of the Trenton limestone is composed of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with soft, earthy, magnesian beds of a light buff and drab color. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes develop a beautiful white crystalline marble, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe.

The Black River and Birdseye limestones are often in even

layers; the lower beds have sometimes mottled drab and reddish shades, often affording a pretty marble. Near the base this rock is often traversed by vermicular cavities and cells. These may be seen from Cape Girardeau to Lincoln, and in St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery Counties, thinning out in the latter.

The First Magnesian Limestone is generally a buff, open-textured, thick and even bedded limestone, breaking readily under the hammer, and affording a useful building rock. Shumard estimated its thickness in Ste. Genevieve County to be about 150 feet. In Warren County, in North Missouri, it is seventy feet thick. It is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Boone. Southwesterly, it is not well marked—indeed it seems to be absent in some counties where, in regular sequence, it should be found. It occurs in Franklin, St. Louis, and southwardly to Cape Girardeau County.

Saccharoidal Sandstone is usually a bed of white friable sandstone, sometimes slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. The formation is well developed in Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. Besides the above, it is also developed in a more attenuated form, in Callaway, Osage, Cole, Moniteau and Boone. This sandstone is probably destined to be one of the most useful rocks found in Missouri. It is generally of a very white color, and the purest sandstone found in the State, and is suitable for making the finest glassware. Its great thickness makes it inexhaustible. In St. Charles and Warren Counties it is 133 feet thick, and in Southeast Missouri over 100 feet thick.

The Second Magnesian Limestone occurs in all the river counties south of Pike as far as the swamps of Southeast Missouri, and is more often the surface rock in all the counties south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, to within fifty miles of the western line of the State. It is generally composed of beds of earthy magnesian limestone, interstratified with shale beds and layers of white chert, with occasionally thin strata of white sandstone, and, near the lower part, thick cellular silico-magnesian limestone beds. The layers are more often of irregular thickness and not

very useful for building purposes. It is often a lead-bearing rock, and most of the lead of Cole County occurs in it. It is from 175 to 200 feet thick.

The second sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish brown, fine-grained sandstone, distinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from two to eighteen inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often composed of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz.

The Third Magnesian Limestone.—This also is an important member, occurring in nearly all the counties of Southern Missouri. It is generally a thick-bedded, coarsely crystalline bluish gray, or flesh-colored magnesian limestone, with occasional thick chert beds. It is the chief lead-bearing rock of Southeast and Southern Missouri. In some counties it is as much as 300 feet thick.

The Third Sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly-cohering, transparent globular and angular particles of silex. It shows but little appearance of stratification.

The Fourth Magnesian Limestone.—This formation presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any other of the magnesian limestones. It is ordinarily a coarse-grained, crystalline magnesian limestone, grayish-buff in color, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated, siliceous matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niagara and Osage Rivers.

This magnesian limestone series is very interesting, both from a scientific and an economical standpoint. It covers a large part of Southern and Southeastern Missouri, is remarkable for its numerous and important caves and springs, and comprises nearly all the vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, the limonite ores of iron, and nearly all the marble beds of the State. The lower part of the first magnesian limestone, the saccharoidal sandstone, the second magnesian limestone, the second sandstone, and the upper part of the third magnesian limestone be-

long, without doubt, to the age of the calciferous sand rock; but the remainder of the series to the Potsdam sandstone.

AZOIC ROCKS.

Below the rocks of the silurian system there is a series of siliceous and other slates, which present no remains of organic life; we therefore refer them to the Azoic age of the geologist. They contain some of the beds of specular iron. In Pilot Knob we have a good exposition of these Azoic strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

Aside from the stratified rocks of Missouri, there is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. Francois, Iron, Dent and the neighboring counties, which are composed of granite, porphyry, diorite and greenstone. These igneous and metamorphic rocks contain some of those remarkable beds of specular iron, of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

When the continent of North America began to emerge from the primeval ocean, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain and the neighboring heights were among the first bodies of land that reared themselves above the surrounding waters. When Pilot Knob thus grew into an island, it stood alone in the ocean waste, except that to the northwest the Black Hills, to the northeast a part of the Alleghany system, and to the southwest a small cluster of rocks lifted their heads out of the flood. These islands were formed in the Azoic seas by mighty internal convulsions that forced up the porphyry and granite, the slates and iron beds of the great ore mountains of Missouri.

COAL.

The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, including about 160 square miles in St. Louis County, eight square miles in St. Charles, and some important outliers and pockets, which are mainly $\frac{1}{2}$ cannel coal, in Lincoln,

Warren and Callaway Counties. This area includes about 8,400 square miles of upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles of exposed middle, and about 14,600 square miles of exposed lower measures.

The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, including two seams of one foot each in thickness, the others being thin seams or streaks.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams of twenty-one and twenty-four inches, one other of one foot, that is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams.

The lower measures contain about five workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and one half feet, thin seams varying from six to eleven inches, and several minor seams and streaks, in all, thirteen feet, six inches of coal. We therefore have in Missouri, a total aggregate of twenty-four feet, six inches of coal. The thinner seams are not often mined, except in localities distant from railroad transportation.

All beds over eighteen inches thick are workable coals. The area where such may be reached within 200 feet from the surface is about 7,000 square miles. Most of the State underlain by the coal measure is rich farming land. That underlain by the upper measure includes the richest, which is equal to any upon the globe. The southeastern boundary of the coal measure has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper Counties into the Indian Territory, and every county on the northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Great quantities exist in Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, Cass, Chariton, Howard, Putnam and Audrain. Outside the coal fields, as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway. In 1865 Prof. Swallow estimated the amount of good available coal in the State, at 134,000,000,000 tons. Since then numerous other developments have been made, and that estimate is found to be far too small.

LEAD.

This mineral occurs in lodes, veins and disseminations, which are, as yet, only partially determined. Enough, however, is known of the number, extent, dip and thickness of these deposits to show that their range and richness exceed those of any other lead-bearing region in the world.

Galena occurs in this State in ferruginous clay, that becomes jointed, or separates into distinct masses, quite regular in form, when taken out and partially dried; also in regular cubes, in gravel beds, or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the lower silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugals, Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

THE SOUTHEAST LEAD DISTRICT.

The Mine La Motte region was discovered about 1720 by La Motte and Renault. It was not, however, until this territory was ceded to Spain that any considerable mining for lead was done in this part of Missouri. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft; and, after taking out large quantities of lead, erected, in 1789, the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In all this region are found crystallized cubes of galena in the tallow clay, occurring as float. In Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron; sometimes lying in small cavities or pockets.

The Virginia mine in Franklin County has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

At the Webster mines, the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Valle mines silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The

Mammoth mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom was mixed with clay and baryta.

The Frumet or Einstein mines are the most productive ever opened in Jefferson County, and yield also large quantities of zinc ore. There are other valuable mines, in some of which silver has been found.

In Washington County lead mining has been carried on uninterruptedly for a greater length of time, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State.

In St. Francois County, lead deposits are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel. These mines formerly produced many millions of pounds, but have not been extensively worked for many years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. There is lead in several locations in Iron County. In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties lead has been found.

Ste. Genevieve has a deposit of lead known as the Avon mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting have been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western part of Cape Girardeau County.

In the region above described at least 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory galena can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated condition.

The Central Lead district comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage. During later years the lead development of Cole County has been more to the northwestern corner, passing into Moniteau and Cooper Counties. In the former several valuable mines have been opened.

The West diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Lead has been found

in several places in Cooper and Osage Counties. The later discoveries in that vicinity, although not yet fully developed, give promise of great richness.

Camden County possesses considerable deposits of lead; a number of mines have been successfully worked, and, as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore.

Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River. On the Gravois, Big Saline, Little Saline and Bush Creeks, and the Fox, Walker, Mount Pleasant and Saline Diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany mines. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as clay, mineral, "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are, or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri.

The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan County have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the northwestern part are several well known lodes. We can not even name the hundreds of places in the county where lead is found in paying quantities. There seems to be a region, covering 200 square miles, entirely underlaid by lead. These wonderful deposits are as yet but partially worked.

The Southern Lead Region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region are only partially developed. In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number of lead deposits; one about eleven miles from Lebanon, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone. In the southwestern part of Texas County, along the headwaters of the Gasconade River, there are considerable deposits of lead ore. Wright County has a number of lead

mines almost unworked, which are situated in the southeastern part of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena. Ozark and Christian Counties have a number of lead deposits, zinc being invariably found in connection.

The Western Lead District comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties. In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on, the larger deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern part of the county and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float," and in the rock formation. The more prominent lodes are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer and more fully developed than any other in this district. Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, and float lead has been found in various localities in Polk. In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone, and in the ferruginous clay, with chert, conglomerate and gravel. Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony. Galena is found in the clay and gravel. In Dade County a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the southeastern corner of the county.

The Southwest Lead District of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry and McDonald. The two counties first named produce more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well boast their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth. The lead mining resources of Jasper and Newton Counties are simply inexhaustible, and new and rich deposits are continually being found. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly, smelted lead, merchandise and liquor were the principal return to the miner for his labor, as the distance from market and the general condition of the country precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor, and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public as one of the

most wonderful mining districts of the world. The total production of lead in Jasper County for the centennial year was, according to the estimates of the best authorities, over half the entire lead production of the State, and more than the entire lead production of any other State in the Union. Later statistics show a steady and rapid increase in the yield of these mines.

One fact, worthy of notice, is, that Jasper County, the greatest lead producing county of the greatest lead producing State, raises every year, upon her farms, products of more value than the lead dug in any one year from her mines.

IRON.

In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron, there is, perhaps, more capital invested and more labor employed than in all the other metal industries of our State combined.

There are three principal and important iron regions in Missouri, namely:

The Eastern Region, composed of the southeastern limonite district, and the Iron Mountain specular ore district.

The Central Region, containing principally specular ores.

The Western or Osage Region, with its limonites and red hematites.

These three principal regions combined form a broad ore belt running across the State from the Mississippi to the Osage, in a direction about parallel to the course of the Mississippi River from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines. The specular ores occupy the middle portion of this belt, the limonites both ends of it. The latter are besides spread over the whole southern half of the State, while these sub-carboniferous hematites occur only along the southern border of the North Missouri coal field, having thus an independent distribution, and being principally represented in Callaway, St. Clair and Henry Counties.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass

down through the porphyry and granite to the source of their existence. The region about is covered with the ore debris. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic. The streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses the hardness of 6. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of this specular and micaceous is a dark red; the hardness is about 5, with from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore that we have.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, and with a hardness representing 6, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives from 53 to 60 per cent metallic iron, and is almost free from deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, containing only about from 5 to 12 per cent of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here.

The Scotia Iron Banks, located on the Meramec River, in Crawford County, are most remarkable formations. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel gray color, with a metallic luster. The crystals are fine, and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of boulders, sometimes small and sometimes

of immense size, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The hardness of this ore is about 6; the soft red ore, in which it occurs, not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In these banks there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives from 58 to 69 per cent metallic iron.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly forty acres. The second sandstone is the country rock and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation determining more than thirty feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid, close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show nearly as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. This is the largest specular iron deposit, with the exception of Iron Mountain, that is known in the State.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in Missouri are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbense there are thirteen exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a large body of red and specular ore. The red hematite, however, predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposits in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found to work well with the hard specular and ores of the siliceous character, like Pilot Knob.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, also in Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise. There are similar banks in the northern part of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede.

In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks. In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Callaway Counties there are very extensive banks of the same kind. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found.

In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Green Counties, large limonite beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is impossible, in the brief space at our command, to describe the number of banks, rich in iron ore, which are situated in the above and other counties of our State; but a glance at the tables found in the works of prominent geologists of the State, will give some idea of the resources of Missouri as an iron producing region.

ZINC.

The ores of zinc in Missouri are almost as numerous as those of lead. They are distributed throughout almost all the geological strata, and scattered through nearly every mineral district; but the principal supply of the metal for commercial purposes is obtained from a very few ores, the more important of which are zinc blende (sulphuret of zinc), the silicate of zinc and the carbonate of zinc, and these are furnished by a comparatively few localities.

In reference to their geological position, the ores are in two classes: The first class includes all zinc ores which occur in the regular veins of the older rocks, and hence are associated with other metalliferous ores. The second mode of occurrence, and the ore by far of paramount importance in Missouri, is that of the third magnesian limestone of the lower silurian series, where

it usually occurs in association with galena in the cave formation.

Zinc blende abounds at Granby and Joplin, and is found at many other mines of the southwest. It also occurs at the lead mines of Franklin and Washington Counties, and at some other points in Southeast Missouri.

The pockets of coal in Central Missouri nearly all contain zinc blende. The lead mines of the same section also sometimes carry it.

There are quantities of silicate of zinc at Granby and Joplin, and the ore is found at most of the lead mines of the southwest, and occasionally in Central and Southeast Missouri. Carbonate of zinc occurs at Granby, Joplin, Minersville and Valle's mines. It is in the Granby, Joplin and Valle mining districts that zinc ore is principally worked.

COPPER.

Several varieties of copper ore exist in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, but the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These ores abound at Mine La Motte and the old copper mines in Madison County, and are also found at the St. Joseph mines.

Sulphuret of nickel, in beautiful hair-like crystals, is found in the limestone at St. Louis, occupying drusy cavities, resting on calcite or fluor spar.

MANGANESE.

The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Silver occurs to a limited extent in nearly all the lead mines in the State. Gold, though found in small quantities, has never been profitably worked in any part of Missouri.

MARBLE.

Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and are an important item in the resources of the State.

Fort Scott marble is a hard, black, fine-grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the coal measures, and is common in the western part of Vernon County.

There are several beds of fine marbles in the St. Louis limestone, of St. Louis County.

The fourth division of encrinital limestone is a white, coarse-grained crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County.

The lithographic limestone furnishes a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that contrasts finely with white varieties in tessellated pavements.

The Cooper marble of the devonian limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine compact base. It exists in great quantities in some localities of Cooper and Marion Counties, and is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are extensive beds of fine, variegated marbles in the upper silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton limestone, located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

In the magnesian limestone series there are several beds of very excellent marble. Near Ironton there are beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. In the third magnesian limestone, on the Niangua, is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is twenty feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance.

There are numerous other beds in the magnesian limestones, some of which are white and others so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias.

The Ozark marbles are well known, some of them having been used to ornament the Capitol at Washington. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of the beautiful variegated marbles.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In its pure white form, this mineral is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestone of the lower silurian rocks. It is utilized as a pigment in connection with lead, and may be made valuable for the same purpose in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints.

CLAYS. 1349196

Fire clays, possessing refractory qualities, suitable for making fire brick, occur beneath most of the thicker coal seams.

Potter's clay is abundant, especially among the coal measure clays. It is also sometimes found associated with the lower carboniferous rocks.

Kaolin is only found in Southeast Missouri, where porphyries or granites prevail.

Brick clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards all along our large rivers. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

CAVES, ETC.

There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State. Hannibal Cave, situated one mile below the city of Hannibal, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges, which are at right angles with the river. The antechamber is about eight feet high and fifteen feet long. This

descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue, and through the latter to Altar Chamber. This is a ferruginous limestone formation, and crystal quartz, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound. Stalactites and stalagmites are continually forming by limestone percolations. In Bat Avenue Chamber the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters, like swarms of bees, some of them fifteen inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over sixteen feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the largest division of the cave. It contains a spring, and a deep pool, in which are found the wonderful eyeless fish. The Devil's Hall, Alligator Rock, Elephant's Head, two natural wells filled with limpid water, Table Rock, and numbers of other curiosities, will amply repay the tourist for his exploration.

Cliff Cave, thirteen miles below St. Louis, has been utilized by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar.

There are several caves in Miller County, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about twenty-five feet square, and is situated thirty or forty feet above the river, in a solid limestone bluff. During the civil war it was used as a retreat by the bandit, Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of strange and fantastic appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torchlight is weird and solemn.

Phelps County contains several interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Freide's Cave, about nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. The Stalactite Chamber is a beautiful apartment 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width, and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

There are also caves in Christian County. The principal one is two and a half miles northeast of Ozark. Its entrance is

through a rock arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave.

About twelve miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill, is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites.

In Stone County at least twenty-five caves have been explored and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About two and a half miles above this is a smaller one of great beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalactites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like luster. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. The sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one.

A cave about twelve miles from Galena is well known among curiosity seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the center of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling; stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grand arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the gnome king, and all the genii of the subterranean world. One can not but think of the Inferno, as, wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

Knox Cave, in Green County, about seven miles northwest of Springfield, is of large dimensions, and hung in some parts with the most beautiful stalactites.

Fisher's Cave, six miles southeast of Springfield, is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade, which were once profitably worked. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered, it was not unusual to find in them stone-axes and hammers which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

There are numerous caves in Perry County, two of which penetrate beneath Perryville.

Connor's Cave, seven miles southeast of Columbia, has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

There are extensive and beautiful caves in Texas, Webster, Lawrence, Laclede, Oregon and several other counties.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Salt springs are exceedingly abundant in the central part of the State. They discharge vast quantities of brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent.

Sulphur Springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are similar sulphur springs in other parts of the State.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most common, and several of these are quite celebrated for their medicinal properties.

Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus, are perhaps the most noted of the kind in the State. The Sweet Springs flow from cavities in the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. The hill is here forty-seven feet high above water in the Blackwater, spreading out at the back in a flat table-land. The spring itself is about twenty-feet above the river, and has a sweetish alkaline taste. It is useful as a promoter of general good health, and is much resorted to at the proper season. The water is used for ordinary cooking and drinking purposes, except for making tea.

Petroleum Springs.—These are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil is the most common. It is impossible to tell whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities, but there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURING.

The State of Missouri presents every facility for extensive and successful manufacturing; abundant timber of the best quality, exhaustless deposits of coal, iron, lead, zinc, marble and granite, unmeasured water power, distributed over the State, a home market among an industrious and wealth-accumulating people, and a system of navigable rivers and railway trunk line and branches, that permeate, not only the State, but reach out in direct lines from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean.

Of the manufacturing in Missouri over three-quarters of the whole is done in St. Louis, which produced in 1880, \$114,333,375 worth of manufactured articles, thus placing her as the sixth manufacturing city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Cape Girardeau, Platte, Boone, Lafayette, followed by Macon, Clay, Phelps, St. Francois, Washington and Lewis.

The subjoined table, arranged from the tenth United States census, will give the reader a comprehensive view of the pres-

ent state of manufacturing in Missouri, and its variation during recent years.

Year.	No. Es- tablish- ments.	Capital.	Average Number of Hands Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males Above 16 Years.	Females Above 15 Years.	Children and Youths.			
1850	2,923	\$ 8,576,607	14,880	928		\$ 4,692,648	\$ 12,798,351	\$ 24,324,418
1860	3,157	20,034,220	18,628	1,053		6,669,916	23,849,941	41,782,731
1870	11,871	80,257,244	55,904	3,884	5,566	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,213,429
1880	8,592	72,507,844	54,200	5,474	4,321	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,386,205

The products of the principal lines of manufacturing interests, for the year 1880, are as follows: flouring and grist mills, \$32,438,831; slaughtering and meat packing, \$14,628,630; tobacco, \$6,810,719; iron, steel, etc., \$5,154,090; liquors, distilled and malt, \$5,575,607; clothing, \$4,409,376; lumber, \$6,533,253; bagging and bags, \$2,597,395; saddlery and harness, \$3,976,175; oil, \$851,000; foundry and machine shop products, \$6,798,832; printing and publishing, \$4,452,962; sugar and molasses, \$4,475,740; boots and shoes, \$1,982,993; furniture, \$2,380,562; paints, \$2,825,860; carriages and wagons, \$2,483,738; marble and stone works, \$1,003,544; bakery products, \$3,250,192; brick and tile, \$1,602,522; tinware, copper ware and sheet-iron ware, \$1,687,320; sash, doors and blinds, \$1,232,670; cooperage, \$1,904,822; agricultural implements, \$1,141,822; patent medicines, \$1,197,090; soap and candles, \$1,704,194; confectionery, \$1,247,235; drugs and chemicals, \$1,220,211; gold and silver reduced and refined, \$4,158,606.

These, together with all other mechanical industries, aggregate \$165,386,205.

RAILROADS.

Since 1852, when railroad building began in Missouri, between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of track have been laid. Additional roads are now in process of construction, and many others in contemplation. The State is well supplied with railroads which tread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than \$100,000,000, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are in operation in the State are as follows:

The Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the Wabash Western Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

STEAM CRAFT.

In 1880 there were 167 steam crafts owned in Missouri, including sixty passenger steamers, thirty-seven ferry-boats, thirteen freight steamers, forty-six tow boats and eleven yachts. Their combined tonnage was 60,873.50; their total value, \$2,098,800; their crews numbered 2,733 persons, whose wages amounted to \$1,423,375, or an average of \$281.13 to each person during the season; the number of passengers carried was 642,303; the freight in tons 2,556,815; coal used for fuel, 399,659 tons; wood used for fuel, 25,085 cords; gross earnings of all the steam crafts, \$5,560,949.

WEALTH.

The total valuation of Missouri real estate and personal property, according to the census of 1880, was \$532,795,801; of which her real estate was valued at \$381,985,112, and her personal property at \$150,810,689. At that time the bonded debt of the State was \$55,446,001; the floating debt, \$2,722,941; the gross debt, \$58,168,942; the sinking fund, \$681,558, and the net debt, \$57,487,384.

THE INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos, it was with no expectation of finding a new continent, but with the hope of discovering a direct western route to those far-famed Indies whose fabulous riches were the unfailing theme of travelers and geographers. Even to the day of his death the illustrious explorer had no suspicion of having discovered other than the remote islands and shores of the old world, and, accordingly, he called all the inhabitants of the mysterious country "Indians" — a name which has not only outlasted the error of early navigators, but is destined to cling to this unhappy race as long as a vestige of it remains. Whence they came, and to what other family of the earth they are allied, or whether they were originally created a distinct people in the forest wilds of America, have been questions much mooted among the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that the Indians are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring's Strait, and this, doubtless, is the true theory.

The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs and the Foxes.

OTHER RACES.

The ancient cities of Central America, judging from their magnificent ruins, consisting of broken columns, fallen arches and the crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which, in some places, bestrew the ground for miles, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state are considered, something can be conceived of their antiquity. These edifices must have been old before many of the ancient cities of the Orient were built, and they point, without doubt, to a civilization at once considerably advanced and very far removed from the present.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Of a much less degree of culture, but reaching back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind no vestige of tradition, the Mound-Builders present themselves to the archæologist as a half-civilized people who once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the country now included in the United States. This pre-historic race has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that—despite several adverse theories—they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America. Upon making excavations in these mounds, human skeletons were found with skulls differing from those of the Indians, together with pottery and various ornaments and utensils, showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively nude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote. Their axes were of stone, their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west, and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than is generally supposed,

from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all the water courses, that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such positions as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient *tumuli*, or in close proximity thereto.

St. Louis was originally known as the "Mound City," from the extent and variety of the curious monuments found there, and although these, as well as numbers of others scattered over various parts of the State, have been defaced or entirely obliterated, Missouri still presents an unusually fruitful field of investigation to the archæologist. This is particularly true of the southeastern counties, especially in the region of New Madrid.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley, says: "I have sometimes been induced to think, that, at the period when they were constructed, there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORERS.

Ferdinand De Soto, a Spanish cavalier, who had been associated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, but whose ambition and cupidity were only increased by his success in that country, determined to possess himself also of the boundless wealth reputed to lie hidden in the mines of Florida. Undismayed by the fate of other adventurers, he equipped at his own expense a band of 700 men, or more, and landed in Tampa Bay, in the spring of 1539. Thence, in spite of hostile Indians, he forced his way to the northwest, and, although not finding gold or precious stones, he made himself immortal as the discoverer, in 1541, of the Mississippi River. The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis. There he constructed boats, and, after crossing the stream, proceeded up its west bank, and made his way into the re-

gion now known as New Madrid, in Missouri. At this point therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of Missouri. In 1542, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, De Soto died, and those of his followers who remained, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians should discover his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes. The design of the expedition had been conquest as a means of acquiring gold, and it left behind no traces of civilization.

MARQUETTE.

While Spain had turned her attention to the conquest of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Florida, and English colonists had made feeble beginnings in Virginia and New England, the French, advancing still farther north, had possessed themselves of the St. Lawrence River, and were fast pushing their way into the interior by way of the great lakes. Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, belonging to an ancient family of France, arrived in Canada at a time when the public mind was much exercised upon the subject of exploring the Mississippi River. A plan of operations was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet, a native of Canada, joined Father Marquette at the Jesuit mission on the Straits of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to re-discover the great river. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines ("Mascoutens") and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. Procuring guides they proceeded up the river. Arriving at a portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the latter stream, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also rep-

resented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. The explorers proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, with joy inexpressible, pushed their frail barks out on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, 132 years after its first discovery by De Soto. Journeying down the mysterious stream, which Marquette named the "Conception," they passed the mouth of the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, landing at various places, and, after proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan, and entered Green Bay in September of the same year, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles in a little more than four months.

LA SALLE.

About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, set about discovering a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that time generally coinciding in the belief that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. He was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined in his enterprise by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar of a bold and ambitious disposition. After various hindrances and perils, they arrived at the present site of Peoria on the Illinois River, where they built a fort, which, on account of their many vicissitudes, they named Creve Coeur, or Broken Heart. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover, if possible, the source of the Mississippi; La Salle, after visiting Canada, to perfect his arrangements, descending that river in search of its mouth, and Tonti remaining at Creve Coeur in command of men and supplies left at that point. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in February, 1682, and, on the 5th of April following, passed safely through one of the three channels by which the latter stream discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Three days afterward, with the most imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it

Louisiana. The region thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and, comprising rather indefinite limits, included the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

La Salle subsequently returned to Canada, thence to France, and led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of entering the Mississippi at its mouth, and establishing settlements in Louisiana. Being unable to find the mouth of the river, he landed upon the coast of Texas, and, after some fruitless wanderings, was shot by one of his own disaffected followers. However, he had effectually opened the way for the French occupancy of the Mississippi Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Within a few years after the death of La Salle forts and colonies were located at Biloxi Bay, Mobile, Natchez, New Orleans and other points farther north. It is a fact worthy of notice that the first French settlements, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined entirely to the eastern bank of the river. It was not until 1705 that the Missouri River was explored as far as the mouth of the Kansas.

In 1720 Renault, the son of a French iron founder, came to Louisiana for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He brought with him from France 200 miners and artificers, and purchased 500 slaves at the island of St. Domingo. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, he established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the stream. From this point he dispatched miners to "prospect" for the precious metals, and they crossed the river to the west bank, and explored what is now Ste. Genevieve County. Although Renault failed to discover either gold or silver, he found lead ore in great abundance, and having built rude furnaces for smelting it, conveyed it on pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence by boat to New Orleans and France.

The date of the actual settlement of Ste. Genevieve is disputed by historians, though all agree that it was the first in the State of Missouri. There is some evidence to support the theory

that there might have been inhabitants at this place as early as 1735. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk had already been introduced into the southern part of the province of Louisiana, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and the culture of wheat was commenced in Illinois. In the meantime the French were firmly establishing their power in the Northwest. By the middle of the eighteenth century (1750) they had control of all the water routes leading from the great lakes to the valley of the Mississippi. They had more than sixty military stations from Lake Ontario by way of Green Bay and the Illinois River, the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The French had formed the grand design of establishing a magnificent empire in the interior of the continent, which should have abundant and uninterrupted intercourse with the outside world by means of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. The English, whose colonies were scattered up and down on the Atlantic coast, claimed the right to extend their possessions as far westward as they chose. As long as the latter nation confined itself to the eastern part of the country there was little reason for controversy. As soon, however, as the English became acquainted with the beautiful and fertile Mississippi Valley, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French, besides establishing numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, in order to confirm their claims to jurisdiction over the country, had carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much

longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped with arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, to demand an explanation. This resolution brought into the history of our country, for the first time, the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle could not, however, be averted by diplomacy. It commenced, continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on October 10, 1765, the ensign of France was displaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French, and was then the best built and most convenient fort in North America. In subsequent years the Mississippi reached and undermined its west wall; the inhabitants of Kaskaskia carried away much of the remaining portions for building material, and at the present day nothing remains of it but a ruin in the midst of a dense forest.

Although, as has been already seen, Fort Chartres was not occupied by the English until 1765, the treaty which terminated what is known as the French and Indian War had been arranged late in 1762. According to its stipulations France ceded to England all of her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all that part of the province of Louisiana lying west of the same, which, although really belonging to Spain, remained under French laws and jurisdiction until 1768.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

In the year 1762 M. D'Abadie, who was at that time director general and civil and military commandant of Louisiana, granted to a certain company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and indeed of the whole northwest, for a term of eight years. At the head of this company was M.

Pierre Laclede Liguist, Laclede as he is generally known, a man of ability, foresight and experience. He left New Orleans in August, 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following November. It will be remembered that all the French settlements except that at Ste. Genevieve were on the east side of the river, and consequently included in the territory ceded to England. At the one small village west of the Mississippi there was no building large enough to contain one quarter of M. Laclede's merchandise. M. De Neyon, the commandant at Fort Chartres, hearing of Laclede's dilemma, offered him room for his goods until the occupation of the fort by the English. Laclede readily availed himself of this generous offer and repaired to Fort Chartres, where he deposited his effects, and then turned his attention to finding a site, near the Missouri River, suitable for his enterprise. Ste. Genevieve he rejected both on account of its distance from that stream and its unhealthful situation. Accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen named August Chouteau, he explored the region thoroughly and fixed upon the place of his settlement. Upon returning to the fort, he assured De Neyon and his officers that he had found a situation where he would form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, "one of the finest cities of America." Thus readily did his sagacious mind appreciate the advantages of this location. Navigation being open, early in the February of 1764 Laclede sent thirty men in charge of Chouteau to the place designated, with orders to clear the land, build a large shed to shelter the tools and provisions, and also erect some small cabins for the men. On the 14th of February the work was commenced. Early in April, Laclede himself arrived, chose the place for his own house, laid out a plan for his village and named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, not knowing that the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastened back to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was daily expected.

When, in 1765, Capt. Sterling in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took possession of the fort, St. Ange, French commandant at the time, removed with his officers and men to St. Louis, which was recognized as the capital of Upper Louisiana. M. D'Abadie had died, and

M. Aubry was acting governor at New Orleans. Receiving, probably, the sanction of this latter gentleman, St. Ange at once assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, and so liberal was the spirit in which he conducted affairs that a stream of immigration soon set in from Canada and Lower Louisiana.

DEATH OF PONTIAC.

At the time of the founding of St. Louis, the Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, was in the enjoyment of his greatest fame. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, he had allied himself with the former country, which had at all times followed a conciliatory policy with the Indians, and he had achieved some brilliant exploits at the ambushade near Pittsburgh (1755) which resulted in Braddock's defeat, and on other occasions. He had subsequently formed a confederacy of all the western tribes, and had endeavored, by one general and combined movement to sweep the English settlers from the country west of the Alleghanies. In this effort he was so far successful that, at one time, every English fort in the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit had fallen into the hands of the savages. St. Ange, hating the English and dreading their encroachments, was proportionately friendly to Pontiac, whom he invited to St. Louis in 1769. Here the chief was received in the most flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed by the principal citizens. Soon, however, it became apparent that Pontiac's plans were doomed to failure.

Tribe after tribe had forsaken him; his powerful allies, the French, were conquered, and his most trusted friends among the latter counseled him to give up the unequal contest. He endeavored to drown his disappointment in drink, and in spite of the remonstrances of St. Ange, sank lower and lower in debauchery. Finally, while in a state of intoxication, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Kaskaskia Indian. His body was interred with great pomp near the tower at the intersection of Walnut and Fourth Streets. St. Ange, himself, lies buried near, but nothing is left to mark either grave. Houses have been built above them, and but few persons even know that these remains repose in the midst of the great city.

SPANISH RULE.

The transfer of Louisiana to Spain was a source of great sorrow to the inhabitants of the province, and at St. Louis this feeling was deepened to one of horror when it became known that Don Alexander O'Reilly had arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men, and, upon the inhabitants of that city making armed resistance to his authority, had executed several of the ringleaders of the revolt and imprisoned others. The new commandant-general soon established his authority at New Orleans, and in 1770 sent Don Pedro Piernas to St. Louis as lieutenant-governor. This official showed himself master of the situation by treating the terrified inhabitants with the utmost consideration, securing the friendship of St. Ange, whom he made a captain of infantry, and establishing all the grants of land which the latter had bestowed. St. Ange died soon after. Piernas was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat, and he by Don Ferdinando Leyba. During the early part of Leyba's administration, Laclede died while on an expedition to New Orleans, and was buried at the mouth of the Arkansas River. His grave, also, is unknown, and probably has long ere this been washed into the stream.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

War had already been commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies, and Washington, who had been active in the service of England against the French, was now in command of the forces opposed to English tyranny. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every important post in the West. The Indians, jealous of the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and aroused to action by the English, became the allies of the latter, and while the colonies at the East were struggling against the armies of the mother country, the western frontiers were ravaged by the savages, often led by British commanders. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter in the West, some of the most daring exploits connected with American history were planned and executed. The hero of the achievements by which this region was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the English throughout

the Northwest, and understood their plans; he also knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with them, and that, although the forts were in control of the English, the inhabitants were mostly French, and retained much of their old hostility against their conquerors, while sympathizing with the colonies. He was convinced that American soldiers would be welcomed and aided, as far as possible, by the French settlers, and that the English garrisons once driven out, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The latter proceeded to Pittsburgh, raised his small army west of the Alleghanies, as he well knew the colonies needed all the available men farther east, for the conflict there. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture to proceed to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts was in turn captured, and the plans of the English in the West entirely overthrown.

In the meantime, although the settlement at St. Louis was under the jurisdiction of Spain, it was well known that the sympathies of that country were identified with the colonies, and therefore the inhabitants of the little city were in constant dread of attacks from the Indians. Hearing rumors, also, of a threatened assault by the British, they at once began to fortify the place. A wall of brush and clay, five feet in height, with three gates, was built, encircling the town, the extremes terminating at the river. A small fort, which was afterward used as a prison, was also built. At each of the gates a piece of ordnance was mounted, and kept in constant readiness for use. These preparations were made in the summer and fall of 1779. No attack was made during the winter, and the people of St. Louis were almost beginning to hope their precautions unnecessary, when in May, bands of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux and other tribes began to gather on the east side of the river, preparing to fall upon the settlement on the 26th of the month. These savages were instigated by Canadian fur traders, and commanded by officers from the British fort at Michilimackinac.

On May 25, which was the festival of Corpus Christi, a por-

tion of the Indians crossed the river, but made no assault, an extremely fortunate circumstance, as many of the citizens, together with their wives and children, were outside of the wall, and scattered about over the prairie, gathering strawberries. The following day the entire force of savages stole silently across the river, and crept to the rear of the town, expecting to find some of the inhabitants working in the fields. Near what is now the fair grounds, at the "Cardinal Springs," they surprised the man from whom the spring was named and another person called Riviere. The former they killed, and took the latter prisoner. A few other settlers were surprised and massacred.

On account of his misconduct at this time, Leyba was removed from office and Francisco Cruzat once more placed in authority at St. Louis. During the administration of Cruzat, the town was thoroughly fortified, but was not subjected to another attack, although other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were often harassed by the Indians even after the close of the war.

THE YEAR OF THE GREAT WATERS.

In 1785 occurred a sudden and remarkable rise in the Mississippi River, which caused great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants of St. Louis and the adjacent settlements. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were menaced with entire destruction. Ste. Genevieve, which was located at first in the river bottom, three miles south or southeast of its present site, was completely inundated, and the inhabitants, unwilling to risk a repetition of the disaster, removed to higher ground and founded the present town, which therefore dates from 1785. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were then situated on Main Street, and the rise of the river above the steep bank occasioned extreme anxiety and terror. The flood subsiding, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, the inhabitants returned to their houses, and business was speedily resumed. This year received the name of "L'annee des Grandes Eaux," or "The year of the Great Waters." Other remarkable floods occasioning loss of life and property, and involving St. Louis and other river towns of Missouri, have occasionally occurred, most destructive among which may be mentioned those of 1844, 1851, 1875 and 1881.

1785-1800.

Cruzat was succeeded in office by Manuel Perez, who bestowed a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau upon friendly Indians of the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in return they agreeing to aid the young settlements in repelling the incursions of the hostile Osage Indians. Trudeau, who succeeded Perez, devised and carried out many improvements at St. Louis, and stimulated in a great measure the fur traffic, and by this means encouraged traders to penetrate the wilderness, and make further expeditions on the Missouri River. The administration of Trudeau was followed by that of Delassus, who, in 1799, ordered that a census be taken of the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Western Illinois, as Missouri was sometimes called. According to this census, the total number of inhabitants in the settlements was 6,028. Of these 4,948 were white; 197 free colored, and 883 slaves. St. Louis had a population of 925; Ste. Genevieve, 949; St. Charles, 875; New Madrid, 782; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; St. Ferdinand, 276; St. Andrew, 393; Carondelet, 184; Meremac, 115; Little Meadows, 72.

LOUISIANA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES.

In 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, known in the annals as the treaty of San Ildefonso, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the region known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, in return for certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was not, however, until 1803, that M. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. Although Napoleon fully realized the immense value of his acquisition, it was on many accounts an occasion of perplexity. In the first place, the American Government regarded with a jealous eye this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who had control of the seas, made it extremely difficult for men and equipments to be conveyed into the country; and rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the possessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the

face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, and the transfer was accomplished during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In December, 1803, M. Laussat, the French commandant, who had but just acquired jurisdiction of Louisiana from Spain, conveyed it to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, commissioners appointed by the United States. The price paid for this purchase was \$15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American Government.

At St. Louis the French flag was in the ascendant only one day, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, receiving possession of the territory at the hands of Delassus, the Spanish governor, on March 9, 1804, and transferring his authority to the United States on the following day.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act separating the province of Louisiana into two parts—the southern of which was designated as “The Territory of Orleans,” and the northern “The District of Louisiana.” This latter included all of the province north of “Hope Encampment,” a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, and embraced within its boundaries the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, excepting the territory claimed by Spain.

The executive power of the Government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana or “Upper Louisiana” as it was popularly called. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, represented the authority of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1804, and, during the following winter, courts of justice were held in the old fort, near Fifth and Walnut Streets in St. Louis.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

On the 3d of March, 1805, by another act of Congress, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor, and Fred-

erick Bates, secretary. Gov. Wilkinson together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. Gov. Wilkinson was visited in 1805, by Aaron Burr, when the latter was planning his daring conspiracy against the United States.

In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed Governor, but in 1809 in Lewis County, Tenn., he committed suicide at the age of thirty-five, by shooting himself with a pistol, and President Madison designated Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., as governor in his stead. Gov. Howard served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Howard County was named in his honor.

LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

After the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson, anxious to prove the value of that immense tract which had come into peaceful possession of the United States, planned an expedition for the purpose of exploring the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was organized with Merriwether Lewis, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, at its head, assisted by Capt. William Clark, of the American army. With a small party, these indomitable explorers ascended the Missouri River as far as Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, which they named in honor of the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, followed the Jefferson to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, and returned to St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months, having overcome innumerable hardships and difficulties, and traveled nearly 6,000 miles. Lewis, as has been already noted, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which office he filled until his untimely and tragical death.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also organized two successful exploring parties, one of which in 1805 discovered the sources of the Mississippi, and the other, in the two succeeding years, the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Pierre Jaune (Yellowstone) Rivers, and penetrated the Spanish Provinces. Pike's Peak was named from this explorer. The county of Pike,

in this State, was named in honor of Lieut. Pike, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed at York, Canada, in 1813.

EARTHQUAKES AT NEW MADRID.

New Madrid has been rendered famous by the great earthquake of 1811-12. This place was, originally, one of the old Spanish forts, and lies about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. It was settled immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War by families from Virginia and the Carolinas, and was growing rapidly in wealth and population when its progress was arrested by that frightful calamity which affected not only the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on both sides of the Mississippi. Streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes (one of which was sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth) were formed in their places; vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country. Short extracts from the description of Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness of the scene, are quoted:

“The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals, from half an hour to an hour apart, by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which, by its peculiar odor, was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide.

"After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals, until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results." Mr. Lesieur says further that upon this second visitation, the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled from the country in dismay, leaving behind their stock, and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flat-boats. The last violent shock occurred on the 17th of February, 1812.

During these terrible earthquakes, but two among the settlers were killed, both of whom were women, but many of the boatmen on the river must have perished. An act of Congress for the relief of the New Madrid sufferers was passed in 1817. By its provisions, persons whose lands had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes were allowed to locate a like quantity upon any of the public lands of the State, provided that no claims should exceed 640 acres. This was the origin of the "New Madrid Claims," of which speculators and sharpers gained the chief benefit, the people many of them being uninformed as to their exact privileges.

MISSOURI A TERRITORY.

The Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, June 4, 1812, the first Council consisting of nine members, and the House of thirteen.* Its real boundaries were the same as those of the "Territory of Louisiana," but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek; Ste. Genevieve, extending from Apple Creek to the Meramec River; St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a Gov-

* These members were as follows: House: St. Charles County—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis County—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve County—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—George F. Bollinger and Stephen Byrd; New Madrid—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips. W. C. Carr became speaker and Andrew Scott clerk. Council: St. Charles County—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons; St. Louis County—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond; Ste. Genevieve—John Scott and James Maxwell; Cape Girardeau—William Neeley and George Cavener; New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

ernor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one delegate to Congress. In October of the same year the four districts, by proclamation of Gov. Howard, were reorganized into five counties, the fifth being called New Madrid, and included Arkansas. An election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial House of Representatives was held in the following November. Capt. William Clark, the associate explorer of Capt. Lewis, was appointed by the President as Governor, and entered upon his duties in 1813. He continued to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the admission of the State into the Union, and died in St. Louis in 1838.

Edward Hempstead was chosen the first delegate to Congress. It was mainly owing to his efforts that an act was passed by that body confirming to the people of Missouri the titles of their lands derived from Spanish grants, and also providing that "all village lots, out lots, or common field lots" held by them at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, should be retained for school purposes. The real estate thus secured to the city of St. Louis alone, for educational purposes, was valued at \$1,252,895.79. Col. Thomas F. Riddick, who first originated the proposition, rode to Washington on horseback to aid Mr. Hempstead in obtaining the ratification of Congress.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Although the inhabitants of Missouri were far distant from the principal scenes of conflict during the War of 1812, they participated in many engagements with the Indians, and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against their insidious foe. For several years British traders had incited the savages against the settlers, and had supplied the former with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island, were killed while attempting to rescue property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians, who had stolen horses from the same settlement, were followed by a party of "rangers," with Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, in command. Four of the pursuers, including Capt. Callaway, were killed.

In 1813 Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned by its garrison, and burned, to save it from Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements in the present counties of Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike were often plundered by the Indians, under the renowned Black Hawk and other noted chiefs. In St. Charles County there were many massacres, but at length a number of forts were erected, which proved a sufficient protection against further outrages. The Boone's Lick country was constantly harassed by tribes, who stole horses and murdered the inhabitants. Living beyond the jurisdiction of any organized county, these pioneers built forts, and defended themselves. Sentinels kept guard while the fields were plowed, sown and harvested, and upon the appearance of danger the people were notified by means of signals, and hastened to the shelter of the forts.

At Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), on the Missouri River in Callaway County, three men and two women successfully withstood a protracted and determined siege of the Indians.

Of all the murders committed by the savages, none aroused more indignation than that of Capt. Sarshell Cooper, who was shot while sitting at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, in the Boone's Lick country, in 1814. An Indian crept to the wall of Cooper's cabin, which also formed one side of the fort, and made a small opening between the logs, through which the fatal shot was fired.

THE "BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY."

Daniel Boone, famous in the annals of Kentucky and the West, came to Louisiana about the year 1797. He renounced his allegiance to the United States, became a Spanish subject, and was appointed by Delassus commandant of the Femme Osage District. When the province was transferred to the United States, he again became an American citizen. At some time between the years 1804 and 1808 he may very probably have hunted through Howard County, and discovered the salt springs there. During the summer of 1807, Boone's sons, Nathan and Daniel M., visited these springs and manufactured salt there, but there is no evidence that the elder Boone ever resided, even temporarily, at the place. The settlement afterward made was called Boone's Lick and a

large region in that part of the State, the "Boone's Lick Country." Boone County, organized in 1820, was named after the great frontiersman, who died in September of that year at the residence of his son, on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, aged eighty-eight years.

ENTERPRISE AND ADVANCEMENT.

In 1814 the population of the Territory was about 25,000. The country was rapidly settled and new counties were organized. The Legislature of 1816-17 incorporated a board of trustees for superintending schools in the "Town of St. Louis," the beginning of the school system of that city. At the same session the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered, and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was called the *Missouri Gazette*, and was a diminutive sheet, measuring 12x16 inches. Although this paper has undergone several changes of title it still lives and flourishes as the *Missouri Republican*. The first newspaper west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established at Old Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, and subsequently removed to Fayette. In 1818 a cathedral was commenced at St. Louis, on the site of the old log church which had been erected by the early French inhabitants, and in the same year the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the "Gen. Pike," Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817, and was received with every demonstration of delight. The next was the "Constitution," Capt. R.T. Guyard, which arrived in the October following. In 1819 the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., navigated the Missouri as far as Old Chariton, an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, and returning to Franklin took freight for Louisville. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the "Gen. Putnam," Moses D. Bates, captain, which made several trips between St. Louis, and Galena, Ill., during the summer of 1825.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition left St. Louis in June, 1819. In the same year Arkansas was formed into a separate Territory.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended of the early settlements of Missouri, with the date of the establishment of each in cases where it has been determined.

Names of Settlements.	Dates.
Ste. Genevieve.....	1735 (?)
St. Louis.....	1764
Near St. Charles	1765
Portage des Sioux.....	1769
New Madrid	1780
New Bourbon.....	1789
Potosi.....	
Big River Milis, St. Francois County.....	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois County.....	1797
Perry County	1796
Bird's Point.....	1800
Norfolk.....	1800
Charleston	1801
Warren County.....	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessein).....	1801
Loutre Island	1807
Boone's Lick.....	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin County.....	1810

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, John Scott being delegate to Congress, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union of States. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the State without slavery, but, as the Senate refused to concur in this anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refusing to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, presented an amendment, which settled for the time all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with

slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES—ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1820.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important acts of American legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION.

Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen convened at St. Louis on June 12. The following are the names of the members of the convention, together with the counties which they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerron.

Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, William Lillard.
Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Barber.

Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, William Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

David Barton was elected president of the convention and William G. Pettis, secretary.

The constitution which the convention formed took effect from the authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

On the 16th of November, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives at Washington a copy of the constitution of the new State, whereupon a fresh debate arose, first, because the constitution sanctioned slavery and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State, under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee, which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. Provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was soon adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. August 10, 1821, after a struggle of two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In anticipation of the admission of the State into the Union a general election had been held on August 28, 1820. Alexander McNair was chosen Governor; William H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott, representative to Congress. Senators and representatives to the General Assembly (fourteen of the former and forty-three of the latter) were also elected. This body convened at St. Louis in September, and elected David Barton and Thomas H. Benton United States senators, although, as the State was not formally admitted into the Union until the following August, they were not allowed to take their places until December, 1821. Mr. Benton held the position of United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

At this session of the Legislature were organized the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (afterward La Fayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to

Jefferson City. According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

EARLY WARS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old warrior of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the War of 1812, had always taken exception to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. Fifteen hundred volunteers from that State, aided by Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians, and forced them into another treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain upon the other side of the river. Soon, however, a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menominies encamped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others. Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, with a large detachment of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, was sent to chastise the murderers who had thus flagrantly violated their treaty. Upon this Black Hawk, with his adherents, recrossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River. Keokuk was the rightful chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the majority of his tribes remained true to their agreement with the United States, but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody engagement occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border, and fearing an Indian invasion, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, this State, to raise 1,000 volunteers, prepared to start for the frontier at a moment's warning.

Accordingly on May 29, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means, commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, to raise, the first named 400 and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse

with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition." Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July, 1832, were mustered into service for thirty days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas Conyers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra, July 10, and at Fort Pike, which was situated on the Des Moines, at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County, five days afterward. Finding that no hostile Indians had entered Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, in the northern part of Adair County, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike, and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on July 19. Maj. Conyers' command was left at Fort Pike. On August 5, this detachment was relieved by two other companies, under Capt. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. Maj. Conyers remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops on the northern frontier of Missouri were mustered out of service.

For nearly a year afterward, the war was continued at various points in Illinois and Iowa, until, at the decisive battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk was entirely defeated, and a great number of his followers killed. He himself escaped, but was soon captured and delivered to the United States officers. He was carried in triumph through a great part of the States, after which, shorn of his power, if not his ambition, he was permitted to return to his tribe. Black Hawk died at the village of his people, on the Des Moines River, in Davis County, Iowa, in 1838, aged about seventy years.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Florida originally belonged to Spain. Among its aboriginal inhabitants was a humane and romantic tribe of Indians, called the Seminoles. Their manners were gentle, and their language soft; but the wrongs they suffered are as deep and wicked as any ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon a weak and defenseless people. Escaping slaves found refuge in the Spanish Territory,

formed settlements along the Appalachicola and Suwannee Rivers, and became members of the Seminole and Creek nations, holding lands and enjoying the fruits of their labors. Spain refused to deliver up the fugitives who had thus intermarried with the Indians, and whose descendants soon became an almost indistinguishable part of the tribe. The slave holders of Georgia were furious, and the Government of that State, on several occasions, sent troops into the Creek country and laid waste villages, burned huts, and killed innocent members of the tribe. Spain resented these piratical raids, and the President of the United States was compelled to disavow any responsibility for such outrages, which nevertheless continued.

On July 27, 1816, an old fort situated on the Appalachicola, which had been built by the British during the War of 1812, and subsequently occupied by the blacks and their descendants, was blown up by forces under command of Gen. Gaines. There were in the fort 334 persons, mostly women and children, and 270 of these unfortunate creatures were instantly torn in pieces.

The Seminoles, goaded from their placid ways, attempted to retaliate; but their efforts, though gallant, were feeble. The raids upon the Seminole country and its citizens continued, and the state of affairs became a matter of serious perplexity to the general Government.

In 1835, during President Jackson's administration, renewed hostilities arose from an attempt to remove the Seminoles and Creeks to lands west of the Mississippi. The chief of the former tribe was Osceola, a half breed of great talents and audacity, who, driven to desperation by personal wrongs, as well as those inflicted upon his people, formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites and devastate the country. The Creeks were soon conquered and set beyond the Mississippi. In 1837 Osceola was captured and soon after died, but the war continued.

In the fall of 1837 the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for two regiments of mounted volunteers for the Seminole War.

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Col. Gentry, and was composed of eight companies. Four companies of the second regiment were also raised

and attached to the first. Of these latter, two companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

Col. Gentry's regiment left Missouri in October, 1837. The men were taken by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transported thence to Tampa Bay, Florida. On the voyage they encountered a severe storm, and several of the vessels were stranded. Many horses were lost but no men, and on the 15th of November the troops disembarked at their destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeechobee Lake, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected. Having reached the Kissemmie River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians, from whom Col. Gentry learned that their main forces were near at hand, and immediately crossing the river he formed the Missouri volunteers in front, and, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank, advanced to meet the attack. The Indians had chosen a fine position, and continued the battle with a pertinacity seldom exhibited in their method of warfare. Col. Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the enemy after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil, when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its serious nature, yet stood erect an hour afterward, and cheered his men to victory, until, at last, being compelled to desist, he was borne from the field, and expired the same night. The Missourians continued to fight several hours after the fall of their leader, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was 138, most of whom were Missourians.

The forces from this State being no longer needed, they returned to their homes early in 1838. The remains of Col. Gentry, as well as those of Capt. Vanswearingen and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, were afterward brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried, the Government of the United States erecting over them a suitable monument. The county of Gentry was named in memory of the gallant commander.

After a war of eight years, during which nearly \$40,000,000 had been expended, several hundred persons seized and enslaved, and hundreds of lives lost, the Seminoles and their colored kindred were removed as far as the Cherokee country, and subsequently to that of the Creeks. After persistent attempts of the latter to reduce them to a state of servitude, and after many of the exiles had been actually seized and sold into perpetual bondage, the remainder of the blacks, excepting 200 who were supposed to be so intermarried with the Seminoles as to render them safe, abandoned the country and fled to Mexico.

THE MORMONS AND THE MORMON WAR.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of the religious sect, commonly called the Mormons, are among the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or elevated position in society, should persuade people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, insignificant as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible. Yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this personage have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated, while quite young, with his father's family to western New York. The story of the finding of the golden plates in the "Hill of Cumarah," their transcription, the printing of the Mormon Bible, the organization of the first church of the new faith, are themes not important to be considered here. It may be well to state in passing that the believers in Mormonism claim that their Bible gives a history of the peopling of the Western Continent, as the common Bible narrates the origin of the human race on the Eastern, and the Mormons accept both volumes as of Divine inspiration, calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The common name by which they are known is that given to one of the writers of the Mormon Bible.

Having gained a number of converts, Smith, in 1831, moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and, during the same year, made a visit to Missouri in search of a location for "Zion." He found it at Independence, Jackson County, named the place "The New Jerusalem," and returned to Kirtland.

In 1832 Smith established himself with many followers in Jackson County. Here the new church acquired several thousand acres of land, which the members professed to hold in common, and published a paper called *The Morning and Evening Star*, in which were printed promises of boundless prosperity to the "Saints," and frightful denunciations against the "Gentiles." The result was a series of trifling encounters between the two parties, until, October 31, 1833, an engagement occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed.

The Gentile citizens of Jackson County now rose in arms in considerable numbers, and committed a series of acts of violence toward the Mormons. The bishop was tarred and feathered, the printing press thrown into the river, the storehouse plundered, and the "Saints" were forced to leave the county without any compensation whatever for the lands they were compelled to abandon.

The Mormons next located in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell Counties, but principally in the latter, which was organized for their benefit. They established headquarters at Far West, which was founded in 1836, and which Smith assured his followers would soon become one of the great cities of the world. As the result of the preaching of missionaries in the Eastern States, converts flocked into the country and their settlements soon spread into Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West was their chief town and commercial center. Some of the Mormon settlers were good and industrious people, but many were violent and lawless, and considered that they had a right to take anything they chose from the Gentiles. As the latter were in the minority in Caldwell County, and as most of the county offices were held by "Saints," there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Gentiles, and violent deeds were committed on either side.

In Carroll County a committee of citizens waited upon the leaders of the Mormon settlement at De Witt, and notified them

that they must leave the county. Mormon recruits poured into the town, and an engagement took place on the 21st of September, 1838, but no serious casualty occurred. The attacking party was now increased by reinforcements to 400 or 500 men, but before renewing the battle, they demanded once more that the obnoxious settlers should leave the county.

Although the terms of this proposition were quite stringent, it was acceded to, and the Saints loaded their property on wagons and removed to Far West.

October 25 a skirmish took place at Crooked River in the southwestern part of Caldwell County, where one Gentile was killed, several others wounded, and David Patten, the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, and two other Mormons, were killed. The Gentiles were commanded by Capt. Sam. Bogart.

The people of Missouri now determined to be rid of the Mormons, and in 1838 Gov. Boggs issued an order to Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division and proceed against the Mormons and expel them from the State or "extenuate them." A part of the First Brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, at once proceeded to the seat of war. Upon receipt of Gov. Boggs' exterminating order, Gen. Atchison left the field, and the command of the forces was turned over to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lucas, of Independence, pending the arrival of Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County. The Mormon forces numbering about 600 men were led by Col. George W. Hinkle.

The principal event was the massacre at Haun's mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckinridge, Caldwell County. Three militiamen were wounded and seventeen of the Mormons, two of them little boys, killed — some of them after their surrender — and their bodies were thrown into a half finished well. This massacre, for it was nothing else, was perpetrated by 250 men from Livingston and Daviess Counties, under Col. Thomas Jennings.

When the militia appeared at Far West where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, the Mormons surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Lucas' conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up

their arms, pay the expenses of the war, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offenses—treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc.,—were found against Joseph Smith, Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Parley P. Pratt and a number of others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith effected his escape. It is generally believed that the guard was bribed, subsequently, P. P. Pratt and others also escaped; some of the prisoners were acquitted, and the indictments dismissed against all the others. In connection with the removal of the Mormons, and according to the terms of their surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Numbers of them were poor, and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances, conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. Nearly 4,000 Mormons removed from Caldwell County to Nauvoo, Ill.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1845.

At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to 100 members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17, 1845, and

organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president, and R. Walker, secretary. Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed, and, in many material respects, remodeled. The convention adopted (ayes, forty-nine, nays, thirteen) a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14, 1846. During the canvass the constitution was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From 1821 to 1836 the vast territory lying between Louisiana and Mexico had been a province of the latter country. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uninhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans might not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would settle 300 American families within the limits of his domain. Afterward the grant was confirmed to his son Stephen, with the privilege of establishing 500 additional families of immigrants. Thus the foundation of Texas was laid by people of the English race.

Owing to the oppressive policy adopted by Mexico, the Texans, in 1835, raised the standard of rebellion. Many adventurers and some heroes from the United States flocked to their aid. In the first battle fought at Gonzales, 1,000 Mexicans were defeated by a Texan force numbering 500. On March 6, 1836, a Texan fort, called the Alamo, was surrounded by a Mexican army, commanded by Pres. Santa Anna. The feeble garrison was overpowered and massacred under circumstances of great atrocity. David Crocket, an ex-congressman of Tennessee, and a famous hunter, was one of the victims of the butchery. In the next month was fought the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave to Texas her freedom. The independence of the new State was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

On the 1st of March, 1844, Texas was admitted into the American Union as a sovereign State, and on the 4th of July, 1845, the Texan Legislature ratified the act of annexation. Knowing the warlike attitude of Mexico, the authorities of Texas sent an immediate and urgent request to the President to dispatch an army for their protection. Accordingly, Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to occupy Texas. The real issue between that State and Mexico was concerning boundaries. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her Western limit, while Mexico was determined to have the Nueces as the separating line. The territory between the two rivers was in dispute. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty by negotiation, the American Government sent Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, where, by the beginning of November, 1845, he had concentrated a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men. In the following January Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. He took his station opposite Matamoras and hastily erected a fortress, afterward named Fort Brown.

In April, 1846, Mexico declared war against the United States, and this was promptly followed by a counter declaration, on the part of the American Congress, against Mexico. Soon after this exchange of challenges, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous generals, Arista and Ampudia, and, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor.

When the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was borne through the Union, the national spirit was everywhere aroused, and party dissensions were hushed into silence. A call was made for 50,000 volunteers, and Missouri was not backward among her sister States in responding to the appeal. The St. Louis Legion, a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. Supplies were raised for them by liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens, and in a few days they departed for the seat of war. The American forces were organized in three divisions: the Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer the northern Mexican provinces; the Army

of the Center, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and the Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. About the middle of May, 1846, Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for mounted volunteers to join the first of these divisions, which was about to undertake an expedition to Santa Fe. By the 18th of June the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. These volunteers were from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Clay, was elected colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. The battalion of light artillery, from St. Louis, was commanded by Capts. R. H. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Maj. M. L. Clark as its field officer. Battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties were commanded by Capts. Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively. The Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, were led by Capt. Thomas B. Henderson.

In all, Gen. Kearney had 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance. After a long and wearisome march he reached Santa Fe, and on the 18th of August captured and garrisoned the city. The whole of New Mexico submitted without resistance. With a body of 400 dragoons Kearney then continued his march toward the Pacific coast, leaving Col. Doniphan in command of New Mexico.

With a body of 700 fearless men, this latter officer made one of the most brilliant movements of the war. He undertook a march through the enemy's country, from Santa Fe to Saltillo, a distance of more than 800 miles. Reaching the Rio Grande on Christmas day, he fought and gained the battle of Bracito; then crossing the river, captured El Paso, and in two months pressed his way to within twenty miles of Chihuahua. On the banks of Sacramento Creek he met the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, and on the 28th of February completely routed them. He then marched unopposed into Chihuahua, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, and finally reached the division of Gen. Wool in safety.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member

of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri volunteers to reinforce the Army of the West. This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. These troops were raised in the Counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with Lieut.-Col. David Willock's extra battalion from Marion, Ray and Platte.

Col. Price's command took up the line of march for Santa Fe, over the same route pursued by Doniphan and Kearney, and arrived on September 28, three days after Kearney's departure for California.

In the winter of 1847 an insurrection against the American authority broke out in New Mexico, and on the 24th of January Col. Price met the enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, at Canada, and repulsed them with a slight loss on both sides. He totally routed them at El Embudo, on January 29. On February 3 he found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Taos, and engaged them on the following day with shot and shell. The battle raged all day, and at night the Mexicans surrendered. Price's loss in these three engagements was but fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Afterward, by order of Gen. Price, twenty-one of the Mexican leaders were hung.

In August, 1847, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for 1,000 infantry to follow Col. Price's command. The regiment was organized immediately, and Maj. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel, but before it marched the President countermanded the order under which it was raised.

Another regiment of mounted volunteers (the Third Missouri Regiment) was formed to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Col. John Ralls, of Ralls County, and was mustered into service about May, 1847. A portion of this regiment went as far as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, and at the latter place participated in a battle against the Mexicans under Gen. Trias. The enemy were in the town and sheltered by breastworks, but after fighting all day were obliged to surrender with their arms, ammunition, wagons and teams. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Sterling Price.

The war was now drawing to a close. Everywhere the arms of the United States had been victorious, and on February 2, 1848, a treaty was concluded between the two belligerent nations. By the terms of settlement the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that Territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River from its mouth to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to surrender all places held by military occupation in Mexico; to pay into the treasury of that country \$15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican Government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000. Thus, at last, was the territory of the United States spread out in one broad belt from ocean to ocean.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

In May, 1849, occurred the great fire at St. Louis; a brief account of it from Switzler's History of Missouri is here copied:

"On the evening of the 19th of that month a fire broke out on the steamer 'White Cloud,' lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry Streets, and set at defiance every effort to arrest its progress. The flames very soon communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. By the action of the fire, the 'White Cloud' became loosened from her fastenings, and drifted out into the stream and among the other steamers in port. In a short time the spectacle of twenty-three boats on fire presented itself. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee being covered with combustible materials, bales, barrels, boxes, etc., the fire reached the city and whole blocks were swept away. The area of the burnt district will be understood by the statement that Front Street, from Locust to Market, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of two or three houses on Commercial Street. Between Commercial and the levee, there was not one left. In

this immense conflagration there were twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat destroyed, whose total value with their cargoes was estimated at \$439,000. The whole value of property destroyed amounted to over \$3,000,000."

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

The sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which convened at Jefferson City, December 25, 1848, will ever be remembered on account of its passage of the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The occasion of these was a bill called the "Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso," which had been introduced into the preceding Congress by Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the extension of slavery into the recently acquired Territories. Slave holders throughout the Southern States were exceedingly agitated over this measure, seeing that it must effectually put an end to the formation of new pro-slavery States, thus giving the majority of members in Congress to the anti-slavery party, and insuring the final triumph of the Free Soilers. As a result of the excitement in Missouri, Carty Wells, a Democratic State senator from Lincoln County, introduced into the Upper House of the Legislature a series of resolutions on various subjects suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations. On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, senator from Howard County, reported from this committee to the Senate the following modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the State which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by Congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty

and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That the General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of Slavery as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States, in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were written by Hon. William B. Napton, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court.

The scope of this work forbids a detailed account of the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions into the General Assembly, as well as the names of the many distinguished men who took opposing sides upon the question of their adoption. The Jackson resolutions were finally adopted after much opposition, particularly in the Lower House, where a strong but unsuccessful attempt was made to modify them.

Perhaps the chief object in the introduction and passage of the resolutions was the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Benton. His course in and out of the Senate had become obnoxious to many of the Democratic politicians of the State, who determined to get rid of him. They knew he would not obey the instructions contained in the resolutions, and this would furnish an excuse for a refusal to return him for another term. There was much excitement throughout the State, and the feeling was still farther intensified by the course of Senator Benton, who appealed from the Legislature to the people, and prosecuted a canvass against the resolutions, denouncing them in powerful and passionate speeches, as tending to the dismemberment of the Union.

He declared them to be in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, upon which depended the safety and harmony of the nation.

That Col. Benton was right in his position, although, perhaps, intemperate in its defense, is perfectly apparent in the light of subsequent events; but his crusade against the "Jackson Resolutions" resulted in his defeat at the next election, when, after thirty years of loyal service toward his State and Nation, he was succeeded in 1851 by the Whig candidate, Henry S. Geyer, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, who was chosen by Democratic votes.

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Missouri was admitted as a slave State in 1820, only upon the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited involuntary servitude in territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, now constituting Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and a portion of Minnesota. And now this great domain was to be organized into territorial governments. Already into these vast regions the tide of immigration was pouring, and it became necessary to provide for the future. In December, 1852, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to organize the Territory of Platte, which was designed to embrace the country above mentioned. Having been referred to the Committee on Territories, that committee, in February, 1853, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. As this bill did not contemplate a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was opposed in the House by all the Southern delegations. The only senators from the South who voted for it were David R. Atchison and Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri. On January 16, 1854, when the subject again came before the Senate, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise, drawing the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citi-

zens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be founded therefrom. That is to say, in plain language, that the Missouri Compromise should be made null and void. The announcement of this amendment in Congress was immediately followed by the most intense excitement throughout the country, Indeed, the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso, did not rouse the people in a greater degree.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill which provided for the organization of the region of country embraced by Mr. Hall's bill, known as the Platte country, from the Platte River, which flows through it into two Territories, namely, Kansas and Nebraska. As Senator Douglas' bill must always be an important document in history, we transcribe some part of it.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit :

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and mode of election of a delegate to Congress from each of the Territories was as follows:

* * * * *

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

The debate which ensued upon the introduction of this bill, known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," was conducted with great ability, and lasted several weeks. On February 6 Hon. S.

P. Chase, a senator from Ohio, who was afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln's administration, and finally chief justice of the United States, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri Compromise "superseded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15 Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

This amendment embodied what was afterward known as the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was at once adopted by the Senate; but Mr. Chase and others, not having full confidence that it was not the true intent and meaning of the act "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State," moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

"Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein."

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down. From January until May, Mr. Douglas' report was debated in Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Missouri Compromise was virtually repealed, and the old settlement of the slavery question overthrown at a single blow. All the bitter sectional animosities of the past were aroused in full force. The bill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; but the minority, uniting with the congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry his measure through Congress, and in May, 1854, the bill received the sanction of the President.

Kansas itself now became a battlefield for the contending parties; whether the new State should admit slavery or not depended upon the vote of the people. Both factions made a

rush for the Territory in order to secure a majority. The people of Missouri were especially interested in the situation. Apprehensive that Kansas would become a free State, and that Missouri would in the future occupy the position of a slave-holding peninsula, jutting out into a sea of free soil, with Illinois and Iowa at the east and north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west, many of her citizens, especially on the Kansas border, became seriously alarmed for the safety of their slaves, and in the excitement of the conflict were induced without authority of law to cross over into Kansas, and, carrying ballots in one hand and arms in the other, to coerce the new State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution.

Meanwhile the Northern States were not idle. Massachusetts had chartered a wealthy corporation, called the Emigrant Aid Company; Connecticut followed soon after with a similar company. The *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, opened a Kansas contribution, and aid societies sprang into activity at hundreds of points in the Northwest. Thus stimulated, the people of the free States flocked to Kansas in such numbers that in a few months they constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. The Missourians with force and arms attempted to carry out their measures, and prevent Northern and Eastern settlers from passing through their State, but the emigrants then wound around through Iowa, thus circumventing their plans. The struggle between the hostile parties in Kansas and on the Missouri border resulted in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. Large and fiercely excited public meetings were held in Missouri, and at times in some localities a reign of intolerance and proscription prevailed. This was intensified in that portion of the State bordering on Kansas.

An election held in the new State in November of 1854 resulted in the choice of a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and, in the general territorial election of the following year, the same party was triumphant. The State Legislature thus chosen assembled at Lecompton, organized the government, and framed a constitution permitting slavery. The Free Soil party declaring the general election to have been illegal, on account of fraud-

ulent voting, assembled in convention at Topeka, September 25, 1855, framed a constitution excluding slavery, and organized a rival government. Civil war broke out between the factions.

From the autumn of 1855 until the following summer the Territory was the scene of constant turmoil and violence. The people of the North held meetings to enlist additional settlers, cash poured into the *Tribune* fund, and food, clothing, seeds, arms and money were sent in quantities to the Free Soil settlers.

On September 8, 1856, John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor. He issued a proclamation of peace, and promised the settlers protection in their persons, pursuits and property. They therefore laid down their arms. This was no sooner done than an army from the Southern States attacked Lawrence, which had before been the scene of much violence; but Gov. Geary, calling out the United States troops, finally induced the invaders to retire. On January 26, 1857, the free legislature met at Topeka, but was dispersed by the United States marshal, who captured several members and threw them into jail at Tecumseh. The pro-slavery people now met in legislature at Lecompton and adopted a resolution calling a convention to frame another State constitution.

Gov. Geary resigned because the pro-slavery United States Senate refused to uphold some of his measures, and Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him. Gov. Walker guaranteed protection to the settlers on election day, rejected fraudulent returns, condemned both the Lecompton constitution and the methods of promulgation, and started for Washington to prevent Congress from accepting it. The President had officially signed the instrument before the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the latter promptly resigned. J. W. Denver of California was appointed to succeed him.

An election was held for the rejection or adoption of the pro-slavery clauses of the Lecompton constitution, December 21, 1856. The Free-State men did not go to the polls, and the fraudulent instrument was therefore adopted by a vote of 6,143 to 569. The pro-slavery legislature ordered a vote for State officers under the Lecompton constitution, January 4, 1858. The settlers' legislature then submitted that constitution to the people, as a

whole, to be accepted or rejected, this election also to take place on January 4, 1858. It was rejected by a majority of 10,226. Congress, after a long discussion, again sent the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, and again it was rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes, on August 3, 1858. Gov. Denver then resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, succeeded him.

The settlers' legislature submitted another constitution, which was adopted. Some portions of it proving unsatisfactory, another convention was called, and at last the new constitution, forever prohibiting slavery, was promulgated at Wyandotte, July 4, 1859, and was adopted in October by a 4,000 majority. On December 6, 1859, a State election was held under the new constitution, and Charles Robinson, who had been chosen governor under the first Topeka constitution, in 1856, was once more elected to that office. January 29, 1861, Kansas came into the Union as a free State, and ultimately Nebraska was admitted upon the same conditions.

The facts thus briefly stated constitute the civil history of the struggle in Kansas. A fratricidal war raged over her rich plains for three years. Bloodshed, robbery, devastation and fire spread like a pestilence through her humble settlements, and but a faint shadow of the fearful events of that period is cast upon these pages.

In the final adjustment of these questions in Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James S. Green, of Missouri, played a prominent part. Senator Green opposed the views of Mr. Douglas, and, as the acknowledged leader of the pro-slavery party, maintained his ground with rare ability and eloquence. Coming into the Senate, in 1857, during the discussion of the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he supported the policy of the administration in speeches distinguished not only by perspicuity of style, but by powers of argument which called forth commendations, even from those who did not share his convictions.

“THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.”

A few days after the inauguration of President Buchanan (1857), the Supreme court of the United States delivered the celebrated opinion known in American history as “The Dred Scott Decision.”

Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In 1834 Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, Ill., and held him there as a slave until April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, Dr. Emerson removed Scott to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there held him until 1838. At the latter place Scott was married to a colored woman who had been taken to Fort Snelling by her master in 1835, and had been subsequently sold there to Dr. Emerson. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the whole family were taken back to St. Louis and sold. Dred thereupon brought a complaint of assault and battery against John F. A. Sandford, the purchaser of himself, his wife and children, which was tried in the United States Circuit court for the District of Missouri.

Before beginning this suit Scott had brought another in the State courts of Missouri for his freedom, on the ground that having been a resident of a free State and a free Territory, he thereby relieved himself from the chains of bondage and became a citizen of the United States. The inferior court gave judgment in his favor, but on a writ of error to the Supreme court of the State the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. By consent this action was continued to await decision on the suit for assault and battery against Sandford, brought in the Federal court.

At the conclusion of the trial Scott's attorney asked the court to charge the jury, on the agreed statement of facts, to find for the plaintiff. This was refused, and the jury being instructed that the law was with the defendant, was ordered so to find. The verdict accordingly was that the plaintiff, his wife and children were slaves, as alleged by Sandford, and that therefore they had no rights in the court, and no redress against their master for personal violence.

Scott's attorney filed a bill of exception to the charge of the court, and thereupon carried the case by writ of error to the United States Supreme court. After a delay of nearly three years a decision was finally reached in March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court, decided that negroes, whether free or slave, were not citizens of the United States, and that

they could not become such by any process known to the constitution; that under the laws of the United States a negro could neither sue nor be sued, and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction of Dred Scott's cause; that a slave was to be regarded in the light of a personal chattel, and that he might be removed from place to place by his owner as any other piece of property; that the constitution gave to every slave holder the right of removing to or through any State or Territory with his slaves, and of returning with them, at will, to a State where slavery was recognized by law; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as well as the compromise measures of 1850, was unconstitutional and void. In these opinions six of the associate justices of the Supreme bench—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—concurred; while two associates—Judges McLean and Curtis—dissented. The decision of the majority, which was accepted as the opinion of the court, gave great satisfaction to the ultra slave-holding people of the South. Observing that the control of Congress and the Government was slowly passing out of their hands by the tremendous expansion of the North, and the growth of the spirit of freedom, they hoped, before it was too late, to so wall in and hedge about their peculiar institution, that future Congresses would be unable and would not dare attempt to reach it by legislative enactments.

At the North, on the contrary, the decision excited thousands of indignant comments, and much bitter opposition. This indignation could not be expended in mere words, but crystallized into a well-grounded determination to resist in the free States the enforcement of the laws of the slave States which contravened or were repugnant to their own.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The presidential campaign of 1860 must ever be regarded as one of the most important in the history of the republic, as the canvass of that year was one of the most exciting. Four candidates were in the field. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, on a platform in which opposition to the further extension of slavery was declared to be the vital issue. The Democratic convention, assembled at Charleston, divided on the

question of slavery in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the "Southern Rights" delegates withdrew from the convention. They met first at Richmond and afterward at Baltimore, where they nominated for president John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The squatter sovereignty Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas—the apostle of popular sovereignty. Still another—the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists—chose John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate.

The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The leaders of the South had declared that his election would be considered as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Government was under the control of the Douglas Democrats, but a majority of the cabinet and a large number of members of Congress in both Houses were supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and the advocates of disunion. It was now evident that under the new administration all the departments of the Government must pass into the power of the Republican party. Disunion was now possible, but the opportunity would shortly be past. The attitude of President Buchanan favored the measure. He was not himself a disunionist, but he did not consider that he had the constitutional right to coerce a sovereign State. The interval, therefore, between the presidential election of November, 1860, and the inauguration of the following March was improved to its full extent by the political leaders of the South.

SECESSION.

On the 17th of December, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution declaring that the union hitherto existing between that State and others, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved. The cotton-growing States were almost unanimous in support of the measure. By the 1st of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the senators and representatives of those States resigned their seats in Congress, and joined the disunion cause.

In the secession conventions there was little opposition to the

movement, although in some instances a large minority vote was cast. A few of the speakers denounced disunion as wrong in principle and tending to certain ruin. Alexander H. Stevens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States, while advocating the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, spoke against the latter as a practical measure on the ground that it was impolitic and disastrous. Not a few prominent men at the South held similar views, and yet were governed by the opinion of the majority.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 8th of the same month, the government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stevens as vice-president.

In 1850 when the representatives of the slaveholders declared in Congress, that, unless California should be admitted as a slave State, they would break up the Union, albeit they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and uttered this remarkable and prophetic warning:—

"I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms of space, without producing the crash of the universe. *There can be no such thing as peaceable secession.* Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.*"

THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

The American nation seemed on the verge of ruin. The Government was for the time being paralyzed. The army was stationed in scattered detachments on remote frontiers. The fleet was dispersed in distant seas. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory counsels of his friends. With the exception of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded States had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

In vain had Gen. Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, observing the energy of the Secessionists, repeatedly urged upon the President that strong garrisons be sent to the imperiled fortresses, some of which were indifferently occupied and some not at all. Scott was not allowed to do anything to save the United States forts, or even to send a warning to the handfuls of soldiers who garrisoned them, until it was too late to avail. Early in January, 1861, the President made a feeble effort to reinforce and provision the garrison at Fort Sumter. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent with men and supplies, but upon approaching Charleston harbor it was fired upon by a Confederate battery, and was obliged to return without performing its mission.

In March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office. William H. Seward, of New York, was chosen Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, succeeded in the following January by Edwin M. Stanton, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln declared, both in his inaugural address and in his early official papers, that the efforts of the new administration would be directed to the recovery of the forts, arsenals and other public property which had been seized by the Confederate authorities, and it was with this intention that the first military preparations were made. With the second attempt of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter came the actual beginning of hostilities.

The defenses of Charleston Harbor were held by Maj. Robert Anderson with only seventy-nine men. He had deemed it prudent to evacuate Fort Moultrie and retire to Sumter, which was situated on an island in front of the city but at some distance. That occupancy having been decided to be "a menace to the free people of the State," Fort Sumter was attacked by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861, on the order of George W. Randolph, secretary of war for the Confederacy. On the 14th, Maj. Anderson and his gallant little band were forced to surrender, and thus were the fountains of the great deep broken up, deluging the South in blood, and turning her smiling fields to desolation.

On the 15th of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for 75,000 militia "to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." He also summoned both Houses of Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861.

The War of the Rebellion now began in earnest. With the firing on Fort Sumter a radical change took place in the sentiments of a large portion of the Democracy of the North. Every free State, and the slave States of Delaware and Maryland, pledged men and troops to suppress the Rebellion, and such Democratic leaders as Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden and Benjamin F. Butler announced their hearty support of the President. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation, two days later than that of Lincoln, calling upon the "good people of the Confederacy" to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union; on May 6 Arkansas followed her example, and then North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. In Tennessee, specially East Tennessee, there was a strong opposition to disunion, and it was not until the 8th of June that a secession ordinance could be passed. The people of Maryland were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. In Missouri, as will presently be seen, the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky the authorities issued a proclamation of neutrality.

On the 19th of April some Massachusetts regiments, pass-

ing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with stones and fire-arms, and three men were killed. This was the first bloodshed of the war. On the preceding day a body of Confederate soldiers advanced on the armory of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The officer in charge destroyed a portion of the vast stores collected there, and then escaped into Pennsylvania. On the 20th of the month, another company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The Federal officers commanding fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns, and withdrew their forces. Most of the cannons and many of the vessels were afterward recovered by the Confederates, the property thus captured amounting to fully \$10,000,000.

The Southern forces poured into Virginia in such numbers that for a time the city of Washington seemed in danger. May 3 the President called for 83,000 more soldiers, whose term of enlistment should be for three years, or during the continuation of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces. As many war ships as could be mustered were sent to blockade the Southern harbors. In the seceded States, also, there were tireless preparation and activity. Richmond was chosen as the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis and the officers of his cabinet had already repaired thither, for the purpose of directing the affairs of the government and the army. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

It was now evident that a great war, perhaps the greatest in modern times, was about to break over the American nation.

Having thus outlined the causes of the war, and the breaking out of actual hostilities, let us turn to our own State and see what part she bore in the mighty conflict.

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri had been, as we have seen, deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery. Moreover, the State was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, or by their descendants, and naturally

there was a widespread sympathy with the secession movement. Nevertheless there was much intelligent conservatism among the people, and they were not, in the language of Gov. Stewart's last message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

The General Assembly met in Jefferson City on December 31, 1860, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. Ten days before it convened South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, and before the 20th of January four other Southern States had followed her example. Besides this, the preceding national and State canvass had resulted in returning to the State Legislature representatives of each of the four political parties into which the people were divided. There were, in each branch of the General Assembly, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Union or Bell-Everett men, and Republicans, and in neither Senate nor House was any one of these parties dominant. January 4, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the famous "Jackson Resolution," was inaugurated as governor, having been elected by the Douglas Democrats. While Gov. Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Union, as he depicted the inevitable ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession, Gov. Jackson's inaugural insisted that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical; that in case the Union were really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that, in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion.

Believing that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, he recommended the immediate call of a State convention, that the will of the people might be ascertained. Such a convention was called by Gov. Jackson, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and met at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Each senatorial district sent to this convention three times as many delegates as the number of members in the State Senate to which said district was entitled. In all ninety-nine members were present, and the

convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Sterling Price, of Chariton County, president (he was then regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice-president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson, of Moniteau, door-keeper; B. W. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

On March 9, during an adjourned meeting at St. Louis, Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported from the majority of that committee a list of resolutions, which, after some amendments were adopted by the convention, which thus refused to pass the ordinance of secession.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the Legislature of this State and the other States to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution; and by providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish the hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the Federal Government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the Federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding States, when there is danger of collision between the State and Federal troops.

The sixth and seventh resolutions we omit because they have no reference to war questions. Two of the resolutions will attract the attention of every intelligent reader: the first, containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; and the fifth wherein the convention took uncompromising ground against the employment of military force by either the seceding States or the nation.

It was with the earnest and patriotic purpose of averting civil war that the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave States entreated the Federal Government not to resort to military force, but after the firing upon Fort Sumter and other violent and unmistakably rebellious acts, these patriots assumed more extreme views.

GOV. JACKSON AND THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, issued a telegram to all of the loyal and doubtful States, requesting each of them to detail from the militia of the State a certain number of men, as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months.

Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. The following was his reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Jackson, the State Legislature convened in extra session May 2, 1861. In his message to that body, the Governor reiterated the declaration that the interests and sympathies of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding States, and recommended the policy of arming the people and placing the State in an attitude of defence.

The Legislature responded by passing several important measures, among which were the following: To authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding \$30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the Banks of Missouri to issue \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes to the amount of \$1,500,000, instead of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion, or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the Governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State might require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to provide for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard;" and to authorize the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people.

SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON.

Into the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news of the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis.

By order of Gov. Jackson, the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, had been seized April 20, 1861, and on the same day of the Governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly the following general military order was issued by Warwick Hough, then adjutant general of Missouri:

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Mo., . }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861. }

First. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

Second. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to the quartermasters of districts, for those commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

Third. The light battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieut.-Col. John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

Fourth. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and division inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

Pursuant to this order, the military encampment of Camp Jackson, at Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, was organized May 3, by Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Frost, of the Missouri Militia. Its object, as stated above, was said to be the attainment of greater efficiency in the organization and drill of the State troops, but there seemed to be reason for the suspicion, entertained by officers of the United States Army, that Gov. Jackson, Gen. Frost and their confrères, had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was believed by many to be nothing less than the seizure of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and the military control of the State by those who, notwithstanding the anti-secession voice of the people, were determined to link her destinies with the Confederacy.

The stars and stripes floated over Camp Jackson, yet Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, had in view the sentiments of Gov. Jackson's inaugural and of his more recent message to the Legislature, his response to the requisition of the Secretary of War, the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, and the fact that two of the streets in the new camp were called "Davis" and "Beauregard," after two of the most prominent leaders of the Rebellion. Also Capt. Lyon discovered that cannon and mortars in boxes, marked "Marble," and shot and shell in barrels, had been landed at the St. Louis wharf and hauled to Camp Jackson.

On the morning of May 10, Gen. Frost having been informed that the United States troops were preparing for an attack upon his camp addressed the following note to Capt. Lyon:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JACKSON, }
MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861. }

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal,

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States who are in the lawful performance of duties devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and therefore have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you, personally, whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, its property, or representatives by any portion of my command, or as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed) of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Maj. Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon Gen. Harney's taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant-general, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the war department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at that time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed to you by Col. Bowen, my chief of staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson M. V. M.

On the day of this communication, and perhaps at the very hour of its writing, Capt. Lyon was making active preparations to march upon Camp Jackson. It was said that he refused to receive the communication from Gen. Frost.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Frost received a note from Capt. Lyon as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861. }

Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson,

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly

in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general Government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

Capt. Lyon's command numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and about twenty pieces of artillery. With this force he rapidly invested Camp Jackson, planting batteries on the overlooking heights, and allowing none to pass the lines thus formed. Many of the citizens seized whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon, and rushed to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, foiled in their design. Men, and numbers of women and children, flocked to the neighboring hills, wishing to obtain a view of the scene, and thinking themselves out of harm's way. Upon the receipt of Capt. Lyon's communication, Gen. Frost called a hasty consultation of the officers of his staff, and as resistance seemed mere recklessness, a surrender upon the proposed terms was quickly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the Government.

All but eight or ten men refused to accede to these terms, on the ground that having already sworn allegiance to the United States and its Government, repeating their oath would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, which they would not concede.

About half past five o'clock the prisoners of war left their

camp, and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file on each side of their line. Suddenly the report of fire-arms was heard from the front of the column, which was then opposite a small hill, on the left as one approaches the city. It seems that some members of the United States companies, upon being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned, and without orders, discharged their pieces. No one was injured, and the offending soldiers were immediately placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had quiet been restored, when repeated volleys of musketry were heard from the extreme rear ranks, which were still at the entrance to the grove, and the crowd of spectators were seen running wildly from the spot. Many, even while escaping, were shot down, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number of citizens killed was twenty-eight, including two ladies; the wounded numbered about twenty-five. On the part of the Federals, one officer, Capt. C. Blandowski, and one private were killed and a dozen men were wounded. As in the disturbance at the other end of the line, the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and shots were discharged at them before they fired. Not until he himself had been seriously wounded did Capt. Blandowski give the order to fire on the mob.*

Gen. Frost's command was marched to the arsenal, and there remained, as prisoners of war, until the following day. They were then released, every man, Capt. Emmet McDonald excepted, subscribing to the following parole:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May, 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole shall be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the injustice of its exaction.

The following letter, written by Gen. Frost to Gov. Jackson, and dated January 24, 1861, was afterward captured with other Confederate records. It pours a flood of light upon the events which

*In his report of the affair Gen. Lyon says: "The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns in simply obeying the impulse, natural to all, of self-defence. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops."

transpired previous to the beginning of the war in Missouri. Maj. Bell, it will be remembered, was superseded by Capt. Lyon, as commandant at the arsenal:

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, January 24, 1861.

His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri,

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Maj. Bell, the commanding officer of that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being upon her soil. He asserted his determination to defend it against any and all irresponsible mobs, come from whence they might, but at the same time gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities.

He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information; and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him being annoyed by irresponsible persons. I at the same time gave him notice that if affairs assumed so threatening a character as to render it unsafe to leave the place in its comparatively unprotected condition, that I might come down and quarter a proper force there to protect it from the assaults of any persons whatsoever, to which he assented. In a word, the Major is with us, where he ought to be, for all his worldly wealth lies here in St. Louis (and it is very large), and then, again, his sympathies are with us.

I shall, therefore, rest perfectly easy, and use all my influence to stop the sensationalists from attracting the particular attention of the Government to this particular spot. The telegraphs you received were the sheerest "canards" of persons who, without discretion, are extremely anxious to show their zeal. I shall be thoroughly prepared with the proper force to act as emergency may require. The use of force will only be resorted to when nothing else will avail to prevent the shipment or removal of arms.

The Major informed me that he had arms for 40,000 men, with all the appliances to manufacture munitions of almost every kind.

This arsenal, if properly looked after, will be everything to our State, and I intend to look after it—very quietly, however. I have every confidence in the word of honor pledged to me by the Major, and would as soon think of doubting the oath of the best man in the community.

His idea is that it would be disgraceful to him as a military man to surrender to a mob, whilst he could do so, without compromising his dignity to the State authorities. Of course I did not show him your order, but I informed him that you had authorized me to act as I might think proper to protect the public property.

He desired that I would not divulge his peculiar views, which I promised not to do except to yourself. I beg, therefore, that you will say nothing that might compromise him eventually with the general Government, for thereby I would be placed in an awkward position, whilst he would probably be removed, which would be unpleasant to our interests.

Grimsley, as you doubtless know, is an unconscionable jackass, and only desires to make himself notorious. It was through him that McLaren and George made the mistake of telegraphing a falsehood to you.

I should be pleased to hear whether you approve of the course I have adopted, and if not, I am ready to take any other that you, as my commander, may suggest.

I am, sir, most truly,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST.

Upon the capture of Camp Jackson, and the consequent disastrous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the State. The most sensational reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by an infuriated soldiery, of their charge with fixed bayonets upon an unoffending crowd of citizens, and of their committing the most horrid outrages upon these innocent victims. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter, and the whole State was in a frenzy of indignation.

FINAL EFFORTS TOWARD CONCILIATION.

Two days after the capture of Camp Jackson, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commandant of the department, returned to St. Louis from Washington, and issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people to resume their accustomed peaceful vocations, and assured them that he would only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve the peace."

After two more days, Gen. Harney issued a second proclamation in which he characterized the "Military Bill," passed by the recent Legislature, as "an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States," and as unconstitutional and void. He spoke approvingly of the overthrow of Camp Jackson, upon the ground that it had been "organized in the interests of the secessionists," the men openly wearing the dress and badge of the Southern Confederacy; and that arms had been received into the camp which had been unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and shipped up the river in boxes marked "marble." He declared that "no government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment, such openly treasonable preparations;" but added that it was but simple justice to suppose

that there were many loyal men in the camp who were in no way responsible for its treasonable character. He disclaimed all intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the State, but expressed in plain terms that the "supreme law of the land must be obeyed, and that no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts or otherwise," could be permitted to harass the law abiding people of Missouri. He promised that his authority should be used to protect their persons and property, and that he would suppress all unlawful combinations of men, formed under any pretext whatsoever.

Gen. Harney's policy was to preserve peace as long as it could be done, and the authority of the national Government preserved. Accordingly he held a conference at St. Louis, May 21, 1861, with Gen. Sterling Price, whom Gov. Jackson had placed at the head of the Missouri State Guard, which resulted in an amicable agreement, signed by both generals, which undertook to calm the popular excitement and prevent further bloodshed.

The authorities at Washington disapproved of the Harney-Price compact, and they had already given orders that Capt. Lyon should succeed the former general in command of the department. Before, however, the order for his displacement reached him, Gen. Harney, in consequence of his agreement with Gen. Price, removed the Federal troops from the suburbs of St. Louis, Col. Sigel's regiment remaining at the arsenal. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on their part, disbanded the State troops at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and ordered them home, there to drill and receive military instruction.

Another conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Maj. F. A. Conant, on the one side, and Gov. C. F. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The interview lasted six hours, but resulted in nothing except to make the terrible truth evident that their differences could not be peaceably adjusted.

This final effort at conciliation having failed, Gov. Jackson and his associates left for Jefferson City the same night, burning railroad bridges and cutting the telegraph wires behind them.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JACKSON.

On the next day (June 12) Gov. Jackson issued a procla-

mation, calling into active service 50,000 State Militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He instructed the people that their first allegiance was due to their own State; that they were "under no obligation, whatever, to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which had enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State." He declared that no brave and true-hearted Missourian would obey the one or submit to the other; and he called upon them to rise and "drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." This proclamation was the signal for civil war in Missouri, and immediately upon its publication active military movements within the State began.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN.

The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and was meeting with much opposition, when the news of the attack on Camp Jackson so affected the minds of the legislators that they passed the act in less than fifteen minutes.

About 11 o'clock the same night the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the pealing of bells and the shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. There they went into secret session until past 3 o'clock in the morning. The cause of this sudden panic was the reception of a telegram, afterward asserted to be bogus, to the effect that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for the express purpose of capturing the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, then convened at Jefferson City. To prevent this anticipated raid the railroad bridge across the Osage River was burned, and the next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to secret places of safety, while the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to keep it out of the hands of the expected marauders. When the truth became known, comparative quiet was restored.

In accordance with the power conferred upon Gov. Jackson by an act of the Legislature before mentioned, he appointed Sterling Price major-general of the Missouri State Guard.

On the day before the final adjournment, Mr. George G. Vest, now a resident of Kansas City and a United States senator, made the following report to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Federal Relations.

WHEREAS, We have learned with astonishment and indignation that troops in the service of the Federal Government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war the encampment of State militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law and by command of the Governor, for the purpose alone of military instruction; AND WHEREAS, The United States troops aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under Federal authority, have also murdered with unparalleled atrocity, defenseless men, women and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled. Now, therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister States, against this illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State, and the murder of our defenseless people;

Resolved, Second, That whilst Missouri has been loyal to the Government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received as reward for her fidelity from persons assuming to act under Federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by the deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat "C. E. Hilman" engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by Government troops within the jurisdiction of this State, and the cargo taken out. The capitol of the State is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, Third, That it is the unquestioned, constitutional right of the State to arm, equip and organize her militia for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt by Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct, evinces but too clearly a disposition upon the part of the authorities at Washington to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, Fourth, That the charge of Capt. Lyon in his letter to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the State authorities or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him, is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Governor of the State be hereby directed to make demand of the President of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the Government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to this State, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our State troops.

Resolved, Sixth, That the Governor be requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense; and that the

people of Missouri should rally as one man to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the States.

That these resolutions were passed in the House without a single dissenting vote is an evidence of the extraordinary excitement which prevailed, not only among the people, but also in the Legislature.

Immediately upon the adjournment of that body, Gov. Jackson and the larger part of the State officers abandoned the capitol, believing that delay would probably result in their falling into the hands of the United States militia and becoming prisoners of war. In September Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling the General Assembly to meet in extra session at Neosho, Newton County, on the 21st day of October. At the time this official act was performed the Governor was a fugitive from the State capitol, and the State Convention, on the 31st of July, had declared his seat vacant, together with those of the members of the Legislature; and on the same day had invested Hamilton R. Gamble with the authority and obligations of Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Jackson's proclamation declared that the United States authorities had "— in violation of the constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and, as far as in their power lay, desolating our land. I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that Government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bonds which binds us to the Government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

In response to this proclamation, thirty-nine members of the

House and ten members of the Senate assembled at Neosho in October. The proceedings of the Senate, afterward captured, show that during the first few days nothing was done but bring in absent members. In order to constitute a quorum there must have been present sixty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate. As it was impossible to muster that number, Gov. Jackson's message was read to those who were present. He recommended the passage of an ordinance of secession, and also the passage of a law authorizing the election of senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

An act, declaring the union between Missouri and the United States dissolved, passed both houses of this fragmentary Legislature, and as far as that body was concerned the connection between the State and the general Government was broken. This Senate met again at Cassville, Barry County, October 31, 1861, and November 7, adjourning to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862; but that meeting was never held. Gov. Jackson's death occurred December 6, 1862, at a farmhouse on the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock.

THE STATE CONVENTION—FURTHER TRANSACTIONS.

On the 31st of July, 1861, this body elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, to succeed Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds and Benjamin F. Massey, whose seats had been declared vacant.

At another session held in St. Louis, and beginning October 10, 1861, the board of public works and the offices of State superintendent of public schools and county school commissioners were abolished, the salaries of all civil officers were reduced 20 per cent, and test oaths of loyalty for civil officers and citizens were authoritatively promulgated.

On June 2, 1862, the convention assembled at Jefferson City, declared vacant the seats of Sterling Price, late president of the convention, and of others who had joined the secessionists; laid upon the table an ordinance offered by Mr. Breckinridge providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State; passed an ordinance continuing the provisional government until August,

1864, at which time, according to arrangements already made, their successors would be elected and qualified, and provided that no person should vote at any election thereafter held in the State, under its constitution and laws, who should not previously take the following oath:

I, ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid or comfort, or countenance to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the 17th day of December, A.D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, so help me God.

A similar oath was prescribed for all civil officers, and for jurymen and attorneys.

On June 15, 1863, pursuant to a proclamation from Gov. Gamble, the convention met to devise measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Without especially noting the action of the convention on the various propositions submitted, or the several amendments to these propositions, it is enough to say that on July 1, the fifteenth day of the session, the ordinance as amended was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free; *Provided, however,* That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of the emancipation were the owners of the slaves thus freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of receiving the pos-

session and service of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect to his slave. *Provided, however,* That after the said 4th day of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of, or removed from the State of Missouri, by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the convention, after having held various sessions, since its first meeting, February 28, 1861, adjourned *sine die*.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE XIIIITH AMENDMENT.

In connection with the emancipation measures of the State of Missouri, it may not be amiss to give a brief recital of the various means by which slavery in the United States was finally obliterated.

President Lincoln's policy was for some time criticised as timid and slow. His more hardy and aggressive advisers demanded that the negroes be either emancipated or declared contraband of war at once, as the Southern armies could never be beaten while 4,000,000 of blacks, without cost or remuneration, were at home tilling the soil for the support of the whites in the field. After waiting long enough to see that the South did not want peace upon any terms save a permanent withdrawal from the Union, and recognition by the North as an independent, sovereign power, he issued a provisional proclamation of emancipation on September 22, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President issued one of the most important documents of modern times—the emancipation proclamation. This could have been defended throughout the world as an act of progressive and civilized humanity, but it was in reality a war measure, it having become necessary to strike an effective blow against the labor system at the South, and as such was fully sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations. This proclamation is here given in full:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

“That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accormac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January,
[L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

As the State of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in Congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders. As has been seen, the people of the State, through their legislators and their State convention ordinances had adopted emancipation, but that action was superseded by the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by thirty-three States, including Missouri, ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi, and rejected only by Delaware and Kentucky. As the permission of three-fourths of the States was all that was necessary for the adoption of the amendment, it was declared in force by President Johnson in 1865, although Lincoln himself lived to see it proposed. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus, after an existence of more than two hundred and forty years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the general Government to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave holders, and to sufficiently indemnify the former class against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of Southern institutions, and all classes suffered together.

CAMPAIGN OF 1861.—BOONVILLE.

Jackson and Price had collected, at Boonville, a military force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. This force was poorly

armed, possessed of but a single piece of artillery, undisciplined, and deficient in organization and competent officers, yet they were eager to meet the troops, which under command of Lyon and Blair were coming up the river to attack them. On the eve of battle, Price was taken seriously ill, and was obliged to go home; therefore the Confederates marched under command of Col. John S. Marmaduke, to meet the advancing column of Lyon's forces. The latter had disembarked at Rocheport, and were advancing with six pieces of artillery in the direction of Boonville, when they encountered the State troops about midway between the two places. Capt. Totten, of the Unionists, opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into the State ranks, while the infantry of the former filed obliquely, right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was at first vigorously returned. Col. Marmaduke was stationed in a lane, leading toward the river from the road by which the United States troops were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the two roads. A couple of shells were thrown into the house, dispersing the State troops in great confusion. This, together with the well-directed fire of the infantry from the right and left, soon forced Col. Marmaduke's men to fall back, but they again formed in line of battle, and advanced a few feet to meet the Union forces. The cannon were now brought into requisition, and the State troops opened a galling musketry fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center, and from a shed still further to the left.

The skirmish now became a battle. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not more than 500 were at any one time engaged. There were 1,500 of the State troops, but neither were they all continually in the conflict. Lyon brought his artillery to bear with deadly effect, and a forward movement on the right decided the engagement, the State forces retreating in great disorder. Such was the confusion of this retreat that this battle is often jocularly styled "the Boonville Races."

The Federal forces took possession of "Camp Vest" and the city of Boonville. At the former there were found twenty or thirty tents, fifty guns, a large number of shoes and other clothing, a quantity of blankets and ammunition and two secession flags.

CARTHAGE.

The lead mines in the southwest part of the State became an object of great importance to the Confederate Government, which, hoping to secure them, dispatched large bodies of troops from Arkansas and Texas. On July 5, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Franz Sigel, encountered, about two miles from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were taken prisoners. As soon as possible Col. Sigel prepared to advance, expecting to find the State troops some distance west of the town. About half-past 9 o'clock the armies met in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. The State forces numbered perhaps 5,000 men, mostly cavalry, but had a battery of five cannon. Col. Sigel's command comprised his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backoff. Col. Sigel's and Col. Salomon's men numbered together 1,100. Gens. Parsons and Rains were in command of the State troops. Maj. Backoff, by direction of Col. Sigel, opened fire, and in less than two hours the battery of the opposing forces was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State ranks were twice broken, but rallied, and held their position until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this time a large body of the Confederate cavalry was sent back to cut off Sigel's transportation train. Seeing this movement, he ordered a retreat, and sent word for the wagons to advance as quickly as possible. By keeping up an incessant fire with the infantry, and using the artillery whenever practicable, Sigel managed to retard the advance of the cavalry, and to fall back in good order, some three and a half miles, to the baggage train. The wagons were then placed in the center of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. At this the State forces retreated, and attempted to surround the entire column, taking a position upon some bluffs overlooking a creek. There was but one road across this stream, and, to change his position without further retreat, it was necessary for Sigel to cross the hill where the State cavalry were mainly stationed.

Maj. Backoff ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a corresponding movement was made from Sigel's battalion. This maneuver led the State troops into the belief that the Federals were seeking to outflank their cavalry. Accordingly the forces on the bluffs closed up to the right and left, when, on reaching a point 300 yards from them, Backoff's artillery was ordered to transverse oblique, and immediately opened a terrible cross-fire with cannister. At the same time the Federal infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were dispersed in every direction.

This engagement, with the maneuvering, occupied about two hours. The State cavalry were poorly armed and mounted, and having no cannon on the bluffs could make but little resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken by the Federals, also a quantity of double-barreled shot-guns and some revolvers and bowie-knives. The loss of the State troops was estimated at 250 or 300 men. However these forces still prevented Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, the State troops following and surrounding the column on three sides, although kept at a distance by the infantry fire.

Sigel's command reached Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once attempted to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement the State cavalry resisted, knowing that they could do nothing in the timber. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of Sigel's infantry into action. After some hard fighting that officer got his men into the woods and forced the State troops to relinquish the pursuit. The latter returned to Carthage intending to renew the battle in the morning. In this last engagement the State troops lost ten killed and sixty-four wounded. The dispatchers of Col. Sigel placed his loss during the whole day at thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded.

Notwithstanding the terrible fatigue of the day—his men having been in action nearly twelve hours—Sigel continued his retreat. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of the county (Jasper), a distance of twelve or four-

teen miles. There the Federal troops went into camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. On the following afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where, for a time, Sigel established his headquarters.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

On July 3, 1861, the Western Department was created, comprising Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. The headquarters of this department were at St. Louis, where, previous to its establishment, Gen. Harney, and, afterward, Gen. Lyon, were in command. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was a son-in-law of Senator Benton, and had been a candidate for the presidency in 1856, was appointed to the command of the new department, and assumed the duties of his office on the 26th of July.

The authorities at Washington, perplexed by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, were so absorbed with the defenses of the National Capital, and with military operations at the East, as to be unable to give necessary aid to the Western Department. Fremont finally obtained \$100,000 from the National sub-treasurer at St. Louis, with which he proceeded to secure the re-enlistment of many of the three months' men, whose terms had expired, and to fortify the city against any probable attack. Harassed by a lack of resources, Fremont was soon placed in a dilemma, occasioned by the exigencies of the campaign in Missouri. The Confederate general, Pillow, was reported to be advancing with a large number of troops against Cairo and Bird's Point, while Gen. Hardee was pushing into the interior of Missouri to annoy Gen. Lyon's flank and rear. In addition to all this, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, Gov. Jackson being temporarily absent, elated with the Confederate victory at Bull Run, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which he alluded to the State convention as merely a tool in the hands of their enemies, assured them that peace and security could only be obtained through union with the South, and called upon them to rally as one man to the standard of the State, and aid Gen. Pillow in expelling the invader from their borders.

In view of this variety of changes, Gen. Fremont decided to

secure Bird's Point against the attack of Gen. Pillow, but upon sending an expedition to that place, found that the menace against it was merely intended as a diversion.

Meanwhile, after the battle of Boonville, Gen. Lyon, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery and a long baggage train, left that place, and followed in pursuit of the State troops, who were reported to have fled to Syracuse and beyond. At Grand River, a branch of the Osage, in Henry County, he was reinforced by 3,000 Kansas troops under command of Maj. S. D. Sturgis. When within eighty miles of Springfield, Lyon heard of Sigel's battle at Carthage and determined to change his course and march to his relief. Notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, and the fatigue of his infantry, early on the morning of July 10 Lyon's army moved from their encampment and forced their way among the hills, gorges and forests that lay in their path. After they had proceeded fifty miles, a messenger from Sigel brought definite information of the desperate encounter at Carthage, and that Sigel's little army was now at Springfield. Therefore Lyon, marching more leisurely, accomplished the remaining thirty miles of the journey in two days.

Encamped near Springfield, he now prepared to meet the enemy who were his superior in numbers and constantly increasing. It was now that he repeatedly called upon Gen. Fremont for those reinforcements which the latter failed to supply.

Near the close of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Confederate forces at Cassville, and of their design of attacking his camp. Therefore, although their numbers were much greater than those of his army, he determined to anticipate their attack by an advance of his own troops. Late on the afternoon of August 1, his entire army, consisting of 5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns, moved toward Cassville and bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield. The next morning they marched to Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield. Here they encountered and defeated a body of Confederates under Gen. Rains.

WILSON'S CREEK.

On August 6, Gen. Lyon returned with his army to Springfield. The entire Confederate force was now concentrated near

Crane Creek, in the northern part of Stone County. Believing that Lyon's army was much larger than their own, a disagreement arose between Price and McCulloch as to the expediency of an advance toward Springfield, the former counseling a forward, and the latter a retrograde movement. Finally an order was received from Maj.-Gen. Polk, ordering an advance upon Lyon. A council was at once held, in which McCulloch expressed his willingness to march upon Springfield, provided he were granted the chief command. Price, to whom that distinction, perhaps, rightfully belonged, consented to the terms of McCulloch, hoping that Lyon might be defeated, and driven from the State. A little after midnight on Sunday, August 4, they took up the line of march, and reached Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, on the 9th. Here they encamped, determining at 9 o'clock that night to march in four separate columns against Springfield, surround the place, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. A threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch to countermand his order, and morning found his entire army, consisting of 5,300 infantry, fifteen guns, and 6,000 cavalry, besides a large number of unarmed horsemen, encamped upon the field. But the night was neither too dark nor stormy for Gen. Lyon. At 5 o'clock P. M. of August 9, he marched in two columns from Springfield, making a detour to the right, and notwithstanding the darkness and storm at 1 o'clock found himself within sight of the Confederate guard fires. Here he called a halt, and his soldiers lay on their arms until dawn, when they formed in battle line and advanced. Lyon's effective force was 5,200 men, including infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of sixteen guns. The two columns of the Federal army were commanded by Lyon and Sigel, and their early attack was a complete surprise to the Confederates, McCulloch, trusting for security to the darkness and storm, having withdrawn his advanced pickets.

The Federal forces in command of Lyon formed a line of battle at daybreak, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve, and with skirmishers thrown out in front. After driving in the enemy's outposts, a ravine was crossed and a high ridge gained, when a large force of the Confederate skir-

mishers came in view. Very severe fighting ensued, and it became evident that Lyon's column would soon reach the stronghold, where the main battle would take place. A few shells cleared the front, and the First Missouri and First Kansas moved forward, supported by the First Iowa and Totten's battery. The Second Kansas, Capt. Steele's battalion and Lieut. Dubois' battery, were held in reserve, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, which was stationed in front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek. The Confederates now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, opposite Lyon's left wing, and along the slope in his front and to his right. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge a few hundred yards to Lyon's left, and found at its terminus a large body of the enemy's infantry, which arrested further progress in that direction. Directly artillery firing was begun at the point, about two miles distant, where it was expected that Sigel's column would encounter the enemy.

Lyon's whole line now moved with great impetuosity toward the Confederate position; and the roar of musketry increased and became continuous. Totten's battery came into action, as the nature of the ground would permit, and made great havoc in the opposing ranks. After half an hour's fierce fighting the Confederates retired in great confusion, leaving Gen. Lyon in possession of the field. Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer had been compelled to fall back, but Lieut. Dubois' battery, supported by Capt. Steele's battalion, opened upon the enemy in that direction, and soon drove them from the cornfield, where they had intrenched themselves. There was now a momentary cessation of firing along the whole line, except on the right, where the First Missouri was still engaged against superior numbers. The Second Kansas was ordered to the support of this regiment, which must otherwise have been destroyed while unflinchingly holding its position. During this time Capt. Steele's battalion, which had been detailed to the support of Dubois' battery, was brought forward to the support of Totten's, and soon the Confederate force reappeared along Lyon's entire front, marching toward each flank. The battle again began with great fury, and became general along the whole line. The ranks of the opposing sides were sometimes

within thirty or forty yards of each other, when charges upon Totten's battery were made. For more than an hour the conflict was carried on with great slaughter on both sides, and so equally balanced were the opposing forces that neither were gaining any decisive advantage.

Early in this desperate engagement, Gen. Lyon's horse was killed, and he himself received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He then mounted another horse, and, swinging his hat, called upon the nearest troops to follow him. The Second Kansas gallantly responded, but their commander, Col. Mitchell, soon fell severely wounded, and, at about the same time, Gen. Lyon received a mortal wound in or near the heart. Maj. Sturgis then succeeded to the command. The Confederates had been driven back, and for twenty minutes there was a lull in the battle, during which Sturgis summoned his officers for a consultation. Lyon's column had been dreadfully shattered, and the leader killed. For nearly thirty hours the men had been without water, and a supply could not be had short of Springfield, which was ten or twelve miles away. Their ammunition was nearly gone, and should they, by slackening fire, reveal this fact to the enemy, annihilation seemed inevitable.

Sigel, meanwhile, had not been heard from; but the consultation of officers was soon brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column from the direction whence Sigel's guns had been at first heard. These troops carried a banner resembling the American flag, and their dress resembled that of Sigel's brigade. Hoping to effect a junction with that officer, Sturgis formed his line for an advance. Suddenly from a hill in Sturgis front a battery began to pour into his line shrapnel and cannister, and at this moment the on-coming Confederate forces, for such they were, displayed their true colors, and the fiercest engagement of the day immediately commenced along the entire Union lines. Totten's battery, in the center, supported by the Iowa and regular troops, was the main object of attack. The Confederates were often within twenty feet of the battery, and the smoke of the opposing lines was so intermingled as to appear made by the same guns. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the Confederate front, they continued to hold the

field. Finally, therefore, the Federal forces were ordered to retreat. They moved slowly to the open prairie, about two miles from the battlefield, and thence to Springfield, which they reached at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Their total loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing.

Sigel's column, in the meantime, had marched within a mile of McCulloch's camp at daybreak, and planted four pieces of artillery on the left, the infantry advancing toward the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies guarding his right and left. His artillery fire was so destructive that the enemy were soon driven from their tents, and retired toward the northeast part of the valley. The Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (Union) had passed the creek, and formed almost in the center of the camp. As the enemy were now rallying in front, Sigel ordered the artillery to be brought forward and formed in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left, and the cavalry to the right. At the end of half an hour the enemy retreated into the woods and up the adjoining hills. By the firing in the direction of Gen. Lyon's column, it now became evident that he had engaged the enemy along the whole line; therefore, to give him the greatest possible assistance, Sigel left his position in the camp and advanced to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. In pursuance of this design, Sigel's column struck the Fayetteville road, and, following it to Sharpe's farm, planted his artillery on the plateau, and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, while the cavalry was stationed on its flanks. The firing in the direction of Lyon's column had then almost entirely ceased. Supposing that Lyon had repulsed the Confederates, and that his forces were coming up the road, the commanders of the Third and Fifth Regiments gave orders not to fire upon troops advancing from that direction. Very unexpectedly, two Confederate batteries opened fire upon them, one in front on the Fayetteville road, and the other from the hill, where it was supposed Lyon's forces were victorious, while a strong column of infantry, mistaken for the Iowa regiment, advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked Sigel's right. Consternation and frightful confusion at once ensued. Sigel's men,

thinking that by some mistake Lyon's troops were firing upon them, could hardly be induced to serve their guns until it was too late. The Confederates arrived within a few paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. In this retreat Sigel lost five cannons, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third Regiment. The total Federal loss was 258 killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing; in all, 1,317. The Confederate loss was 279 killed, 951 wounded, and 68 prisoners; total, 1,298. Upon the arrival of the shattered Federal forces at Springfield, the command of the whole was entrusted to Col. Sigel, who ordered a retreat to Rolla, Phelps County, 125 miles distant. The retreating army reached this place, August 19, having safely conducted a government train five miles in length, and valued at \$1,500,000.

After the Federal defeat at Wilson's Creek, Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 of the State militia to serve for six months, unless peace in the State should be sooner restored.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of August, inaugurated a new remedy for the lawlessness which prevailed, and the almost absolute impotence of the civil authority. He declared martial law and appointed J. McKinstry, major United States army, provost-marshal-general of the State.

CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Contrary to the expectations of both armies, McCulloch and Price failed to pursue their victory at Wilson's Creek by following Sigel in his retreat to Rolla, and McCulloch soon left Missouri with all his forces. Taking advantage of the favorable impression made upon the people by his success, Gen. Price issued a proclamation in which he declared that his army had been organized for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri, and was kept in the field for these purposes alone. The citizens of the State now flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, and in a few weeks he had collected a large force. He now pressed northward across the State to Lexington, on the Missouri River. This place was defended by a

force of Federals, 2,600 strong, commanded by Col. Mulligan. In anticipation of an attack, intrenchments had been thrown upon Masonic College Hill, an eminence overlooking the Missouri River. Mulligan's fortifications were most skillfully planned, but his men had only about forty rounds of ammunition each, six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the latter of which were useless because of the lack of shells. At dawn of September 12, Gen. Price drove in the Union pickets, and, from a position within easy range of Mulligan's intrenchments, opened a cannonade from four different points. The assault and defense were kept up during the entire day, when Price withdrew to await the arrival of his wagon train and reinforcements. Mulligan's men worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, and anxiously expected reinforcements, for which a courier had been dispatched to Jefferson City. This messenger was captured on the way and, of course, no relief came.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. Price, who had been reinforced, and now had from 15,000 to 25,000 men, began a final attack upon Mulligan's works, cutting off the communication of the beleaguered garrison with the city, stopping their supply of water, seizing a steamboat laden with stores, and occupying a building which commanded the position of the Union forces. A most stubborn defense was made, which continued for fifty-two hours. During the afternoon of the 20th Gen. Price procured numerous bales of hemp, and with these, wetted to resist hot shot, he caused movable breastworks to be constructed, behind which a large body of the Confederates advanced within ten rods of Mulligan's works. The latter officer saw that further resistance was madness. To retreat was impossible. His men had no water except that which had been caught in blankets during a passing shower, and afterward wrung out; and the stench from the carcasses of horses and mules killed within the intrenchments was insufferable. Accordingly the white flag was raised, and the siege of Lexington was ended. The men laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. As the fruits of this victory there fell into the hands of Gen. Price six cannon, two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, wagons, teams, ammunition, and

\$100,000 worth of commissary stores. On the Union side 40 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed and 65 wounded.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

Gen. Fremont, deeply chagrined at the Federal reverses, and fearing that Gen. Price would advance upon the State capital, or intrench himself at some central point upon the Missouri River, determined to take the field in person, with the hope of defeating Price before McCulloch, who had been recruiting troops in Arkansas, could return to his aid. With this intention he directed toward Southwestern Missouri an army of more than 20,000 men, arranged in five divisions, under command of Gens. Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinsty and Asboth. These troops were accompanied by eighty-six pieces of artillery, many of which were rifle cannon. On the 28th of September Fremont, with his famous body-guard, commanded by Maj. Zagonyi, a Hungarian, reached Jefferson City, and commenced vigorous measures to overturn the plans of Gen. Price, and drive him from the State. On the 30th of the month Price abandoned Lexington, leaving a small force of 500 men to guard such prisoners as had not been paroled. On the 16th of October Maj. White, with his "Prairie Scouts," consisting of 185 cavalry men, surprised this garrison releasing the Union prisoners, capturing seventy of the Confederates, and dispersing the rest. He then rejoined Fremont's army.

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. White was now ordered by Gen. Sigel to reconnoiter near Springfield, and if advisable to attack the Confederate force in camp there. The major was seriously ill at the time, but immediately set his command in motion, accompanying them in a carriage.

On the evening of the same day, October 24, he was overtaken by Maj. Zagonyi, with the "body guard," and he, under orders from Fremont, took command of the combined force. The Confederates, mostly cavalry, and numbering something more than 1,000, were encamped about a mile west of Springfield, on the Mount Vernon road, and were under command of Lieut.-Col.

Cloud. The attack of Zagonyi proved a complete surprise. His men dashed down a lane under fire of the enemy, who had hastily formed a line along its north side. At this first onset a large number of the Confederates ran in every direction, but the remainder stood their ground. The Union soldiers swept past the Confederate camp, demolished a rail fence, entered the field where the enemy then were, and formed in line in a ravine about 200 yards away. They again charged with drawn sabers, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Falling back to the ravine they repeated the charge a second and third time with a like result. The Union loss in the engagement was Zagonyi's "body guard," 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 taken prisoners—52; White's "Prairie Scouts" killed, wounded and prisoners, 33; total 85.

After the engagement the Confederates withdrew to Price's headquarters at Neosho, and Zagonyi also fell back until he met Sigel's advance.

Gen. Fremont was just upon the eve of an attack upon Price, who, it was reported, reinforced by McCulloch, was moving on Springfield with 40,000 men, when he was superseded by Gen. Hunter. The latter, after retreating to St. Louis, was in turn superseded by Gen. Halleck on the 18th of November.

BELMONT.

The only remaining movement of importance was at Belmont on the Mississippi.

The Confederate general, Polk, acting under orders of his government, had, notwithstanding that State's neutrality, entered Kentucky with an army, and had captured the town of Columbus. Batteries planted here commanded the Mississippi. The Confederates gathered in force at Belmont, on the opposite bank. In order to dislodge them, Gen. Fremont sent Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with a brigade of 3,000 Illinois and Iowa troops, into Missouri by way of Cairo. On the 7th of November, Grant made a vigorous and successful attack on the Confederate camp, but Gen. Polk sent reinforcements across the river, the guns of Columbus were brought to bear on the Union position, and Grant was obliged to retreat. The total loss on the Federal side was 108 killed, 353 wounded and 121 missing; total, 582. The Con-

federate loss was 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing; total, 641.

In addition to the engagements already described, quite a large number of raids, surprises and skirmishes—some of them important enough to be accounted battles—occurred in Missouri during 1861. They will be found mentioned in chronological order in the list of battles on another page.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The beginning of the year found Missouri comparatively quiet. Gen. Price had concentrated about 12,000 men at Springfield, intending to remain there all winter, but Gen. Halleck massed his forces, comprising the troops of Asboth, Sigel, Davis and Prentiss, at Lebanon, under command of Gen. Curtis. On February 11 this army moved against Springfield, and on the following night Gen. Price retreated to Cassville. Curtis pursuing him, he withdrew still further across the Arkansas line to Cross Hollows, thence to Sugar Creek, where, reinforced by McCulloch, he gave battle, and was defeated February 20. Price again retreated to Cove Creek, and then halted, leaving Missouri with no large organized Confederate force within her borders. Nevertheless, it was evident that the rebel general, sheltered in the defiles of the "Boston Mountains," was only gathering strength for more vigorous operations; therefore Curtis retraced his steps, and fell back to Pea Ridge, among the mountains in the northwestern part of Arkansas. Here he received intelligence that Price and McCulloch had been reinforced by Gen. Van Dorn, and that their combined force under command of the latter officer would soon attack his position.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—AN ELKHORN TAVERN.

This engagement commenced on the morning of the 6th of March, 1862. The Confederate force aggregated about 25,000 men as follows: McCulloch's troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 13,000; Gen. Pike's command, consisting of Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other Indians, and some white troops, 4,000; Price's Missouri troops, 8,000. The Federal force consisted of 10,500 men, including cavalry and infantry, forty-nine pieces of artillery and one mountain howitzer.

After a hard-fought battle, which lasted for two days, the Federals were victorious. The Confederate generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, were both killed. Van Dorn withdrew to the interior of Arkansas, and Curtis marched slowly southward. The Federal loss in the battle of Pea Ridge was 203 killed, 972 wounded, and 176 taken prisoners; total, 1,351; Confederate loss about the same.

VARIOUS WAR MEASURES.

Meanwhile, in Missouri, Provost-Marshal-General Farrar issued an order requiring the publishers of newspapers in the State, with the exception of St. Louis city papers, to furnish a copy of each issue, for inspection at the marshal's office.

Gen. Halleck issued an order requiring the officers of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance of October 6, 1861, under peril of arrest and imprisonment. The same order also forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages—the carriages to be confiscated and the women arrested. A similar order was issued to the presidents and directors of all railroads in the State, and to the president, professors, curators and other officers of the State University at Columbia. This order required all clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the United States to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, and recommended that all clergymen, teachers, officers of benevolent institutions, and all engaged in business and trade, who were loyal to the Union, should voluntarily take the convention oath, in order that their patriotism might be known.

At different times men were tried and condemned to be shot upon charges of railroad and bridge burning, but these sentences were mitigated to imprisonment, or in some cases the culprits were released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of \$2,000 each, for future loyalty to the Government.

Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of *The Boone County Standard*, was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from the State, during the war, on the several charges of giving information to the enemy, encouraging resistance to the

Federal Government, and inciting persons to rebellion against the same. His printing materials were confiscated and sold.

Early in April, Gen. Halleck went to Corinth, Miss., and left Maj.-Gen. Schofield in command at St. Louis.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—COL. JO. C. PORTER.

Gov. Gamble, desiring to repress the numerous guerrilla organizations in the State, authorized Gen. Schofield to organize the State militia into companies, regiments and brigades, and to call a force into the field sufficient to quell the marauders and secure the people of the State in their persons and property. In the series of skirmishes and fights which occurred between the State militia and the Confederate guerrillas, the most brilliant and important were those connected with the pursuit and final overthrow of Col. Jo. C. Porter.

His force was first engaged July 1, at Cherry Grove, Schuyler County, by Col. Lipscomb, with about 450 of the State militia. After a small fight the Confederates retreated, and were pursued as far as Newark, Knox County. The next important encounter with Porter's forces was at Pearce's Mills, on the Middle Fabius, Scotland County, where, on the 19th of July, a pursuing force, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, of the Merrill Horse, and Maj. John F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, was ambuscaded, and sustained a loss of eighty-three men, while the Confederates lost but half a dozen. Porter, however, retreated toward the west and south, and in less than twenty-four hours was at Novelty, Knox County, sixty-four miles distant. Still going southward, they passed through Marion County to Florida, in Monroe, where they attacked and defeated a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. H. C. Caldwell, and then hurried on to the heavily-wooded country near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton, in Callaway County. Ascertaining their position, Col. Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, started in pursuit, July 27, with about 200 men and two pieces of artillery. On the preceding day Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, left Columbia upon the same errand, with 100 men, and was joined at Sturgeon by Maj. Clopper, with as many more. Maj. Caldwell, with a detachment of the Third Iowa, also started

from Mexico. These two latter columns marched toward Mt. Zion Church, in the northeast part of Boone County, believing that Porter was encamped there. Not finding the object of their search, they pursued their way into Callaway County, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, heard Guitar's cannon four or five miles distant. Shaffer and Caldwell hastened forward, and arrived in time to assist in the hard-fought battle at Moore's Mill, July 28, wherein Porter was defeated with a loss of 32 killed and 125 wounded, while Guitar lost 13 killed and 55 wounded.

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE.

Porter now retreated northward, through Monroe into Marion County. Here he received a large number of recruits. On the 1st of August he attacked and captured Newark, Knox County, with its garrison of seventy-five men, under Capt. Wesley Lair, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and pushed northward to Short's well, in the southern part of Scotland, where he was joined by a considerable detachment under Col. Cyrus Franklin and Lieut.-Col. Frisby H. McCullough. The rebel forces were closely pursued by Col. John McNeil. Porter and Franklin turned west from Short's well, and reached Kirksville on the morning of August 6, a few hours in advance of their pursuers, and, ordering the citizens to evacuate the town, posted their troops in the courthouse, seminary, stores and private residences, and thus entrenched awaited the coming Unionists. Porter had about 2,800 men, all mounted, but many were without arms, and nearly all without experience.

Col. McNeill, approaching from the eastern side of the town, drew up his forces before it. Not knowing the exact position of the enemy, he ordered ten men, under Lieut. John N. Cowdry, of Merrill's Horse, to ride through the town and discover their places of concealment. They obeyed the order, and the rebels in their eagerness fired upon them from houses, stables and other places affording them protection from the missiles which were shortly to be poured upon the town. McNeill now opened the battle with his cannon, and, under cover of his artillery fire, advanced his dismounted men, and soon the Confederates began to give way.

In three hours the town was in possession of McNeill, and the forces of Porter and Franklin were in full retreat toward the Chariton River. The Confederate loss in this engagement was between 200 and 300 killed, wounded and captured; the Federal loss was 6 killed and 33 wounded.

COMPTON'S FERRY—YELLOW CREEK.

On the following day Col. Guitar, who had been ill at Jefferson City, entered upon preparations for the pursuit of a considerable rebel force in Chariton County, under Col. J. A. Poindexter, and, on the 8th of August, landed from a steamer a considerable force at Glasgow. He overtook Poindexter at 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll County. Part of Poindexter's men had crossed the river before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., had yet to cross. Guitar ordered a charge, and at the same time opened upon the fleeing rebels with two pieces of artillery. The result was a great panic and considerable destruction. Many of the Confederates, in their eagerness to escape, threw away their guns, and forced their horses into the river, but the animals, in many instances, became unmanageable, and returned to the same shore whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, and all the baggage, together with horses, mules, guns and wagons, were captured.

Poindexter marched as swiftly as possible to the northward, reaching the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning, the 12th. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. Lyon. Retreating south he was met by Guitar on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and again routed, his band being scattered and broken up. Guitar then returned to Jefferson City and was promoted by Gov. Gamble to be brigadier-general of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BATTLE AT INDEPENDENCE.

The next important engagement in the State occurred at Independence very early in the morning of August 11. The town was garrisoned by about 450 Federal troops, comprising infantry

and cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. J. T. Buell. The Confederates, commanded by Col. John T. Hughes, of Clinton County, and G. W. Thompson, numbered from 600 to 800. They were fairly inside the town, and had commenced a vigorous attack before their approach was suspected. Col. Buell was at once surrounded at his headquarters, thus preventing all communication between himself and his men; nevertheless his soldiers fought bravely; but so completely were they surprised that the best they could do was to retreat into the fields, where they formed for defense behind a stone wall. While the rebels were charging upon this position Col. Hughes was killed. Col. Buell, finding that his camp was in the hands of the enemy, and that extrication was hopeless, raised the white flag and surrendered the post. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

BATTLES OF LONE JACK AND NEWTONIA.

At Lone Jack, a village in Jackson County, a rebel force (3,000 strong) under Cols. John T. Coffee, Vard. Cockerill, S. D. Jackman and D. C. Hunter, attacked 800 State militia under Maj. Emory Foster, of the Seventeenth Missouri State Militia on August 16. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 missing; the Confederate casualties were about the same. The Federals were defeated and lost two pieces of artillery. The rebels hearing their adversaries were to be reinforced retreated southward.

On September 13, 1862, an engagement took place at Newtonia, Newton County, between about 5,000 Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, under Gen. Salomon, and a Confederate force of 8,000 or 10,000 under Col. D. H. Cooper. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and the Federals were compelled to retreat as far as Sarcoxie, fifteen miles distant.

EXECUTION OF REBEL PRISONERS.

At Macon, Mo., on the 25th of September, ten rebel prisoners were executed on the charge of repeated violations of their paroles, and on October 18 a similar number was shot at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction and murder of Andrew Allsman, a Unionist of Marion County. After the battle of Kirksville,

sixteen were executed for violating their paroles, and Col. F. H. McCullough was shot for recruiting within the lines.

BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.

The last great battle of the year in which Missourians had a part was fought at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, December 6, 1862. The Confederate forces under Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, were defeated by the Unionists under Gen. Blunt of Kansas. The following is the official report of the engagement, sent by Gen. Blunt to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commandant of the department of Missouri:

PRAIRIE GROVE, December 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis:

The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas River. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000 — a large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover. The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.—BATTLES OF SPRINGFIELD, HARTSVILLE AND CAPE GIRARDEAU.

In the early part of this year, the Confederates, led by Gens. Marmaduke and Price, resumed activity in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On the 8th of January, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, which was occupied by Federal troops under Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the Southwestern Department of Missouri. The fighting continued from 1 o'clock P. M. until after dark. Gen. Brown, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Col. B. Crabb. The Confederates retreated the following morning, going to Marshfield and Harts-

ville. Their loss was 42 killed and 60 wounded who were left on the field. The Federal loss was 18 killed and 110 wounded.

Three days afterward, at the town of Hartsville, Gen. Marmaduke, having united near Marshfield with a force under Col. Jo. C. Porter, and moving thence southward, attacked a Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill of the Twenty-first Iowa, and after a bloody little engagement drove them from the field.

On April 26, Gen. Marmaduke attacked the post at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, but the garrison, under Gen. John McNeill, succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

During the last week in August, Col. Woodson of the Third Calvary Missouri State Militia, surprised and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson, known as the "Swamp Fox," together with his staff officers, at Pocahontas, Ark. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and committed to Gratiot prison.

ORDER NO. 11.

On the 25th of August, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, afterward a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, issued the following order, which, as it was productive of much suffering at the time in the counties indicated, and has been commemorated by George C. Bingham in the celebrated painting entitled: "Order No. 11," we copy in full:

General Orders No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present residences within fifteen days from the date thereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations,

after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to paragraph first of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adj't.*

Gen. Schofield, at that time commandant of the Department of Missouri, has since the war approved and defended this order, on the ground that a savage guerrilla warfare had raged on the border for two years, nearly depopulating the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the inhabitants who remained were obliged, whether rebel sympathizers or not, to furnish shelter and supplies for bands of marauding outlaws. He said that it was imperative that this border war should be suppressed, and that the fiendish massacre of 140 persons at Lawrence, Kas., on August 13, by the guerrilla Quantrell and his band, rendered immediate and decisive action necessary in order to prevent a succession of such horrors.

To increase the military force in the district was impracticable, and the only alternative was to remove the means by which these guerrillas were sustained. He stated, further, that no serious inconvenience was inflicted upon any one by the execution of the order, but that the necessities of the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

In reply to this statement of Gen. Schofield, which appeared in the St. Louis daily *Republican* of February 21, 1877, Hon. George C. Bingham, an old citizen of Jackson County, and a strong Union man during the war, prepared a counter statement which was published in the same paper on the 26th of the month. He denounced the order as an act of purely arbitrary power, directed against a disarmed and defenseless population. He declared that it put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas "red-legs and jay-hawkers," by simply giving them all that they desired at once, that it gave up the country to Confederate bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war, stopped stages, robbed

mails and prevented any one wearing a Federal uniform from entering the district. Mr. Bingham says he was in Kansas City when the order was enforced, and that he knew personally of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Men were shot down while obeying the order, and their effects seized by their murderers; dense columns of smoke rising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings; large trains of wagons extending over the prairies for miles, moved toward Kansas, freighted with every description of household furniture and clothing belonging to the exiles; women and little children barefooted and bareheaded, exposed to burning heat and choking dust, tramped wearily along, to whom neither aid nor protection was afforded by the authorities who had driven them from their homes, and who were indebted to the charity of steamboat conductors who took them to places of safety.

Mr. Bingham admitted that guerrilla warfare had been waged for two years in the counties embraced by the order, but denied that this region was by any means depopulated, or that the remaining farmers were supporting these outlaws. He said that the larger portion of the marauders were Kansas "jay hawkers and red-legs," with no authority of law either military or civil, yet countenanced and protected by Gen. Ewing and his predecessors from the State of Kansas; that the others, constituting the more desperate class, were chiefly Missouri bushwhackers, acting under Confederate authority; that the inhabitants of the counties had been disarmed, as Gen. Schofield admitted, and were unable to resist the demands made upon them, but that the bushwhackers were insignificant in numbers compared with the Federal troops who were stationed there, and that twenty if not fifty times as much produce was furnished to the latter as to the former.

To this reply of Mr. Bingham, neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Ewing made any response.

Order No. 11 belongs to that extensive list of war measures which, wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, was viewed in a very different light by those who were, on one hand, personally aggrieved and injured, and by those who, on the other hand, were looking from afar at the great end in view, namely, the overthrow

of the Rebellion. In the border States, where Unionists and Disunionists lived side by side, numerous complexities arose, heightened by personal animosities and old family feuds; and in many cases loss of life, and especially loss of property, fell upon partisans indiscriminately, verifying the old, sad maxim that where transgression enters, the innocent must often suffer with the guilty.

SHELBY'S RAID.

In September, Gen. Blunt drove the Confederate forces under Gen. Cabell and the Creek chief, Stand Watie, into the Choctaw reservation, and took possession of Fort Smith. As the autumn advanced and Cabell's supplies began to run low, a part of his command under Col. Jo. O. Shelby undertook a raid into Missouri. They crossed the Arkansas River, a little east of Fort Smith, and pushed rapidly northward as far as Crooked Prairie, in the southwestern part of this State, when they were joined by Col. Coffee. At Boonville, where Shelby expected to meet a large number of recruits, but was disappointed, his men secured from stores and dwelling houses \$100,000 worth of property, after which they moved westward. On October 12 and 13, however, Gen. Brown encountered these forces at Marshall and defeated them, with a loss of fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. Shelby hastily returned to Arkansas.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Several sanguinary engagements were fought in Missouri during this, the closing year of the war. The Union troops, chiefly Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia, were engaged in the effort, at many times unsuccessful, to defend the lives and property of the people from the roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas that infested all parts of the State, but particularly the western and river counties.

Late in January Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis, succeeding Gen. Schofield as commander of the Department of Missouri. No event of importance occurred until the following autumn, when Gen. Price made his last grand raid into the State with the intention of capturing St. Louis, and other important points.

Having been informed early in September of Prices' medi-

tated invasion, Rosecrans forwarded the information to headquarters, and Gen. A. J. Smith, then ascending the Mississippi with about 6,000 troops, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans had previous to this only about 6,500 mounted men in his whole department, and these were scattered at various points—at Springfield, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, guarding military depots and railway bridges against the hordes of guerrillas who swarmed through the country. These troops were concentrated as quickly as possible when Price's intended route was ascertained, but he had already entered Southeastern Missouri, and reached Pilot Knob before he was met by any considerable opposition. At that place a single brigade was stationed, under command of Gen. Thomas Ewing. This force was intrenched in a little fort with some rude earthworks, but it made a gallant resistance, and repulsed two assaults of the Confederates, inflicting upon them a loss of 1,000 men. Gen. Price's men now took positions which commanded the entire fort, and Gen. Ewing, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and retreated, by night, toward Rolla where Gen. McNeil was stationed. After accomplishing a march of sixty miles in thirty-nine hours, the exhausted troops were overtaken at Harrison, by a large force under Shelby. Although short of ammunition, Gen. Ewing held his ground for thirty hours, when he was reinforced by troops sent from Rolla, after which he drove Shelby away, and continued his retreat in safety.

At St. Louis, Gen. Smith's infantry, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, was joined by eight regiments of the Enrolled Militia of the State and six regiments of Illinois Militia. At Jefferson City Gen. E. B. Brown had been reinforced by Gen. C. B. Fisk with all available troops north of the Missouri River, and the citizens of that region promptly aiding the military, the capital was soon well fortified.

Gen. Price advanced by way of Potosi to the Meramec River; crossed it, and took position at Richwoods, within forty miles of St. Louis. Evidently fearing to attack that city, he burned the bridge at Moselle, and then pushed rapidly toward the capital of the State, followed by Gen. Smith and his entire command.

Gen. Price, after having burned bridges behind him, and done all in his power to hinder his pursuers, arrived before Jefferson City on the 7th of October. Gen. McNeill and J. B. Sanborn, with a force of mounted men, chiefly Missouri State Militia, had just reached there by a forced march from Rolla. Squads of cavalry had been sent out to guard the fords and ferries on the Osage River, and, if not able to prevent the Confederates from crossing, to give timely warning of their approach. The railroad bridge across the river nine miles east of the city had been burned.

Several small engagements and skirmishes took place, and the Confederates partly surrounded the city with a semi-circular line nearly four miles in length, the wings resting on the Missouri River. Finding the place well prepared for an attack, Price sent his trains westward and followed with his army. A large force now started in pursuit of the Confederates, led by Federal cavalry under immediate command of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, who arrived at Jefferson City on the day of Price's departure.

The latter general, growing bold as he marched westward, sent Gens. Jo. Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow on the Missouri River, in Howard County. The town was garrisoned by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, and small detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. Chester Harding. After a spirited resistance Col. Harding was obliged to surrender. His assailants then marched back and joined their main army, which was still hastening westward. Gen. Price left Lexington just as Pleasanton's advance reached that place October 20. At Little Blue Creek he met Blunt's Kansas troops, under command of Gen. Curtis, who, after a sharp fight which lasted for several hours, fell back to the Big Blue Creek and there awaited another attack. Meanwhile, Pleasanton reached the Little Blue, and found the bridge destroyed and the Confederate rear-guard prepared for battle. They were soon driven away, and Pleasanton continued his course to Westport, then occupied by the enemy. He captured the place by a brilliant charge in which he routed the Confederates, and took two of their guns.

Gen. Price had expected to receive at least 20,000 recruits during the progress of his raid, and perhaps to permanently occupy the State; instead, only about 6,000 Missourians came to his assistance, and he fled into Arkansas as rapidly as possible, having accomplished nothing of importance.

THE AFFAIR NEAR ROCHEPORT.

September 23, 1864, a train of Government wagons started from Sturgeon, Boone County, for Rocheport, in charge of seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, under Capt. McFadin. The train stopped near sunset at a pond about seven miles northeast of Rocheport, in order that the horses might be watered. Here it was suddenly attacked by 150 guerrillas under George Todd, who put the escort to flight, robbed the wagons of everything that they could conveniently carry away, and burned what remained. Eleven Federal soldiers were killed, and three negroes.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

Among the revolting and horrible crimes of the war, the Centralia massacre stands prominent for its dastardly and cold-blooded atrocity. Monday night, September 26, Anderson's guerrillas, in numbers estimated from 200 to 400, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which is situated on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 75 or 100 of this band went into the town, and commenced plundering the stores and depot, breaking open boxes and trunks, and appropriating whatever suited them. At 11 o'clock the stage-coach arrived from Columbia with eight or nine passengers. These gentlemen being unarmed were quickly relieved of their money and valuables, but were allowed to go to the hotel. At 11.30 the passenger train from St. Louis came in sight. Immediately the guerrillas formed into line, and as the train neared the depot, commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer. The cars having been stopped, the robbers rushed upon the passengers, men, women and children, taking money, watches and jewelry, together with the contents of trunks, and valuables from the express car. Twenty-three Federal soldiers who were on board the train were marched into town,

placed in lines, and shot down. The guerrillas burned the railroad depot and six cars standing near. After murdering the soldiers and robbing the passengers and the citizens of the town generally, they set fire to the rifled train, and started it on the road toward Sturgeon. It ran about three miles, and then stopping was entirely consumed. Meanwhile the frightened passengers, glad to escape with their lives, went on their way as best they could, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

About 3 o'clock of the same afternoon, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of Col. Kutzner's regiment of Missouri Volunteers (the Thirty-ninth), arrived at Centralia with 155 mounted infantry. An engagement took place in an open field southeast of the town. Maj. Johnson's men, being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. Their horses became unmanageable, and many of them ran away, leaving the soldiers on foot in the middle of the prairie. They had fired but one volley when the guerrillas dashed among them, splendidly mounted, and carrying three or four revolvers apiece. Part of Johnson's men who were still on horseback attempted to escape, but were overtaken and shot down. Maj. Johnson himself was killed, together with 122 men of his small command. Four or five of the remaining few were wounded. The guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded.

After the murderers had left town the citizens of Centralia gathered the dead bodies together, and placed them near the railroad. Many of them were taken to Mexico for burial that very evening, and seventy-nine were interred in a trench in the eastern part of town. Afterward this trench was enclosed by a fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet high, with the following inscription:

"The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Since the close of the war the remains have been disinterred and re-buried in one common grave in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON.

After the horrible massacre at Centralia, the subsequent burning of Danville and the depots at New Florence, High Hill

and Renick, Bill Anderson and the most of his men went into Ray County. On the 26th of October, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, learning Anderson's whereabouts, made a forced march to meet him. On the following day, just one month after the Centralia massacre, Col. Cox came in contact with the guerrilla pickets, and drove them before him into the woods. He then dismounted his men, threw an infantry force into the forest, and sent forward a cavalry advance which soon engaged Anderson's main body and fell back. The guerrillas now charged, and Anderson was killed, while his men were forced to retreat at full speed, hotly pursued by the Union cavalry. Upon the body of Anderson was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in treasury notes, six revolvers, and several orders from Gen. Price.

Early in December, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, succeeded him.

LIST OF BATTLES IN MISSOURI.

Necessarily there has been omitted from this brief review even a mention of many of the minor battles of the Civil War, which were fought upon the soil of Missouri. For convenient reference a complete list of these engagements, together with the dates at which they were fought, is herewith appended:

1861—Potosi, May 14; Boonville, June 17; Carthage, July 5; Monroe Station, July 10; Overton's Run, near Fulton, July 17; Dug Springs, August 2; Athens, August 5; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Morton, August 20; Bennett's Mills, September; Drywood Creek, September 7; Norfolk, September 10, Lexington, September 12, 20; Blue Mills Landing, September 17; Glasgow Mistake, September 20; Osceola, September 25; Shanghai, October 13; Lebanon, October 13; Big River Bridge, October 15; Linn Creek, October 16; Fredericktown, October 21; Springfield, October 25; Belmont, November 7; Piketon, November 8; Little Blue, November 10; Clark's Station, November 11; Mount Zion Church, December 28.

1862—Silver Creek, January 15; New Madrid, February 28; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6; Neosho, April 22; Cherry Grove,

July 1; Pierce's Mill, July 18; Rose Hill, July 10; Florida, July 22; Moore's Mill, July 28; Chariton River, July 30; New-urk, August 1; Kirksville, August 6; Compton's Ferry, August 8; Independence, August 11; Yellow Creek, August 13; Lone Jack, August 16; Newtonia, September 13.

1863—Springfield, January 8; Cape Girardeau, April 29; Marshall, October 13.

1864—Pilot Knob, September 27; Moreau River, October 7; Prince's Ford, October 5; Glasgow, October 8; Little Blue Creek, October 20; Big Blue, October 22; Westport, October 23; Newtonia, October 28; Albany, October 27; near Rocheport, September 23; Centralia, September 27.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen to this body assembled in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Friday, January 6, 1865. The objects of the convention were: First, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;" and second, "such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and such other amendments as might be deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."

On January 11, the following ordinance was passed by the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention Assembled, That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Emancipation in Missouri was thus established by law, although it had practically existed for some time previous.

THE DRAKE CONSTITUTION.

It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the constitution would not satisfy the leading members of the convention, prominent among whom was Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, who had been chosen vice-president. A complete remodeling of the or-

ganic laws of the State seemed to many not to fall within the authority of the convention, moreover they believed that the time had not come for that dispassionate and statesmanlike legislation which so important a measure demanded. However, the convention proceeded with its sweeping work of reform, until it had made new provisions in every article of the fundamental law. Section 3 of Article XI, on the "Right of Suffrage," which was the object of the most angry and exciting debate in the convention, and a prolific source of strife and division afterward, is here transcribed.

SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the armies of the United States; or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of these so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with any order, society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States, or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty, in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding, in this State, any office of honor, trust or

profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society, or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such persons, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Section 4 provided for a registration of the names of qualified voters, and section 5 required that the oath indicated in the third section should be taken by every voter at the time of his registration. Taking the oath should not, however, be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of a person to vote, supposing such right could be otherwise disproved. This section also provided that evidence for or against the right of any person to vote should be heard and passed upon by the registering officers and not by the judges of election.

These officers should keep a list of the names of rejected voters, and the same were to be certified to the judges of elections who were to receive the ballot of any such rejected voter, marking the same as a rejected vote; but even with these precautions the vote was not to be received unless the party casting it should, at the time, take the oath of loyalty.

Under the ninth section no person was permitted to practice law, "or be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or preach, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath."

While the article upon the "executive department" was pending, an effort was made to introduce an amendment by which any citizen of the State, white or colored, male or female, would be eligible to the office of governor, but the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, as also a similar proposition in reference to the "Legislative Department."

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the new constitution, objectionable and stringent as it was in many particulars, was

admirable in respect to its provisions for public instruction, and was conceded to be so by its bitterest enemies.

The constitution was adopted April 8, and two days afterward the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An election had been appointed for the 6th of June, 1865, to submit the new constitution to the people for their indorsement or rejection, but it had also been provided that no person should vote at that election, except those who would be qualified as voters under the second article thereof. The canvass which followed was naturally one of the greatest bitterness.

Although the war was nominally over, and all the strongholds of the Rebellion were in the hands of the United States authorities, yet there were fragmentary guerrilla bands still roaming through various sections of the country, and the war spirit continued in undiminished force. Multitudes of taxpayers in the State, not a few of whom were honored and influential citizens, and had been noncombatants during the war, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the code of laws which was to govern them and their children. On the other hand it was maintained with vigor that citizens who had attempted to destroy their Government, who had committed treason either by open deeds of rebellion, or by encouragement, sympathy and aid given to those in rebellion, had forfeited all right to assist in conducting the affairs of State. The election resulted in a majority of 1,862 for the constitution, which accordingly went into effect July 4, 1865.

The next General Assembly which convened at Jefferson City, on November 1, proceeded to enact a registry law, which, on account of its stringency, occasioned much violence and disorder in its enforcement. The "Ousting Ordinance," for vacating certain civil offices, was also attended with unpleasant results. That portion of the ninth section in regard to ministers, lawyers and teachers excited so much trouble in the State that B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and other leading Republicans set on foot December, 1866, a movement which had for its object universal amnesty and enfranchisement. The movement soon became popular throughout the State, and, in his message to the Twenty-

Fourth General Assembly, January, 1867, Gov. Fletcher recommended an amendment to the constitution, striking out the ninth section of the second article. At this session of the Legislature a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people proposing to strike the word "white" from the eighteenth section of the second article, and thus inaugurate negro suffrage in Missouri. While this amendment was under consideration in the House, Mr. Orrick of St. Charles proposed to strike out not only the word "white" but also the word "male." This effort in behalf of female suffrage was rejected; and at the election of the people in November, 1868, negro suffrage was also defeated by a majority of 18,817 votes.

The adjourned session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, which met on January 5, 1870, accomplished important work in several directions.

Gov. Joseph W. McClurg recommended in his message the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, passed by Congress on February 27, 1869, and transmitted to the General Assembly at the same time a copy of the amendment as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Immediately upon the reading of the amendment, a joint resolution ratifying it was introduced into the Senate, and was speedily adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

DIVISIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The differences of opinion regarding universal amnesty and enfranchisement were rapidly assuming the proportions of discord and disintegration; and the Republican party in the State became divided in sentiment as well as in name, being known respectively as Radicals and Liberals; the former maintaining a severe, and the latter a more magnanimous policy toward those who had complicity with the Rebellion. The Democrats, owing to the stringent registry laws, were in a hopeless minority, and

so attached themselves to the Liberal Republicans, believing that by this course they might best aid their disfranchised brethren, and eventually gain control of State politics. The State Nominating Convention, which met at Jefferson City on August 31, 1870, witnessed the final division of the Republicans. The platforms of the two branches of the party, differed chiefly in regard to enfranchisement, and the articles embodying their respective sentiments were as follows:

MAJORITY OR LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Fourth. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, has clearly ceased to exist, and this convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities, as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinctions, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of Republican institutions, to the welfare of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican party.

MINORITY OR RADICAL PLATFORM.

Third. That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived; upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

The two reports being before the convention, the report of the minority was adopted, whereupon about 250 delegates, friends of the majority report, led by Mr. Schurz, withdrew, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket, with B. Gratz Brown as a candidate for Governor. The other convention also nominated a full ticket, headed by Joseph W. McClurg for Governor, at that time incumbent of the office.

The election of November, 1870, resulted in the choice of the B. Gratz Brown ticket by a majority of over 40,000 Liberal and Democratic votes. This election marks the period at which the Republicans, who had been for eight years in the ascendancy, surrendered the power which they have since been unable to regain.

THE MURDERS AT GUN CITY.

During the administration of Gov. Brown, a bloody infraction of the public peace occurred at Gun City, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Cass County.

Judge J. C. Stevenson was one of the judges of the late county court of Cass County, that had made a fraudulent issue of bonds in the name of the county, thereby imposing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. James C. Cline was county attorney, and was implicated in the swindle, and Thomas E. Detrow was one of Cline's bondsmen. Both Stevenson and Cline had been indicted, and were under heavy bonds to answer for the offense with which they were charged. All of these men, together with Gen. Jo. Shelby, were on the eastern bound train which reached Gun City on Wednesday, April 24, 1872. At this place logs, rails and rocks were found piled upon the track, and seventy or eighty masked and armed men compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the locomotive, and then commenced a terrible fusillade into and around the captured train. Loud cries were made for Cline, who stepped out on the platform, and was instantly riddled with bullets. The murderers then rushed through the train calling for the "bond robbers." They shot Judge Stevenson down in the car, and afterward dragged him out on the grass. Mr. Detrow they found in the mail car, and, after severely wounding him, threw him on the roadside, where he was allowed to bleed to death. The gang then called for Gen. Jo. Shelby, but his intrepidity saved him, as he coolly kept his seat, replying, "Here I am; if you want me come and get me."

Gov. Brown at once took measures to bring the murderers to justice, but they were never discovered. No further disturbance occurred, however.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which convened December 6, 1871, two constitutional amendments had been submitted to the votes of the people.

These were ratified at the November election in 1872. The first increased the number of supreme court judges from three

to five, fixing their term of office at ten years, and providing that two additional judges should be elected at the general election in 1872, and one judge at each general election, every two years thereafter.

The second provided that no part of the public school fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; that the stock of the bank of the State of Missouri, held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund, should be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly should prescribe; and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which belonged or might hereafter belong to said school fund, should be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, and that all county school funds should be loaned upon good and sufficient and unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.

REVISION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

During an adjourned session of the Legislature, which met on January 7, 1874, a law had been passed authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the general election in November, 1874, for and against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This convention was agreed to by a majority of only 283. An election for delegates took place on January 26, 1875. On May 5 of the same year the convention assembled at the Capitol. It consisted of sixty-eight members, sixty of whom were Democrats, six Republicans, and two Liberals. A thorough revision of the entire organic law was made, both in committee and in convention. Every department of the State Government passed under review, and many important changes were made, which can not be discussed here, but they are familiar to every well-informed citizen of the State.

The bill of rights occasioned much discussion. County representation, which has been a feature of every State constitution, including the first, was still maintained in spite of opposition. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on the powers of the General Assembly were engrafted on the new instrument.

Sessions of the Legislature were made biennial, and the gubernatorial term changed from two to four years. The formation of new counties was made extremely difficult or impossible. The power of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, towns and all other municipalities, to levy taxes and contract debts, was hedged about with limitations and safeguards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. Our system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the State University, received recognition in the article on education. The final vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole stood—ayes, sixty; noes, none; absent, eight. October 30, 1875, the people ratified the constitution by a majority of 76,688, and on the 30th of November, 1875, it became the supreme law.

GOV. CRITTENDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, and was elected in November of that year. Gov. Crittenden's competitors for the nomination were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway County. In his inaugural address, he recommended refunding at a lower rate of interest all that part of the State debt which could be thus refunded; some measures for the relief of the docket of the supreme court of the State, and a compromise of the indebtedness of several counties. He also condemned in the strongest terms the doctrine of repudiation.

Gov. Crittenden is by birth a Kentuckian—a direct descendant of the old Crittenden stock so long and deservedly prominent and popular in the State of Kentucky. Though himself a slaveholder, at the outbreak of our Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, and no braver officer than he ever faced an army. At the close of the war he was found in the front rank of the conservative portion of the people, who contended that peace should prevail, and the bitter animosities of the past be forgotten.

He was sent to Congress, where, in more than one instance he proved his integrity. Throughout his entire career, no stain of venality adhered to his fair name, and no act of violence characterized his discharge of any duty.

Under his guiding hand, the credit of the State advanced to a par with that of the Federal Government; the debt of the State gradually diminished, and all of her educational interests fostered and nourished.

When Gov. Crittenden took charge of the helm of State, a portion of the border was infested with a lawless band of thieves and murderers, known as the "James Gang," who murdered without pity, and robbed without regard to person. He resolved to disband them. Soon some of the most desperate of the gang were in the hands of the officers, and, in one instance, when resistance and rescue were threatened, Gov. Crittenden attended the trial in person, with a few chosen friends, determined to defend the supremacy of the law with his life if necessary.

One by one, the members of this gang were hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, and finally Jesse James was shot at St. Joseph by the "Ford Boys," former comrades, who had been employed to capture him.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By continued legislation, commencing with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri granted liberal aid in the construction of railroads within her boundaries. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was among the enterprises thus assisted, and, for its construction, bonds of the State amounting to \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One-half of these bonds were issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The former were to run twenty years, and the latter thirty years. Some of these bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. The acts under which the bonds were issued contain various provisions designed to secure the State against loss and to make it certain that the railroad company would be bound to pay the principal and interest at maturity. It was especially made the duty of the railroad company to save the State from any and all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The State treasurer was not to advance any money to meet either principal or

interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. Neither was she required to relinquish her statutory mortgage lien, except upon the payment into her treasury of a sum of money equal to the entire indebtedness incurred by the railroad company on account of the issue and loan of her bonds.

In June, 1881, the railroad company, through its attorney, George W. Easley, Esq., paid into the State treasury \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues to the State. The treasurer, Mr. Philip E. Chappell, refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." Although the debt was not due, the officers of the railroad wished to pay it at this time in order to save the interest. They first asked for the bonds of the road, but these the State refused to give up. They then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused. The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited in a bank by the State authorities, and was drawing interest at the rate of only one-fourth of one per cent. The railroad company asked that this money should be invested so as to yield a larger amount of interest, which interest should be allowed to its credit, in case anything should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State, and a debt owing, though not due, and that until these were provided for, the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was raised but not decided was whether any, or if so, what account the State ought to render for the use of the money paid into the treasury by the complainants, June 20; and whether she could hold so large a sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and yet insisting that the railroad company should make full payment of all the outstanding coupons.

Upon this subject Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted

or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate, and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligation."

February 25, 1881, Gov. Crittenden sent a special message to the Legislature in which he informed that body of the intention of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to discharge the full amount of what it considered its present indebtedness to the State, and advised that arrangements be made for the profitable disposal of the sum as soon as paid. In response to this message the Legislature passed an act March 26, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds excepted.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the company refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and consequently was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1885, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before United States Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 2, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment as follows:

"First. That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"Second. That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unneces-

sary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is, an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the funds in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made, and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainants in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis, and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the installment of interest due January 1, 1882,

which installment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will therefore be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said installment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made, the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned."

THE ELECTION OF 1884.

The campaign of 1884, both nationally and in the State, was the most hotly contested of any this country has ever seen. In Missouri an alliance was effected between the Republican and Greenback parties, and a ticket headed by the name of Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph, and called the "Anti-Bourbon ticket," was put into the field against the Democracy, headed by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis. A third party, known as Prohibitionists, exercised considerable influence in the canvass. The "Anti-Bourbon" party made their fight against the record of the Democrats, who had been in uninterrupted power for twelve years, and especially against the tendency of the Democracy to recognize and reward men who had been in rebellion during the Civil War. This plea, owing to the nomination of Marmaduke, who had been a Confederate general, was of considerable service to the opponents of Democracy, and came near securing the defeat of the party. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was mainly a defensive one; while John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate, urged that neither Ford nor Marmaduke should be elected, pledging himself in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brooks made a strong fight, and polled nearly 10,000 votes. Marmaduke was elected by a majority of less than 2,000, although the Cleveland electors carried the State by about 30,000. All of the Democratic State ticket was elected by varying majorities, and also twelve out of fourteen congressmen were chosen by the same party.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward him Gov. Marmaduke made an excellent career as an Executive, discharging his duties in an impartial, conservative manner. On Tues-

McElree's Wine of Cardui strengthens and
invigorates but does not intoxicate.

They commenced giving her regular doses of Wine of Cardui, and in two weeks her menses appeared. She improved rapidly and at the end of six weeks returned to school in robust health.

day, December, 27, 1887, news of the sudden and serious illness of the Governor was spread over the country. This was soon followed, on the evening of December 28, by tidings of his death.

Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse subsequently qualified as Governor of the State, and is the present incumbent of the position.

THE EARLY COURTS.

As the District of Louisiana was for many years under the dominion of Spain, it became necessary for the early lawyers to acquaint themselves with Spanish civil and criminal laws. This they uniformly did, and even after the district came into the possession of the United States the rules which obtained in the Spanish and French courts were still clung to. Until the District was purchased by the United States, the administration or execution of the laws was in the hands of the civil and military commandants, who in most instances were both ill-informed and arbitrary. In 1804 Congress extended the executive power of the Territory of Indiana over that of Louisiana, and the execution of the laws of what is now Missouri fell to William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, judges. The first courts were held in the winter of 1804-05 in the old fort near the junction of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, and were called courts of common pleas. In March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana,¹ and James Wilkinson became Governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; and James Wilkinson, Return J. Meigs and J. B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court of the Territory. At this time the executive offices were in the old government building called *La Place d' Armes*, St. Louis. The districts of the Territory were changed to counties, Territorial courts superseded the commandants, and the rules of the English common law soon banished those of France and Spain. Courts of common pleas were established by the Territorial Legislature in 1813. Since the formation of the State Government the constitution and the Legislature have provided the number and character of the State courts.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Missouri is similar to that of other States. The first constitution of the State provided that

“one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.” It was not until 1839 that the school system was divested of the clause limiting its benefits to the poor. At that date provision was made for a State superintendent of public instruction, for a county board of education, and for a township board. From that time forward the system has steadily grown in usefulness and power. Its greatest growth succeeded the Civil War. Now not less than 25 per cent of the State’s revenue, exclusive of the sinking fund and interest, is devoted to the support of the public schools.

Before the establishment of the free school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions of learning. The University of Missouri was founded about the time the State was admitted to the Federal Union, when two townships of land were granted for the support of a seminary of learning. In 1832 this land was sold for less than \$75,000, but by 1839 this amount had grown to over \$100,000. In the latter year the site was selected for the University at Columbia, which offered a bonus of \$117,500 to secure the location—a remarkable offering for that day. The corner-stone was laid in 1840, and John H. Lathrop, D. D., became the first president. To this institution the following departments have since been added: normal department, 1868; agricultural and mechanical college, 1870; schools of mines and metallurgy, 1871, at Rolla; college of law, 1872; medical college, 1873; department of analytical and applied chemistry, 1873; architecture, engineering, mechanical and fine arts, etc. The State may well be proud of this institution.

St. Louis University was established in 1829, and has become one of the best educational institutions of the country. Since the war the State has founded an educational institution for colored people—Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City—which is supported by an annual appropriation. Several normal colleges have also been established by the Legislature, which contribute materially toward the elevation of the standard of education in the State. In nearly every county is a seminary, academy, college, or university, supported by tuition or endowments, and controlled

by some sectarian organization, or by a non-sectarian association.

In 1817 the Legislature incorporated the board of trustees of the St. Louis public schools, and this was the commencement of the present system. The first board was Gen. William Clarke, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratt, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. Much should have been, and was, expected of this board, owing to their prominence and ability, but they did little or nothing, and it was not until twenty years later that the system sprang into life.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The first Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase, until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in numbers, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. The annual report of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1875, gives the following statistics: 61 district associations; 1,400 churches; 824 ordained ministers; 89,650 members. The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has a branch house at St. Louis which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State. The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist* and *Ford's Repository*, both published in St. Louis. The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are William Jewell College, Liberty; Stephens' College, Columbia; Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings' Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri; it has more than 500 churches and nearly 100,000 members. The literary institutions of the denomination are Christian College, Columbia; Christian University, Canton; Woodland College, Independence; Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden

Point. The publications of this denomination in Missouri are; *The Christian, The Little Watchman, The Little Sower*, and *The Morning Watch*, all published at St. Louis.

Congregational.—The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864–65 fifteen churches were organized in towns on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1875 the denomination had 5 district associations, 70 churches, 41 ministers and 3,363 members. There are two Congregational colleges in the State—Thayer College, at Kidder, and Drury College, at Springfield.

Episcopal.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was held October 24, 1819, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1, of the same year. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Ky., was the first rector. Six persons united in the first service. In 1875 there were in the city of St. Louis 12 parishes and missions and as many clergymen; while, taking all parts of the State, there were about 5,000 communicants, 51 ministers, 48 church buildings, 57 Sunday-schools with 4,000 scholars, and 475 teachers. The denomination controlled 4 secular schools. The Diocese of Missouri is conterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The following are the approximate statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 4; sittings, 1,100; value of property, \$4,800.

Israelite.—There is scarcely a county in the State of Missouri where at least one dozen Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and several other places, have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in numbers to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City they have established congregations, Sabbath-schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, at St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the Israelite congregations in Missouri: congregations, 8; members, 557; ministers, 8; houses of worship, 7; Sabbath-schools, 9; with 12 teachers, and 574 scholars.

Lutheran.—The first Lutheran Church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. The number of churches is now about 92. The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are Concordia College and a high school, both at St. Louis. The charitable institutions are the Lutheran Hospital and Asylum at St. Louis, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home in St. Louis County. At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society, and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner*, *Die Abendschule*, *Lehreund Wehre*, and the *Evangel Lutheran Schublatt German Evangelical*. There are, in Missouri, perhaps 45 churches of this denomination, comprising 7,500 members. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under its patronage. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning in this synod, and is located in Warren County.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844–45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions, and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than 3,000 persons in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862. In May, 1862, the general conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference," until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas, being formed into the "St. Louis Conference." In 1872 the societies in Missouri, south of the river, became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas the Arkansas Con-

ference. The two conferences of Missouri now comprise about 375 churches and 30,000 members. They have several flourishing schools and colleges, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City, and Carleton Institute in Southeast Missouri. The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis, and its agents also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The first preaching by a Protestant minister in this State was by a Methodist local preacher, John Clark by name, who resided where Alton now stands, and who occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florissant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned 100 members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec," and at the conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed, and in 1820 there were, in Missouri, 21 traveling preachers, and 2,079 members. In 1821 Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle Streets, and returned 127 members.

MISSOURI GOVERNORS—UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

Governors.—1698 to July 22, 1701, Sauvalle; 1701 to May 17, 1713, Bienville; 1713 to March 9, 1717, Lamothe Cadillac; 1717 to March 9, 1718, De l'Epinay; 1718 to January 16, 1724, Bienville; 1724 to 1726, Boisbriant; 1726 to 1733, Perier; 1733 to May 10, 1743, Bienville; 1743 to February 9, 1753, Vaudreuil; 1753 to June 29, 1763, Kerlerec; 1763 to February 4, 1765, D'Abadie; February, 1765, M. Aubry, acting.

Commandant.—July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto*.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Governors.—May 20, 1770, to May 19, 1775, Pedro Piernas; 1775 to June 17, 1778, Francisco Cruzat; 1778 to June 8, 1780, Fernando De Leyba; 1780 to September 24, 1780, Silvio Franc. Cartabona; 1780 to November 27, 1787, Franc. Cruzat; 1787 to July 21, 1792, Manuel Perez; 1792 to August 29, 1799, Zenon Trudeau; 1799 to March 9, 1804, C. Dehault Delassus.

UNDER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard, who was also agent and commissioner of the French Government for one day, from March 9 to March 10, 1804.

UNDER THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Governor.—October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison.

UNDER THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

Governors.—1805 to 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson; last part of 1806, Joseph Brown, acting; May, 1807 to October, 1807, Frederick Bates, acting; 1807 to September, 1809, Merriwether Lewis; September, 1809 to September 19, 1810, Frederick Bates, acting; 1810 to November 29, 1812, Benjamin Howard, acting; 1812 to December 7, 1812, Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting Governor, 1812–13; William Clark, 1813–20.

Delegates to Congress.—Edward Hempstead, 1811–14; Rufus Easton, 1814–17; John Scott, 1817–20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820–24; Frederick Bates, 1824–25; Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates, 1825; John Miller, vice Bates, 1826–28; John Miller, 1828–32; Dunklin resigned; appointed surveyor general of the United States, 1832–36; L. W. Boggs, vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836–40;

Thomas Reynolds (died 1844) 1840-44; M. M. Marmaduke, *vice* Reynolds; John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, resigned, 1856-57; Hancock Jackson, *vice* Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, *vice* Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson (1860), office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble, *vice* Jackson—Gov. Gamble died 1864; Willard P. Hall, *vice* Gamble, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880-84; John S. Marmaduke (died 1887), 1884-88; A. P. Morehouse, *vice* Marmaduke.

Lieutenant Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin H. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48; Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52; Wilson Brown, 1852-55; Hancock Jackson, 1855-56; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Willard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edwin O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert A. Campbell, 1880-84; A. P. Morehouse (appointed Governor), 1884.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards (term expired 1835; re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837), 1830-37; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Minor, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860 for four years), 1856-60; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years), 1864-68; Eugene F. Weigel (re-elected 1872 for two years), 1870-72; Michael K. McGrath (re-elected 1884 for four years), 1874-84.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; George C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel

Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Philip E. Chappell, 1880-84; J. M. Seibert (present incumbent), 1884.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Robards, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welch, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry C. Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; D. H. McIntire, 1880-84; D. G. Boone (present incumbent), 1884.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; George B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker (re-elected in 1884, for four years), 1880-84.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McGirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Wash, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott (appointed 1841 until meeting of General Assembly in place of McGirk resigned; reappointed), 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people for six years), 1851; Hamilton R. Gamble (resigned), 1854; Abiel Leonard (elected to fill vacancy of Gamble); William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath); William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned, elected August, for six years), 1857; E. B. Ewing (to fill Richardson's resignation), 1859; Barton Bates (appointed), 1862; W. V. N. Bay, (appointed), 1862; John D. S. Dryden (appointed), 1862; Bar-

ton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay (elected), 1863; John D. S. Dryden (elected), 1863; David Wagner (appointed), 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed), 1865; Nathaniel Holmes (appointed), 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed), 1866; James Baker (appointed), 1868; David Wagner (elected), 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned), 1871; Ephraim B. Ewing (elected), 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood (elected), 1872; W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased), 1873; Edward A. Lewis (appointed in place of Adams, resigned), 1874; Warwick Hough (elected), 1874; William B. Napton (elected), 1874-80; John W. Henry, 1876-86; Robert D. Ray succeeded William B. Napton, 1880; Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected, 1878; T. A. Sherwood (re-elected), 1882; F. M. Black, 1884.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alexander Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; James S. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robert Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson), 1863; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Charles D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned), 1870; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy), 1879; D. H. Armstrong (appointed for unexpired term of Bogy); F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881), 1875-81; George G. Vest (re-elected in 1885 for six years), 1879-1885.

Representatives to Congress.—John Scott, 1820-26; E. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; William H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; John Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years), 1839-44; John C. Edwards, 1840-42; James M. Hughes, 1842-44; James H. Relfe, 1842-46; James B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Bower, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; William McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned), 1846-50; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; William V. N. Bay,

1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased, 1855; Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned), 1856; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Silas H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled) 1862; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronious T. Boyd (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years); Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased), 1863; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-66; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned) 1867; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklenburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher (elected), 1872; Richard B. Bland, 1872; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, Jr., 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phillips, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBolt, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathan Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan (re-elected in 1881 and 1882), 1876-78; L. S. Metcalf, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L.

Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch (re-elected in 1884), 1878-84; A. H. Buckner (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; M. L. Clardy (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. W. Davis (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; R. P. Bland (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; J. R. Waddell, 1878-80; T. Allen 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82; J. G. Burrows, 1880-82; A. M. Alexander, 1882-84; Alex. M. Dockery (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James N. Burns (re-elected in 1884) 1882-84; Alexander Graves, 1882-84; John Cosgrove, 1882-84; John J. O'Neill (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James O. Broadhead, 1882-84; R. W. Fyan, 1882-84; John B. Hale, 1884; William Warner, 1884; John T. Heard, 1884; J. E. Hutton, 1884; John M. Glover, 1884; William J. Stone, 1884; William H. Wade, 1884; William Dawson, 1884.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN 1886; TERMS EXPIRE IN 1889.

First District, William H. Hatch; Second District, Charles H. Mansur; Third District, Alex. M. Dockery; Fourth District, James N. Burnes; Fifth District, William Warner; Sixth District, John T. Heard; Seventh District, John E. Hutton; Eighth District, John J. O'Neill; Ninth District, John M. Glover; Tenth District, Martin L. Clardy; Eleventh District, Richard P. Bland; Twelfth District, William J. Stone; Thirteenth District, William H. Wade; Fourteenth District, James L. Walker.

The supreme judge elected in 1886 was Theodore Brace, in room of John W. Henry; the superintendent of public schools was William E. Coleman, re-elected.

MISSOURI'S DELEGATIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

1861-63—Senate, John B. Clark, Sr., R. L. Y. Peyton. House, W. M. Cooke, Thomas A. Harris, Aaron H. Conrow, Casper W. Bell, George G. Vest, Thomas W. Freeman, John Hyer.

1864-65—Senate, Waldo P. Johnson, Rev. L. M. Lewis. House, Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, John B. Clark, Sr., A. H. Conrow, George G. Vest, Peter S. Wilkes and Robert A. Hatcher.

REBEL GOVERNORS.

1861-62—Claiborne F. Jackson; lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds.

1862-65—Thomas C. Reynolds; lieutenant governor, vacancy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Following is the aggregate vote of the State at every presidential election since the admission of Missouri into the Union:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Republican, 987; John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 311; Henry Clay, Republican, 1,401; Clay's majority, 103. Total vote, 12,699. Number of electoral votes, 3.

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 8,232; John Quincy Adams, National Republican, 3,422; Jackson's majority, 4,810. Total vote, 11,654. Number of electors, 3.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, had a majority over Henry Clay, National Republican, of 5,192. Number of electors, 4.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 10,995; William H. Harrison and Hugh L. White, Fusion, 8,337; Van Buren's majority, 2,658. Total vote, 19,332. Number of electors, 4.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 29,760; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 22,972; Van Buren's majority, 6,788. Total vote, 52,732. Number of electors, 4.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 41,369; Henry Clay, Whig, 31,251; Polk's majority, 10,118. Total vote, 72,620. Number of electors, 7.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 40,077; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 32,671; Cass's majority, 7,406. Total vote, 72,748. Number of electors, 7.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 38,353; Winfield Scott, Whig, 29,984; Pierce's majority, 8,369. Total vote, 68,337. Number of electors, 9.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 58,164; Millard Fillmore, American, 48,524; Buchanan's majority, 9,640. Total vote, 106,688. Number of electors, 9.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 58,801; John Bell, Union, 58,372; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 31,317; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 17,028; Douglas' plurality over Bell, 429. Total vote, 165,518. Number of electors, 9.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 72,750; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 31,678; Lincoln's majority, 41,072. Total vote, 104,428. Number of electors, 11.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 86,860; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 65,628; Grant's majority, 21,232. Total vote, 152,488. Number of electors, 11.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 151,434; U. S. Grant, Republican, 119,196; Charles O'Connor, Democrat, 2,429; Greeley's majority, 29,809. Total vote, 273,059. Number of electors, 15.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 203,077; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 145,029; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 3,498; Green Clay Smith, Temperance, 64; scattering, 97; Tilden over all, 54,389. Total vote, 351,765. Number of electors, 15.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 208,609; James A. Garfield, Republican, 153,567; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 35,045; Hancock's plurality, 55,042. Total vote, 397,221. Number of electors, 15.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 235,988; James G. Blaine, Republican, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenbacker, (Fusion electors) 202,929; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 2,153; Cleveland's plurality, 30,906. Total vote, 441,070. Number of electors, 16.

In 1884 the vote for governor resulted: John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 218,885; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 207,939; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 10,426; Marmaduke over Ford, 10,946; over all, 520. Total vote, 437,250.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Adair.....			New county		204	450
Andrew.....			New county		384	941
Audrain.....	No return		131	122	175	163
Barry.....		55	88	436	142	478
Bates.....			New county		206	307
Buchanan.....			340	1,118	599	1,162
Benton.....	4	75	150	501	252	664
Boone.....	714	567	1,112	500	1,190	602
Callaway.....	446	616	881	626	940	793
Camden.....			New county		70	247
Caldwell.....	No return		133	154	129	212
Cape Girardeau.....	140	435	455	764	518	914
Carroll.....	33	142	112	182	242	311
Chariton.....	84	188	246	391	371	602
Clark.....	No return		240	206	225	220
Clay.....	282	347	457	649	765	552
Clinton.....	48	129	127	288	310	567
Cole.....	73	576	348	962	418	1,122
Cooper.....	No return		778	694	901	783
Crawford.....	59	86	240	264	237	367
Dade.....			New county		255	690
Daviess.....	No return		170	264	318	446
Decatur (now Ozark).....			New county		57	208
Franklin.....	133	338	355	552	386	796
Gasconade.....	81	115	136	636	71	326
Greene.....	11	140	279	452	351	817
Grundy.....			New county		346	365
Henry (called Rives in 1836-40).....	40	108	291	421	280	283
Holt.....			New county		185	378
Howard.....	354	619	753	901	1,013	969
Jackson.....	183	489	457	711	614	852
Jasper.....			New county		155	242
Jefferson.....	89	138	298	321	327	349
Johnson.....	78	240	255	374	367	511
La Fayette.....	165	294	500	475	820	576
Lewis.....	197	298	542	602	380	403
Lincoln.....	275	236	462	543	578	683
Linn.....	No return		93	235	269	494
Livingston.....	No return		249	487	198	351
Macon.....	No return		374	500	327	457
Madison.....	No return		152	275	183	399
Marion.....	343	338	827	534	1,017	721
Miller.....	No return		21	317	74	369
Monroe.....	280	317	815	618	792	578
Montgomery.....	169	92	334	262	359	232
Morgan.....	51	216	167	494	262	544
New Madrid.....	No return		363	194	298	208
Newton.....			178	630	189	663

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White. Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Niangua (now Dallas).....			New c	ounty	76	345
Osage.....			New c	ounty	120	434
Platte.....			459	968	900	1,386
Perry.....	17	173	319	339	385	463
Pettis.....	64	161	156	262	228	319
Pike.....	405	415	732	746	861	809
Polk.....	65	80	241	860	273	636
Pulaski.....	49	230	196	720	86	325
Ralls.....	122	151	400	335	422	322
Randolph.....	195	399	515	405	596	571
Ray.....	232	221	432	563	599	734
Ripley.....	2	70	15	325	31	266
St. Charles.....	282	237	586	459	480	503
St. Clair.....			New c	ounty	177	342
St. Francois.....	144	197	221	199	301	234
Ste. Genevieve.....	47	97	170	223	193	245
St. Louis....	843	618	2,515	1,874	3,688	3,329
Saline.....	135	178	375	322	591	446
Scotland.....			New c	ounty	317	442
Scott.....	No re	turn	284	500	258	480
Shannon.....			New c	ounty	57	271
Shelby.....	31	63	233	226	244	209
Stoddard.....	17	170	69	308	115	323
Taney.....	No re	turn	41	258	36	297
Van Buren (now Cass).....	No re	turn	208	360	257	443
Warren.....	150	376	342	348	364	341
Washington.....	245	311	479	514	613	588
Wayne.....	No re	turn	57	211	86	366
Wright.....			New c	ounty	97	486
Total.....	7,337	10,995	22,972	29,760	31,251	41,369

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.	COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.
Adair.....	110	200	Marion	1,046	797
Andrew.....	384	689	Mercer	144	183
Atchison	77	136	Miller	76	373
Audrain	135	166	Mississippi.....	133	181
Barry	55	217	Moniteau.....	161	466
Bates	146	186	Monroe	807	561
Benton	208	382	Montgomery.....	379	186
Boone	1,102	588	Morgan.....	167	342
Buchanan	704	1,055	New Madrid.....	323	168
Caldwell	128	168	Newton	161	461
Callaway.....	349	631	Nodaway.....	43	148
Camden	155	282	Osage	92	312
Cape Girardeau.....	485	709	Oregon.....	7	111
Carroll	266	298	Ozark	69	113
Cass (Van Buren).....	270	410	Perry.....	322	389
Cedar.....	116	271	Pettis	230	265
Chariton.....	414	577	Pike.....	793	784
Clark	284	242	Platte	1,102	1,494
Clay.....	626	418	Polk	231	516
Clinton	290	286	Pulaski	124	241
Cole.....	277	581	Putnam	74	120
Cooper	813	633	Ralls	397	299
Crawford.....	263	275	Randolph.....	607	508
Dade.....	166	306	Ray.....	509	626
Dallas.....	105	283	Reynolds	21	148
Daviess	269	358	Ripley.....	14	154
De Kalb.....	37	146	St. Charles	477	569
Franklin	339	680	St. Clair	148	163
Gasconade.....	87	349	St. Francois	285	274
Gentry	152	396	Ste. Genevieve.....	142	168
Greene	401	825	St. Louis.....	4,827	4,778
Grundy	225	187	Saline.....	586	438
Harrison	63	144	Schuyler.....	204	192
Henry.....	274	239	Scotland	131	240
Hickory	98	224	Scott.....	147	217
Holt.....	148	248	Shannon.....	35	54
Howard.....	801	888	Shelby	175	263
Jackson ...	695	954	Stoddard.....	97	196
Jasper.....	161	294	Sullivan.....	154	250
Jefferson	246	311	Taney	54	325
Johnson.....	334	451	Texas	82	185
Knox.....	196	197	Warren.....	351	336
La Fayette	915	585	Washington	473	423
Lawrence	170	374	Wayne	91	245
Lewis.....	479	479	Wright.....	72	131
Lincoln.....	566	696			
Linn	230	297	Total.....	32,671	40,077
Livingston.....	195	373			
Macon	360	470	Majority		7,406
Madison.....	231	377			

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, W hig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Adair.....	113	201	283	410	616	293	339	185
Andrew.....	466	784	428	889	819	677	319	97
Atchison.....	106	150	132	345	645	165	63	68
Audrain.....	200	160	565	521	289	580	206	1
Barry.....	72	253	148	488	257	333	286	1
Barton.....	New county		53	64	107	76	93	28
Bates.....	104	116	255	409	511	386	348	30
Benton.....	167	328	159	467	574	306	100	74
Bollinger.....	28	112	199	413	250	166	99	23
Boone.....	1,112	613	1,329	958	578	1,671	652	12
Buchanan.....	712	857	768	1,036	1,626	1,287	614	452
Butler.....	16	26	34	143	235	88	17	1
Caldwell.....	157	209	237	295	263	367	186	43
Callaway.....	670	493	1,095	805	839	1,306	472	15
Camden.....	67	109	210	269	269	224	132	6
Cape Girardeau.....	328	487	664	898	543	651	325	175
Carroll.....	239	286	399	659	752	552	276	3
Carter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	83	.....
Cass.....	228	337	596	561	242	715	607	23
Cedar.....	65	162	163	391	324	266	277	4
Chariton.....	348	498	440	559	692	608	295	1
Christian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	342	308	.....
Clark.....	325	289	721	587	542	752	497	277
Clay.....	626	406	756	675	528	1,045	305	.....
Clinton.....	283	290	406	397	368	674	314	11
Cole.....	216	462	259	552	430	226	487	114
Cooper.....	645	535	787	778	988	952	281	20
Crawford.....	240	278	460	434	169	353	192	35
Dade.....	175	276	333	418	283	406	305	8
Dallas.....	102	344	132	454	225	288	172	20
Daviess.....	296	351	380	572	692	545	265	33
Dent.....	74	96	77	396	207	243	338	7
De Kalb.....	66	167	172	336	239	243	213	7
Dunklin.....	No return		101	147	150	209	79	.....
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	With Ozark.....			
Franklin.....	277	619	531	846	888	577	108	494
Gasconade.....	89	304	220	403	188	157	51	433
Gentry.....	133	233	396	757	873	517	259	201
Greene.....	484	920	1,003	1,029	298	986	414	42
Grundy.....	215	184	350	335	416	507	190	129
Harrison.....	111	164	318	495	910	319	50	297
Henry.....	266	245	402	369	623	703	232	16
Hickory.....	75	194	130	333	298	197	143	15
Holt.....	189	291	240	409	453	348	171	202
Howard.....	675	762	798	867	939	920	247	1
Howell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	176	91	.....
Iron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	194	36	108
Jackson.....	728	858	894	1,168	1,095	1,473	943	191
Jasper.....	169	355	294	398	407	424	192	38
Jefferson.....	172	310	523	387	490	416	155	149
Johnson.....	360	456	844	540	617	1,224	527	18

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Knox	210	255	391	471	687	520	301	161
Laclede	71	184	225	321	189	335	276	6
La Fayette.....	303	532	1,293	654	774	1,577	371	24
Lawrence	168	390	358	574	138	445	516	59
Lewis.....	398	408	642	761	468	833	597	43
Lincoln	440	587	572	846	806	725	396	3
Linn.....	249	282	383	400	521	546	219	105
Livingston	251	321	430	501	401	578	470	20
McDonald	63	194	61	299	206	138	194	3
Macon	355	473	435	934	1,176	655	414	134
Madison.....	117	259	355	418	305	226	98	9
Maries	New county		67	246	98	95	309	7
Marion	894	751	1,321	727	1,240	1,386	432	235
Mercer.....	186	186	417	450	682	491	169	80
Miller	62	279	108	224	94	193	495	23
Mississippi	117	168	317	327	233	305	185	1
Moniteau	189	353	387	427	476	546	332	87
Monroe.....	760	611	1,012	762	680	1,086	408	8
Montgomery.....	386	265	603	365	612	658	83	45
Morgan	133	278	227	403	550	321	204	18
New Madrid.....	93	32	295	234	117	223	160	...
Newton.....	107	323	236	528	654	406	255	22
Nodaway	61	111	183	438	546	265	274	147
Oregon	11	95	37	324	66	45	245	2
Osage	143	372	219	412	235	190	308	258
Ozark	32	57	51	149	81	69	155	.....
Pemiscot.....	57	34	111	119	118	154	70	.....
Perry	171	213	207	586	467	217	63	139
Pettis	245	301	432	319	369	615	211	9
Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	199	430	37
Pike	803	758	1,131	1,113	1,117	1,300	420	15
Platte	910	1,060	1,040	1,263	845	1,208	877	6
Polk	260	504	412	662	125	730	477	4
Pulaski.....	39	169	68	268	107	62	281	7
Putnam.....	135	156	257	488	590	369	246	111
Ralls	341	278	534	369	391	585	149	1
Randolph	476	502	606	595	360	821	520	.....
Ray	483	618	744	874	881	1,006	233	9
Reynolds.....	5	98	82	114	123	38	85	4
Ripley	16	83	41	306	78	74	232	.....
St. Charles.....	378	598	583	772	832	619	64	534
St. Clair.....	149	225	210	347	344	338	294	1
St. Francois.....	250	529	401	541	592	421	141	19
Ste. Genevieve.....	122	165	308	356	351	217	72	48
St. Louis.....	4,298	5,826	6,834	5,534	9,264	4,931	610	9,945
Saline	514	443	853	599	563	1,035	366	.....
Schuyler.....	177	222	287	472	455	267	251	14
Scotland	216	283	352	632	741	436	187	197
Scott.....	59	97	345	222	215	243	192	6
Shannon.....	.....	9	14	40	27	38	127	2
Shelby	207	328	432	373	476	702	293	90
Stoddard	116	177	151	315	230	385	198	.....

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Stone	17	94	3	137	83	31	112	.....
Sullivan	127	277	260	553	557	373	575	83
Taney	11	168	34	388	97	43	287	.....
Texas	95	167	91	479	61	194	511	6
Vernon.....	63	153	172	302	151	207	381	.....
Warren	301	301	378	369	510	307	89	95
Washington	360	334	487	578	635	493	62	28
Wayne .....	.....	144	100	287	185	245	291	3
Webster.....	New county		189	468	172	335	376	7
Wright.....	95	167	64	267	44	128	369	.....
Total	29,984	38,353	48,524	58,164	58,801	58,372	31,317	17,028

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greely, Liberal Republican and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Adair	797	162	930	288	961	1,427
Andrew	1,141	60	1,412	515	1,383	1,604
Atchison	639	7	781	183	912	1,001
Audrain....	126	392	312	279	1,575	673
Barry	197	17	371	322	759	687
Barton	23	.....	277	229	570	603
Bates.....	27	13	782	620	1,746	1,499
Benton.....	574	21	705	329	807	912
Bollinger.....	243	12	331	79	661	409
Boone	262	813	177	171	3,199	993
Buchanan	1,914	810	1,971	1,373	3,552	2,571
Butler	No election.		No election.		404	188
Caldwell	496	88	844	374	875	1,330
Callaway.....	274	965	202	382	2,718	721
Camden.....	468	1	406	132	403	564
Cape Girardeau.....	1,213	551	1,009	835	1,283	1,104
Carroll	285	113	967	810	1,699	1,480
Carter.....	No election.		33	40	126	30
Cass.....	76	105	1,010	1,160	2,012	1,453
Cedar	297	.....	630	294	743	772
Chariton	363	2	799	834	2,342	1,342
Christian.....	557	5	573	123	253	663
Clark.....	997	128	1,080	302	1,254	1,288
Clay.....	216	777	293	314	2,207	528

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Clinton	297	492	585	644	1,418	975
Cole.....	1,256	502	861	752	1,322	1,146
Cooper.....	939	381	972	486	2,179	1,432
Crawford.....	297	307	385	431	677	524
Dade	507	4	734	144	701	962
Dallas	243	12	620	199	451	791
Daviess	775	286	1,089	703	1,349	1,405
De Kalb.....	400	197	597	257	841	1,017
Dent ..	107	1	214	161	515	394
Douglas.....	189	2	445	23	Reje	cted.
Dunklin	No ele	ction.	Reje	cted.	807	112
Franklin	1,717	401	1,624	1,146	1,582	1,725
Gasconade.....	862	185	1,074	135	276	878
Gentry	525	281	769	443	1,181	1,029
Greene.....	2,223	346	1,304	740	1,666	2,082
Grundy	933	17	1,082	306	774	1,423
Harrison	1,252	212	1,428	475	1,115	1,750
Henry.....	465	232	980	710	2,124	1,526
Hickory.....	365	1	479	112	249	655
Holt	673	81	1,080	137	844	1,377
Howard.....	534	6	171	1,256	1,972	873
Howell.....	No ele	ction.	170	22	350	383
Iron	535	2	308	209	600	377
Jackson	602	557	1,441	3,052	4,475	2,814
Jasper.....	46	2	1,099	444	1,338	2,092
Jefferson	915	323	796	833	1,240	878
Johnson	832	224	1,512	861	2,504	2,299
Knox	669	348	759	342	1,161	850
Laclede	659	50	400	372	825	556
La Fayette	346	395	709	543	2,984	1,523
Lawrence.....	833	....	850	397	1,098	1,199
Lewis.....	774	533	830	825	1,703	1,109
Lincoln	542	357	459	393	1,537	645
Linn	907	135	1,216	650	1,478	1,686
Livingston	442	497	1,127	788	1,745	1,571
Macon	1,757	23	1,221	1,114	2,335	1,745
Madison	240	14	217	161	724	340
Maries ...	215	244	145	315	439	253
Marion.....	828	375	973	703	2,593	1,685
McDonald.....	26	.....	193	41	157	143
Mercer.....	1,158	3	1,082	379	527	1,201
Miller.....	555	111	573	157	716	865
Mississippi	108	257	20	328	725	308
Moniteau	866	434	781	349	1,275	986
Monroe	158	597	174	1,302	2,559	453
Montgomery	530	225	703	481	1,289	1,062
Morgan	348	264	586	378	895	657
New Madrid.....	99	9	10	342	796	243
Newton	212	1	778	208	1,036	1,158

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Nodaway.....	829	9	1,104	588	1,503	1,683
Oregon	No election.		5	229	445	54
Osage	764	679	634	664	209	770
Ozark	38		156	56	135	288
Pemiscot	No election.		3	147	476	10
Perry	509	116	602	570	621	725
Pettis	879	396	1,022	797	1,965	1,675
Phelps	985	263	530	405	906	696
Pike	1,143	930	1,008	1,619	2,578	1,740
Platte.....	496	882	567	758	2,148	936
Polk	870	5	892	413	998	1,172
Pulaski.....	105	28	176	199	534	324
Putnam	1,292	47	1,255	248	Rejected.	
Ralls.....	292	194	225	194	1,177	391
Randolph	484	327	223	1,412	2,212	870
Ray.....	531	798	769	534	2,257	1,161
Reynolds.....	7	20	53	138	400	125
Ripley	No election.		45	108	314	97
Saline.....	170	98	602	377	2,790	1,283
Schuyler	546	191	509	240	788	792
Scotland	612	533	775	707	1,130	874
Scott.....	155	186	247	230	804	444
Shannon	No election.		4	172	242	20
Shelby	366	216	579	305	1,281	884
St. Charles	1,438	394	1,542	1,099	1,672	1,559
St. Clair.....	223	1	570	315	1,159	1,027
St. Francois.....	246	134	254	377	1,028	442
Ste. Genevieve	423	217	246	607	634	384
St. Louis	14,027	8,882	16,182	13,491	19,399	16,701
Stoddard	111	6	222	117	660	319
Stone	100		177	103	122	348
Sullivan.....	1,074	52	926	568	1,119	1,133
Taney.....	29		208	52	201	339
Texas	37	10	202	99	838	481
Vernon.. ..	No election.		341	581	1,344	601
Warren	948	271	851	367	567	1,007
Washington.	788	239	419	722	878	641
Wayne.....	343	189	Rejected.		565	354
Webster	533	192	548	334	808	763
Worth	346	121	369	349	446	531
Wright.....	65	2	298	100	484	553
Total	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	151,434	119,196
Majority	41,072		*21,232		32,238	

*In 1868 the State authorities rejected the returns from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with portions of other counties, bringing about the following as the final declared result: Grant, 83,887; Seymour, 58,905. Grant's majority, 24,982.

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Adair.....	1,192	1,604	24	1,269	1,657	329	1,443	2,041
Andrew.....	1,503	1,590	56	1,571	1,781	121	1,707	1,985
Atchison.....	1,117	1,156	143	1,261	1,228	490	1,345	1,680
Audrain.....	2,268	836	.....	2,322	983	530	3,034	1,554
Barry.....	1,001	1,000	13	1,163	970	327	1,586	1,662
Barton.....	760	710	41	942	519	712	1,837	1,715
Bates.....	2,071	1,478	2	2,949	1,897	245	3,785	3,004
Benton.....	851	1,096	.....	962	1,204	164	1,289	1,531
Bollinger.....	998	572	.....	1,068	629	117	1,241	891
Boone.....	3,845	1,181	4	3,269	1,170	418	3,569	1,364
Buchanan.....	4,136	2,496	74	4,693	3,317	391	5,236	3,879
Butler.....	696	230	.....	746	275	96	900	491
Caldwell.....	1,058	1,383	115	1,139	1,369	373	1,343	1,850
Callaway.....	3,493	976	4	3,369	1,184	110	3,420	1,347
Camden.....	540	638	.....	507	563	197	608	808
Cape Girardeau.....	1,836	1,417	7	1,869	1,641	102	2,084	2,078
Carroll.....	2,403	1,977	28	2,404	2,039	409	2,893	2,774
Carter.....	209	80	17	238	80	50	284	132
Cass.....	2,277	1,440	14	2,710	1,710	275	3,057	2,107
Cedar.....	904	921	.....	900	926	258	1,562	1,449
Chariton.....	3,165	1,719	28	2,899	1,617	548	3,287	2,194
Christian.....	494	929	4	438	791	529	700	1,536
Clark.....	1,581	1,494	8	1,570	1,503	120	1,652	1,599
Clay.....	2,844	508	57	2,969	589	193	3,179	916
Clinton.....	1,756	1,019	81	2,061	1,237	187	2,164	1,636
Cole.....	1,529	1,099	.....	1,384	1,338	55	1,526	1,513
Cooper.....	2,331	1,770	.....	2,189	1,730	372	2,475	2,223
Crawford.....	1,036	754	.....	1,099	805	69	1,106	1,053
Dade.....	893	1,305	38	902	1,227	238	1,268	1,692
Dallas.....	652	761	33	487	654	555	687	1,363
Daviess.....	1,848	1,663	4	2,047	1,796	285	2,180	2,213
De Kalb.....	1,083	1,110	62	1,305	1,238	221	1,501	1,645
Dent.....	826	446	.....	1,073	707	35	1,171	798
Douglas.....	136	744	47	163	497	556	388	1,182
Dunklin.....	1,148	93	.....	1,333	182	.....	1,527	382
Franklin.....	2,294	2,149	2	2,260	2,647	78	2,290	2,931
Gasconade.....	558	1,158	.....	487	1,512	.....	548	1,523
Gentry.....	1,461	1,138	15	1,982	1,377	334	2,155	1,800
Greene.....	2,315	2,565	146	1,912	2,198	1,286	3,190	3,793
Grundy.....	1,113	1,810	.....	1,102	1,917	124	1,203	2,126
Harrison.....	1,373	2,013	4	1,586	2,097	239	1,688	2,410
Henry.....	2,380	1,499	1	2,821	1,694	306	3,292	2,280
Hickory.....	390	631	.....	436	675	252	626	1,063
Holt.....	1,315	1,628	18	1,297	1,605	212	1,475	1,957
Howard.....	2,371	1,048	1	2,047	1,166	513	2,286	1,256
Howell.....	495	458	.....	726	457	305	1,369	1,116
Iron.....	805	386	.....	854	565	.....	786	545
Jackson.....	5,438	2,909	490	6,703	5,123	732	9,551	9,281
Jasper.....	2,905	3,138	520	2,533	2,874	1,114	3,318	4,124

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Jefferson.....	1,853	1,157	.....	2,012	1,501	69	2,272	1,858
Johnson.....	2,734	2,183	6	2,795	2,400	318	3,324	3,052
Knox.....	1,538	1,165	.....	1,468	574	765	1,619	1,319
Laclede.....	1,009	731	11	960	365	774	1,203	1,283
La Fayette.....	3,281	1,734	.....	3,163	1,822	102	3,697	2,586
Lawrence.....	1,137	1,180	339	1,476	1,567	337	1,947	2,103
Lewis.....	2,059	1,320	.....	1,928	1,152	152	2,129	1,363
Lincoln.....	2,294	1,004	10	2,039	790	634	2,243	1,321
Linn.....	1,914	1,878	14	2,049	1,991	182	2,157	2,268
Livingston.....	2,013	1,616	150	1,859	1,165	1,268	2,030	2,227
McDonald.....	715	400	2	706	213	471	1,040	710
Macon.....	2,776	1,752	288	2,880	1,726	844	3,100	2,619
Madison.....	1,277	447	3	952	391	1	931	473
Maries.....	840	251	.....	924	288	58	957	425
Marion.....	3,099	1,723	3	3,086	1,811	87	3,251	2,172
Mercer.....	960	1,501	22	990	1,573	231	964	1,811
Miller.....	662	836	9	757	970	167	1,047	1,360
Mississippi.....	1,195	458	.....	1,137	525	113	1,222	722
Moniteau.....	1,607	1,142	.....	1,323	853	643	1,408	1,448
Monroe.....	3,422	589	.....	3,488	671	120	3,485	801
Montgomery.....	1,809	1,411	29	1,721	1,329	343	1,930	1,641
Morgan.....	1,038	748	.....	950	798	57	1,141	1,014
New Madrid.....	1,042	283	.....	1,070	341	.....	1,086	461
Newton.....	732	1,546	55	1,535	957	971	2,042	1,938
Nodaway.....	2,411	2,213	59	2,485	2,303	941	3,043	3,353
Oregon.....	656	63	.....	809	85	23	1,114	286
Osage.....	1,082	895	13	1,137	1,117	10	1,096	1,219
Ozark.....	231	427	.....	314	409	132	344	634
Pemiscot.....	745	8	1	749	85	.....	683	120
Perry.....	1,150	683	1	1,110	887	71	1,227	990
Pettis.....	2,833	2,098	3	2,908	416	306	3,477	3,067
Phelps.....	1,216	750	5	1,132	.....	548	1,282	876
Pike.....	3,167	2,122	65	3,236	2,151	289	3,394	2,428
Platte.....	2,648	864	.....	2,693	945	49	2,692	1,046
Polk.....	1,209	1,385	1	1,360	1,506	250	1,545	1,936
Pulaski.....	748	408	1	772	462	19	948	615
Putnam.....	809	1,478	26	725	1,513	424	934	1,835
Ralls.....	1,687	511	.....	1,800	603	14	1,756	714
Randolph.....	3,538	1,269	13	2,927	1,051	691	3,193	1,818
Ray.....	2,492	1,107	28	2,614	908	568	2,895	1,608
Reynolds.....	622	115	.....	747	39	.....	790	198
Ripley.....	438	114	.....	578	115	70	819	376
St. Charles.....	2,509	1,062	.....	2,191	2,223	33	2,118	2,334
St. Clair.....	1,190	931	.....	963	765	1,053	1,687	1,631
St. Francois.....	1,524	554	24	1,750	778	60	1,875	1,001
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,159	533	.....	1,081	650	40	1,115	684
St. Louis.....	25,385	22,916	79	2,719	3,223	4	2,513	3,547
St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	23,837	23,206	872	21,712	21,135
Saline.....	3,942	1,728	.....	3,851	1,907	359	4,041	2,579

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Schuyler.....	1,117	908	17	1,065	570	457	1,202	1,009
Scotland.....	1,464	1,060	2	1,405	689	479	1,526	1,077
Scott.....	1,163	306	.....	1,330	459	.....	1,331	515
Shannon.....	419	96	.....	467	65	9	572	157
Shelby.....	1,672	957	14	1,770	350	847	1,910	1,128
Stoddard.....	1,403	406	2	1,541	590	92	1,718	761
Stone.....	159	432	.....	140	435	136	232	671
Sullivan.....	1,447	1,488	.....	1,717	1,693	187	1,768	1,882
Taney.....	351	368	.....	1,313	337	207	460	646
Texas.....	1,144	563	1	1,250	477	285	1,652	970
Vernon..	1,874	774	26	2,338	940	360	3,781	2,007
Warren.....	813	1,263	7	662	1,343	203	596	1,349
Washington.....	1,607	759	.....	1,489	775	78	1,438	983
Wayne.....	1,114	395	.....	1,144	568	46	1,337	814
Webster.....	1,076	1,003	8	1,024	561	616	1,229	1,316
Worth.....	666	632	59	751	657	163	771	899
Wright.....	498	605	7	409	641	365	956	1,248
Total.....	203,077	145,029	3,498	208,609	153,567	35,045	235,988	202,929
Majority.....	54,550			1,997			30,906	

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$5 per day; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public school, register of lands, and railroad commissioner, each, \$3,000; superintendent of insurance department, \$4,000; adjutant-general, \$2,000; State law librarian, \$900; supreme court judges, each \$4,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$3,000.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES, ORIGIN OF THEIR
NAMES, ETC.

Adair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Adair County, Ky., whence some of the first prominent settlers came. Kirksville, the county seat, was named for John Kirk, who settled the site.

Andrew—Organized January 29, 1841. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

Atchison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison, then one of the United States senators. The first county seat was Linden, so called from the number of linn or linden trees in the vicinity. The present county seat, Rockport, was named because the Tarkio Creek at that point is rocky or stony.

Audrain—Organized December 17, 1836. Named in honor of Samuel Audrain, the first actual settler within its limits.

Barry—Organized January 5, 1835. Named in honor of Commodore Barry, of the American navy. Cassville, the county seat, was named for Hon. Lewis Cass.

Barton—Organized December 12, 1855. Named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the first two United States senators from Missouri.

Bates—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis. Butler, the county seat, was named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Benton—Organized January 3, 1835. Named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger—Organized March 1, 1851. Named in honor of Maj. George F. Bollinger, one of its first settlers, a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site. It was originally called Dallas.

Boone—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Boone. The first county seat, Smithton, was named for Gen. T. A. Smith; the present, Columbia, a mile east of the former site of Smithton, was presumably called for "the queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Buchanan—Organized February 10, 1839. Named in honor of Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 the capital was removed to St. Joseph.

Butler—Organized February 27, 1849. Named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway—Organized November 25, 1820. Named in honor

of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery County, March 8, 1815. Fulton, the county seat, laid out in 1822, was named for Robert Fulton.

Camden—Originally created January 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. The name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina, in 1843. The first county seat was Oregon; the second, Erie; the present, Linn Creek.

Caldwell—Organized December 26, 1836. Named by the author of the organizing act, Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The first county seat was Far West, but on the destruction and abandonment of that place during the Mormon War, it was removed to Kingston, named for Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County.

Cape Girardeau—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town which was founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824, and named for "Old Hickory."

Carroll—Organized January 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The county seat, Carrollton, was laid out in 1837.

Carter—Organized March 10, 1859. Named for Zimri Carter, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens.

Cass—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians delighted to honor at that day; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who had been the Democratic candidate in 1848, and had been defeated by Gen. Taylor. The county seat, Harrisonville, was named for Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Callaway.

Cedar—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream. The original county seat was called Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of the "Pathfinder," but in 1856 Gen. Fremont became the Republican candidate for President, and the following winter the Democratic

Legislature changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Richard Stockton, of the navy, who had arrested Fremont during the Mexican War, and sought to have him disgraced.

Chariton—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1818, and formerly stood near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton," but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette* probably. The first county seat was Chariton, sometimes called Old Chariton, long extinct. The present capital, Keytesville, was laid out in 1832, and named by its founder, James Keyte, for himself.

Christian—Organized March 8, 1860. Named probably for a county in Kentucky.

Clark—Organized in 1838 (many authorities say in 1818, but the Clark County then organized was in Arkansas). Named in honor of Gov. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and first Governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

Clay—Organized January 2, 1822. Named for Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out in 1822.

Clinton—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present limits in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York. This county seat was first called Concord, then Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, for the residence of Gov. Clinton.

Cole—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Capt. Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at the present site of Boonville, and who died on "the plains," some time in the thirties, it is said.

Cooper—Organized December 17, 1818. Named for Capt. Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, who was killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard County, on the night of April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, and named for Daniel Boone.

Crawford—Organized January 23, 1829. Named in honor of Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President

in 1824. Until 1835 the county seat was at the mouth of Little Piney (now in Phelps County) at the dwelling house of James Harrison. The present county seat, Steelville, was located in 1835 and named for a prominent citizen.

Dade—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no especial significance.

Dallas—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas December 10, 1844, and named in honor of Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice-President elect. Buffalo, the county seat, was named for the well-known city in New York by Joe Miles, an Irish bachelor, who first settled on the site. The word Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian name, Nehemgar.

Daviess—Organized December 29, 1836. Named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837, and named for Albert Gallatin, the old Swiss financier, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813.

De Kalb—Organized February 25, 1845, and named in honor of the Baron De Kalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

Dent—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps when the founders christened it they had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

Douglas—Organized October 19, 1857, and named for Stephen A. Douglas. The county seat has been alternately at Ava and Vera Cruz.

Dunklin—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836, surveyor-general of the United States, etc. Kennett, the county seat, was named for Hon. Luther M. Kennett.

Franklin—Organized December 11, 1818. Named for Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

Gasconade—Organized November 25, 1820. Named for the river; reduced to its present limits (nearly) in 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

Gentry—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

Greene—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. The county seat, Springfield, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson County, Tenn.

Grundy—Organized January 2, 1841. Named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Harrison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, a representative in Congress from the State from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year. Bethany, the county seat, was laid out by Tennesseans in 1845.

Henry—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a Democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1836, and named for George Clinton, of New York.

Hickory—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. The county seat, Hermitage, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

Holt—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte County, who had died during the session, and who

was buried at Jefferson City. Oregon, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, and at first called Finley.

Howard—Organized January 23, 1816. Named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana" from 1810 to 1812. The first county seat was at Old Franklin, on the Missouri, nearly opposite Boonville. Fayette (named for Gen. La Fayette) became the county seat in 1823.

Howell—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

Iron—Organized February 17, 1857, and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Iron-ton, is apparent.

Jackson—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "the hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Jasper—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and who fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

Jefferson—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculaneum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello. There was already a county seat in the State (in Lewis County) bearing the name of Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

Johnson—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "the slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterward, from 1837 to 1841, Vice President of the United States. The town of Warrensburg, the county seat, was laid out in 1835, and named for its founders, John and Martin D. Warren.

Knox—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who during the Revolution became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "went about tugging at his guns like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first secretary of war of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was laid out in 1839, and named by the surveyor, Hon. S.

W. B. Carnegie, for the ancient name of the capital of Scotland.

Laclede—Organized February 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Laclede Ligest, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

La Fayette—Originally called Lillard, in honor of Hon. James C. Lillard, and organized November 16, 1820. In 1834 the name of the county was changed to La Fayette in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette. The first county seat was at Mount Vernon, on the Missouri, but was removed to Lexington in 1824.

Lawrence—The first organization of a county called Lawrence, in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845, and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mount Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

Lewis—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in the latter year in a county in Tennessee now bearing his name, while on his way to Washington. Monticello ("Little Mountain"), the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named for the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

Linn—Organized January 7, 1837. Named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, United States senator from 1833 to 1843, dying in office during the latter year. The origin of the name of the county seat, Linneus, is uncertain.

Livingston—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, secretary of state from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live"), was located in 1837.

McDonald—Organized March 3, 1849. Said to have been named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Rutledge, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which place was originally called Marysville.

Macon—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Nathaniel

Macon, of North Carolina. The first county seat was called "Box Ance," afterward Bloomington. It was removed to Macon City in 1860.

Madison—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredericktown, which was located in 1821.

Maries—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

Marion—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, which has always been the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

Mercer—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, and the county seat, Princeton, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

Miller—Organized February 6, 1837. Named for John Miller, a colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812, Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, etc.

Mississippi—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

Moniteau—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream which flows through the western part, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity. California, the county seat, was laid out in 1845, and originally called Boonsboro.

Monroe—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled upon in 1831, and named for Paris, Ky.

Montgomery—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. The first county seat was at Pinckney, on the Missouri, afterward it was removed to Lewiston, near the center of the county, and finally to Danville, which was laid off in 1834.

Morgan—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 it was removed to Versailles.

New Madrid—One of the original "districts." Organized

October 1, 1812. Named for the town (the county seat) which was, properly speaking, founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey, in 1788.

Newton—Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given to the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, Ne-o-zho.

Nodaway—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of *Ni-di-wah*, a Sac and Fox Indian word, meaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt County was Nodaway.) The county seat, Maryville, was laid off in 1845, and named for the first resident lady, Mrs. Mary Graham.

Oregon—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was often heard.

Osage—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The Osage River was named by the French more than 100 years ago from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. The word is a corruption of *Oua-chage*, or *Ou-chage* (whence Wahsatch), and as applied to individual, means "the strong." Linn, the county seat, is named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Ozark—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 its name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845, its present title was restored. The first county seat was Rockbridge, near the north line; the present is Gainesville.

Pemiscot—Organized February 19, 1861. Named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

Perry—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

Pettis—Organized January 26, 1833. Named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, a member of Congress from Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj.

Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was at St. Helena; in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown; in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859, and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed." It was first called by Gen. Smith "Sedville," but he afterward gave it the more euphonious title which it now bears.

Phelps—Organized November 13, 1857. Named for Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene County, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862; Governor from 1877 to 1881, etc.

Pike—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and other territory in the West in 1806, discovering the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

Platte—Organized December 31, 1838, and named indirectly for the Platte River, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

Polk—Organized March 13, 1835. Named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1844, became President. He had numerous admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

Pulaski—Organized December 15, 1818. Named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

Putnam—Organized February 28, 1845, and named for Gen. Israel Putnam. The first county seat was at Putnamville, afterward at Winchester, and finally at Harmony, whose present name is Unionville.

Ralls—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Daniel Ralls, a member of the Legislature at that time from Pike County. New London was laid out in 1819.

Randolph—Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville became the county seat in 1830, and named for Judge Ezra Hunt.

Ray—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. The first county seat was at Bluffton, but in 1828 it was removed to Richmond.

Reynolds—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri from 1841 to 1844, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital. His name was bestowed upon this county through the efforts of Hon. Pate Buford, his particular friend.

Ripley—Organized January 5, 1813, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley, of the War of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat, was named for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican War.

St. Charles—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was named by the French.

St. Clair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Osceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

St. Francois—Organized December 19, 1821. Named for the river. Farmington, the present county seat, was not laid out until 1856.

Ste. Genevieve—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was founded, practically, in 1763, although settled probably in 1735.

St. Louis—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclède, in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

Saline—Organized November 25, 1820. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall. The county was named for its salt springs.

Schuyler—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

Scotland—Organized January 29, 1841. Named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, now of Canton, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg in this

county, and also the town of Edina, in Knox County. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

Scott—Organized December 28, 1821. Named for Hon. John Scott, the first congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

Shannon—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the State, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra, in August, 1836.

Shelby—Organized January 2, 1835. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was at Oak Dale, but was located at Shelbyville in 1836.

Stoddard—Organized January 2, 1836. Named for Capt. Amos Stoddard, of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana purchase.

Stone—Organized February 10, 1851, and named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presence of that mineral in the vicinity.

Sullivan—Fully organized February 16, 1843, and named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization, in 1843, the county was named Highland. The first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

Taney—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, located in 1838, was named for Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

Texas—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

Vernon—Organized as at present February 27, 1855. Named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member of the State Senate from Laclede County, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature," which passed the "Ordinance of Secession," at Neosho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally

called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter for a town in California.

Warren—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat in 1835.

Washington—Organized August 21, 1813, and named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

Wayne—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one-third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne," and latterly "the Mother of Counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution, the famous "Mad Anthony" of history and legend. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818, and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

Webster—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

Worth—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City was laid off in 1864, and named for Gen. Grant.

Wright—Organized January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Silas Wright of New York, a leading Democratic statesman of that period. Hartville was named for the owner of the site.

There have been attempts at the creation of other counties from time to time. Dodge County, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, was organized in 1851, with a county seat at St. John, but in 1853 it was disorganized and its territory included within the limits of Putnam, of which county it had formed the western part. The organization of Donaldson, Merrimac, and perhaps two or three other counties, was never perfected.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.

The annexed table shows the population of the State by the counties in existence at the several periods mentioned. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 20,845.

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair				2,342	8,531	11,449	15,190
Andrew				9,433	11,850	15,137	16,318
Atchison.....				1,648	4,649	8,440	14,556
Audrain.....			1,949	3,506	8,075	12,307	19,732
Barry			4,795	3,467	7,995	10,373	14,405
Barton					1,817	5,087	10,332
Bates.....				3,669	7,215	15,960	25,381
Benton			4,205	5,015	9,072	11,322	12,396
Bollinger.....					7,371	8,162	11,130
Boone....	3,692	8,859	13,561	14,979	19,486	20,765	25,422
Buchanan			6,237	12,975	23,861	35,109	49,792
Butler				1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Caldwell.....			1,458	2,316	5,034	11,390	13,646
Callaway.....	1,797	6,102	11,765	13,827	17,049	19,202	23,670
Camden				2,338	4,975	6,108	7,266
Cape Girardeau...	7,852	7,430	9,359	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
Carroll.....			2,433	5,441	9,763	17,445	23,274
Carter					1,235	1,455	2,168
Cass.....			4,693	6,090	9,794	19,296	22,431
Cedar.....				3,361	6,637	9,474	10,741
Chariton.....	1,426	1,776	4,746	7,514	12,562	19,135	25,224
Christian					5,491	6,707	9,628
Clark.....			2,846	5,527	11,684	13,667	15,031
Clay.....		5,342	8,282	10,332	13,023	15,564	15,572
Clinton.....			2,724	3,786	7,748	14,063	16,073
Cole.....	1,028	3,006	9,286	6,696	9,697	10,292	15,515
Cooper.....	3,483	6,910	10,484	12,950	17,356	20,692	21,596
Crawford.....		1,709	3,561	6,397	5,823	7,982	10,756
Dade				4,246	7,072	8,683	12,557
Dallas.....				3,648	5,892	8,383	9,263
Daviess			2,736	5,298	9,606	14,410	19,145
De Kalb.....				2,075	5,224	9,858	13,334
Dent.....					5,654	6,357	10,646
Douglas.....					2,414	3,915	7,753
Dunklin.....				1,220	5,026	5,982	9,604
Franklin.....	1,928	3,431	7,515	11,021	18,035	23,098	26,534
Gasconade.....	1,174	1,548	5,330	4,996	8,727	11,093	11,153
Gentry				4,248	11,980	11,607	17,176
Greene			5,372	12,785	13,186	21,549	28,801
Grundy.....				3,006	7,887	10,567	15,185
Harrison.....				2,447	10,626	14,635	20,304
Henry.....			4,726	4,052	9,866	17,401	23,906
Hickory.....				2,329	4,705	6,452	7,387
Holt.....				3,957	6,550	11,652	15,509
Howard	7,321	10,314	13,108	13,969	15,946	17,233	18,428
Howell.....					3,169	4,218	8,814
Iron.....					5,842	6,278	8,183
Jackson		2,822	7,612	14,000	22,896	55,041	82,325
Jasper.....				4,223	6,883	14,928	32,019
Jefferson	1,838	2,586	4,296	6,928	10,344	15,380	18,736
Johnson.....			4,471	7,467	14,644	24,648	28,172

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Knox				2,894	8,727	10,974	13,047
Laclede.....				2,498	5,182	9,380	11,524
La Fayette.....	1,340	2,921	6,815	13,690	20,098	22,628	25,710
Lawrence.....				4,859	8,846	13,067	17,583
Lewis			6,040	6,578	12,286	15,114	15,925
Lincoln.....	1,674	4,060	7,449	9,421	14,210	15,960	17,426
Linn.....			2,245	4,058	9,112	15,900	20,016
Livingston.....			4,325	4,247	7,417	16,730	20,196
McDonald.....				2,236	4,038	5,226	7,816
Macon			6,034	6,565	14,346	23,230	26,222
Madison.....		2,371	3,395	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
Maries					4,901	5,916	7,304
Marion	1,907	4,839	9,623	12,230	18,838	23,780	24,837
Mercer.....				2,691	9,300	11,557	14,673
Miller			2,282	3,834	6,812	6,616	9,805
Mississippi.....				3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Moniteau.....				6,004	10,124	11,375	14,346
Monroe.....			9,505	10,541	14,785	17,149	19,071
Montgomery.....	2,032	3,900	4,371	5,486	9,718	10,405	16,249
Morgan			4,407	4,650	8,202	8,434	10,132
New Madrid.....	2,445	2,351	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Newton.....			3,790	4,268	9,319	12,821	18,947
Nodaway.....				2,118	5,252	14,751	29,544
Oregon				1,432	3,009	3,287	5,721
Osage				6,704	7,879	10,793	11,824
Ozark				2,294	2,447	3,363	5,618
Pemiscot.....					2,962	2,059	4,299
Perry.....	1,599	3,371	5,760	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Pettis.....			2,930	5,150	9,392	18,706	27,271
Phelps.....					5,714	10,506	12,568
Pike.....	2,677	6,122	10,646	13,609	18,417	23,077	26,715
Platte			8,913	16,845	18,350	17,352	17,366
Polk.....			8,449	6,186	9,995	12,445	15,734
Pulaski.....			6,529	3,998	3,835	4,714	7,250
Putnam				1,657	9,207	11,217	13,555
Ralls	1,684	4,346	5,670	6,151	8,592	10,510	11,838
Randolph.....		2,942	7,198	9,439	11,407	15,908	22,751
Ray	1,789	2,658	6,053	10,353	14,092	18,700	20,190
Reynolds.....				1,849	3,173	3,756	5,722
Ripley.....			2,856	2,830	3,747	3,175	5,377
St. Charles..	4,058	4,822	7,911	11,454	16,523	21,304	23,065
St. Clair.....				3,556	6,812	6,747	14,125
St. Francois.....		2,386	3,211	4,964	4,249	9,742	13,822
Ste. Genevieve....	3,181	2,000	3,148	5,313	8,029	8,384	10,390
St. Louis.....	8,190	14,909	35,975	104,978	190,524	351,189	382,406
Saline	1,176	2,182	5,258	8,843	14,699	21,672	29,911
Schuyler.....				3,287	6,097	8,820	10,470
Scotland				3,782	8,873	10,670	12,508
Scott.....		2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Shannon.....				1,199	2,284	2,339	3,441
Shelby			3,056	4,253	7,301	10,119	14,024
Stoddard			3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Stone.....					2,400	3,253	4,404
Sullivan.....				2,983	9,198	11,907	16,569
Taney.....			3,264	4,373	3,576	4,407	5,599
Texas.....				2,313	6,067	9,618	12,206

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Vernon.....					4,850	11,247	19,369
Warren.....			4,253	5,860	8,339	9,637	10,806
Washington.....	3,741	6,779	7,213	8,811	9,723	11,719	12,896
Wayne.....	1,614	3,254	3,403	5,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Webster.....					7,099	10,434	12,175
Worth.....						5,004	8,203
Wright.....				3,387	4,508	5,684	9,712
Total.....	70,647	140,304	383,702	682,043	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following table shows the population of cities and towns in the State with a population of 4,000 and upward in 1880, compared with the census of 1870:

TOWNS.	1870.	1880.	TOWNS.	1870.	1880.
Carthage.....		4,167	Moberly.....	1,514	6,070
Chillicothe.....	3,978	4,078	St. Charles.....	5,570	5,014
Hannibal.....	10,125	11,074	St. Joseph.....	19,565	32,431
Jefferson City.....	4,420	5,271	St. Louis.....	310,864	350,518
Joplin.....		7,038	Sedalia.....	4,560	9,561
Kansas City.....	32,260	55,785	Springfield.....	5,555	6,522
Louisiana.....	3,630	4,325	Warrensburg.....	2,945	4,040

CONCLUSION.

Such, in brief, is the History of Missouri, one of the foremost of the States of the Union in everything that goes to make up our Commonwealth. While there may be spots and flaws in the early records of its pioneer settlers, yet with them all this early and later history is one that must stir the blood and quicken the pulse of him who reads. Its institutions of civil and religious freedom, guaranteeing the rights of citizenship, education and worship, extending the blessings of beneficent law silently and extensively as the atmosphere about us, demand our love. Then, too, it is a State of innumerable and as yet undeveloped resources. Its soil yields almost an infinite variety of production. Within its bosom lie hid many minerals, and its forests are rich in ex-

haustless stores of timber, while its prairies are made to "bud and blossom like the rose." It is a State of the free school, the free press and the free pulpit, a trio the power of which it is impossible to compute. The free schools, open to rich and poor, bind together the people in educational bonds and in the common memories of the recitation-room and the play grounds. The free press may not always be altogether as dignified or elevated as the more highly cultivated may desire, but it is ever open to the complaints of the people; is ever watchful of popular rights and jealous of class encroachments. The free pulpit, sustained not by legally exacted tithes wrung from an unwilling people, but by the free-will offerings of loving supporters, gathers about it the thousands, inculcates the highest morality, points to brighter worlds, and when occasion demands will not be silent before political wrongs. Its power simply as an educating agency can scarcely be estimated. These three grand agencies are not rival but supplementary, each doing an essential work in public culture.

Above all this is a State of homes. Here there is no system of vast land-ownerships, with lettings and sub-lettings, but, on the contrary, the abundance and cheapness of land gives a large proportion of the population proprietary interests. To all this, add the freedom of elective franchise which invests the humblest citizen with the functions of sovereignty, and is there not reason for loving such a State?

The Missouri of to-day is not the Missouri of a decade ago. A dark period followed the close of that bitter internecine strife, so fatal to this locality, but notwithstanding all this, prosperity and progress beyond former precedents are now her portion. The area of land under cultivation is greater than ever before, and the census of 1890 will exhibit an astounding increase in every department of material industry and advancement; in a great increase of agricultural and mechanical wealth; in new and improved modes for production of every kind, in the universal activity of business in all its branches; in the rapid growth of cities and villages; in bountiful harvests, and in unexampled material prosperity prevailing on every hand. Colleges and schools of every class and grade are in the most flourishing con-

dition; benevolent institutions, State and private, are well maintained, and, as one has aptly said, "In a word our prosperity is as complete and ample as though no tread of armies or beat of drum had been heard in our borders." Surely these are not the ordinary indices of exhaustion! As to resources for the future struggle, the resources of the State will meet each legitimate call. Guiding all these is the intelligent purpose of a people whose ambition, laudable indeed, is to make Missouri in reputation what she is in reality—one of the very richest States of the Union.





PART II.

HISTORY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

HISTORY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.*

HARRISON COUNTY is a little more than 30 miles long, north and south, and 24 miles across east and west; it contains something over 720 square miles or sections of land, or about 264,000 acres. It is centrally located in the celebrated Grand River country, joins Iowa on the north, and is the fourth county east from the Missouri River.

Timber.—Originally about three-fourths of the land of this county was prairie and one-fourth timber. The timber was mostly situated along the numerous streams of water. The principal kinds of native timber are white oak, black oak, burr oak, hickory, walnut, cottonwood, elm, ash, linn, maple, sycamore, buckeye and locust. Perhaps over half the timber was oak, and much the greatest part of the oak was of the burr oak variety. The trees were generally not very tall except along the larger streams, where many trees were over 100 feet high.

Burr oak was the most valuable timber for general purposes, as from it most of the rails, posts, and framing timber were made; it is more lasting especially when connected with the ground than almost any other of the native timber, and it was very good for fuel. Whilst it did not grow very tall, yet nearly every tree would make one or two rail cuts, and the remainder of the tree would make excellent firewood.

In some localities there was considerable hickory timber. It was good for fuel, but most varieties would not last well in rails, or when exposed to the weather. Recently it has been and is highly prized for making farm implements, wagons and buggies, as when painted it lasts well. Originally there was considerable walnut timber in the county, but from 1870 until 1885, nearly all that was large enough for use was

* Contributed by D. J. Heaston.

cut and shipped out of the country to be used in Eastern manufactories. The other varieties of timber were very limited, and generally not of much value. There has always been and still is sufficient timber in this county for fuel, fencing and most building purposes.

Streams.—The streams of water nearly all flow in a southerly direction, the rainfall and springs generally finding an outlet to the Missouri River. The Middle Fork, or what is usually called Thompson's Fork of Grand River, rises some 40 or 50 miles in Iowa, and enters this county near the northeast corner, and runs in a southerly course through the east part of the county over 20 miles in a direct line, but a much greater distance by the meanderings of the stream.

East of Grand River is a large scope of excellent timber, many places miles in width, but most of this timber is in Mercer County, as the river is so near the county line. West of the river almost the entire distance through the county is a nearly level prairie, generally known as the "Grand River Bottom," a narrow fringe of timber occurring along the immediate bank of the river and at the foot of the bluffs west of the "bottom." This bottom varies in width from a half mile to two miles; a portion of it is subject to overflow occasionally when the river is very high. This prairie bottom in many places is lower back a distance from the river than it is along the immediate river bank, indicating that the banks forming the channel of the river have been raised and built up gradually by deposit of dirt and *debris* from the rises and overflows. For many years after the first settling of the county there were no improvements made on these bottoms, as it was generally considered that it was too wet for cultivation, or the danger of overflow which occurred every few years was too great to risk fencing and loss of crop, but recently nearly all this bottom has been fenced and put in cultivation, and the deep black soil has proven it the best corn producing portion of the county, and richly repaying for all the labor bestowed upon its improvement. The principal streams that run into Grand River on the west side in Harrison County are Indian Creek, Brush Creek, Hickory Creek, Panther Creek, Trail Creek, Cat Creek, Fox Creek, Sugar Creek and Tombstone. Nearly all these streams flow in a southeasterly direction into Grand River. It is estimated that Grand River and its tributaries drain about one-third of the area of the county. Grand River is a slow flowing or sluggish stream, its bottom and banks being mostly clay, black loam or sandy. The immediate banks of the river are generally from ten to twenty feet high, and so steep as to render the crossing difficult without improvement. During low water the river can be forded at many places, but it

is often too full to be easily forded. After the first settling of the county ferries were maintained at several places on the river, but these have been superseded by bridges.

Big Creek rises in Iowa about twenty or thirty miles from the Missouri line, and enters Harrison County on the north line some two or three miles west of the center, and flows through the county in a southerly direction, passing all the way through the county in and near the center of Range 28. East Big Creek also starts in Iowa, and flows into Harrison County a few miles east of the center, and runs in a southerly direction bearing west, forming a junction with West or Main Big Creek, three-fourths of a mile west of Bethany. The main tributaries to Big Creek are Little Creek, Shain Creek, Polecat, Crab Apple and Long Tom. It is estimated that Big Creek and its tributaries drain about one-half of the area of the county. Big Creek empties into West Grand River near Pattonsburg, a few miles south of Harrison County.

About one-sixth of the west part of the county is drained by small streams that flow in a south or westerly direction, and empty into West Grand River. The principal of these streams are Lot's Creek, Muddy Creek, Panther Creek, Sampson and White Oak. Thus it will be seen that the streams of the county all run in a southerly direction, or the surplus water is drained toward the south, from which it is easily perceived that the general surface of the country faces toward the south, the better to receive the warm rays of the sun.

Prairie.—As already stated, about three-fourths of the area of the county was originally prairie, the timber being principally located along the water courses and in the valleys. It is supposed the reason that timber was mostly confined to the streams or low lands was because the fires that burned over the prairies were checked and stopped by them, thereby saving the young timber and giving it a chance to grow. It is stated that, sometimes, the tall luxuriant grass would accumulate two or three years upon the prairie without being burned off, then in some dry time, perhaps a windy day, fire would break out and sweep rapidly over the country, consuming everything in its course, only being stopped by some stream or want of inflammable material. In the course of time, the timber being saved along the streams would kill out or prevent the growth of prairie grass under the shaded and sheltered ground, and thus make the timber the more secure from prairie fires. It is thus the early settlers account for the fact that the upland was principally prairie.

In the eastern part of the county, between Grand River and Big

Creek, is a large and nearly level prairie. It is high, dry, rich, and very productive. This beautiful prairie extends from the south part of the county nearly to the Iowa line. The western part of the county is more broken and rolling, and the soil generally is not so good, but there is some beautiful and productive prairie in the western part of the county. The surface soil is mostly a good black loam, from one to five feet deep. Upon the prairies under this loam is generally found a hard pan, several feet in thickness, nearly impervious to water. It prevents the soil suffering greatly from drouth. The farmers also take advantage of this quality of the soil by constructing pools at convenient places, thereby constantly keeping ready for use bountiful supplies of water for stock. In the timber land the loam is usually not so deep as on the prairies, and is underlaid by yellow clay of good quality for making brick and tiling.

Stone, Coal and Mineral Water.—The principal stone is of the limestone variety. Along Big Creek and Polecat Creek stone of excellent quality for building purposes is found in great abundance. Recently a fine quality of stone was found near Bethany, which is capable of receiving a beautiful polish. If it is found to be as extensive as is usually supposed, it will add quite a factor to the wealth of the county. The jail building was erected in 1863 of stone procured from a quarry on Polecat Creek, about two miles southeast of Bethany. There stone can be procured in almost any desired size in inexhaustible quantities. They are easily dressed, and stand exposure. The jail was erected of stone dressed so as to weigh from one to two tons. They have been in the building twenty-five years, and yet show no signs of crumbling, decay or discoloring from the changes or inclemencies of the weather. Sand of excellent quality for plastering and cement is found in abundance in numerous places in the county. Good water is found at nearly all parts of the county at the depth of from ten to thirty feet.

The soil is well adapted for raising corn, oats, rye, wheat, clover, timothy, blue-grass, potatoes, turnips, and nearly all kinds of garden products. From the first settlement of the county corn has been considered the main crop. When the corn crop is good, the farmers prosper and are happy, but when the crop is light, times are hard and business generally dull. On the best farms, with favorable seasons and good cultivation, corn frequently yields one hundred bushels to the acre, but usually about fifty bushels per acre is considered an average crop.

Oats and rye are also considered sure crops, and yield from

twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Wheat is not so sure a crop on all kinds of soil. It is usually considered a safer crop from fall sowing on good bottom or timber land. Under favorable circumstances it yields from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Timothy yields from one to two tons per acre, and when clover is mixed with it, the yield is immense, and the crop sure. Blue-grass appears to be well adapted to the soil, and has spread over almost all the county.

This is a fine county for stock raising, and the best farmers now urge that there is more money made here with less exertion by raising grass and cattle than any other way of farming. It is readily perceived that grass is easier to raise and take care of than corn or any other kind of crop, and at the same time is easier upon the soil.

The geological reports represent Harrison County as being in the coal belt. Coal crops out on the farm of Mr. Gray near Trail Creek, and several hundred bushels of coal of a fair quality have been dug out; the vein is only about eight inches thick, and soon runs back so deep under the surface as to render its mining unprofitable. Signs of coal have also been discovered in other parts of the county. Several individual efforts have been made to find coal, but no systematic effort was made until 1885.

In the spring of that year the enterprising citizens of Bethany and vicinity made a contract with the Diamond Drill Company, of Chicago, to bore for coal in the vicinity of the town. The Drill Company was to sink a hole at least 500 feet deep, unless coal in satisfactory quantity was sooner discovered. The hole was to be three inches in diameter and a core was to be taken out and preserved one and one-fourth inches in diameter. The boring was done in the bottom on the east bank of Big Creek, about one mile west of Bethany, at the place where the present mineral spring is. The following is the record of the boring kept at the time:

No.	Character.	Thickness, feet.	Depth, feet.
1	Earth and clay.....	45	..
2	Hard gray limestone.....	11	56
3	Dark slate.....	8	64
4	Limestone.....	12	76
5	Dark slate.....	5	81
6	Gray limestone.....	17	98
7	Sand shale.....	81	179
8	Limestone.....	5	184
9	Soapstone	4	188
10	Sand shale.....	32	220
11	Slate shale.....	18	238
12	Black slate.....	1	239

No.	Character.	Thickness, feet.	Depth, feet.
—13	Coal.....	9 inches	240
14	Gray slate.....	14	254
15	Limestone.....	3	257
15	Gray slate.....	4	261
—16	Coal.....	4 inches	..
17	Dark gray slate.....	15	276
18	Limestone.....	5	281
19	Slate.....	4	285
20	Fire Clay.....	10	295
21	Limestone.....	16	311
22	Slate.....	30	341
—23	Coal.....	1 inch	..
24	Slate.....	29	370
—25	Coal.....	15 inches	..
26	Slate.....	32	403
27	Sand shale.....	11	414
28	Slate.....	27	441
29	Sand shale.....	9	450
30	Black slate.....	11	461
31	Blue clay.....	3	464
32	Gray slate.....	3	467
33	Sand shale.....	3	470
34	Slate (mixed).....	64	534
35	Dark sandstone.....	2	536
36	Black slate.....	16	552
—37	Coal.....	7 inches	..
38	Clay.....	2	554
39	Slate (mixed).....	20	574
40	Sand shale.....	62	636
41	Boulder.....	8	644
42	Sand shale.....	10	654

From this it will be observed that in going to the depth of 654 feet five small veins of coal were passed through, the thickest being only fifteen inches, and that at a depth of 370 feet. It was thought this vein was too light and at too great a depth to pay for opening and working.

It will be seen, too, that at the depth reached the same coal conformation still continued, and it is claimed that as long as the slate and shale continues there is still hope of finding coal.

Some believe that coal exists here in sufficient quantity to pay for opening and developing mines. It might be that at other points the veins would be much thicker.

In boring for coal near Bethany as above stated, at the depth of about 200 feet a vein of water was struck which has continued to flow ever since. Upon examination this water was found to contain some

valuable mineral properties. No analysis of it has yet been made by a competent chemist, but those who have been using it for diseases are unanimous in their verdict that it is a mineral water of very excellent qualities. A gas pipe has been sunk through the loam and clay about forty-five feet to the point where rock was struck, and in this manner an opening has been preserved to secure the continual flow of the water. The flow of water has continued about the same as when first discovered, being about five gallons per minute.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In writing the history of the early settlement of Harrison County we have to rely very much upon the statements made to us by the oldest inhabitant and other old citizens. There was no newspaper published in the county until the year 1859. Since that time the files of the papers have been examined so as to get correct dates and full and reliable reports of the matters herein written. In preparing this article, we are under many obligations to Elder J. S. Allen and Col. D. J. Heaston, each of whom has heretofore written valuable articles upon the early settlement and history of the county from which, with their kind consent, we have drawn very largely.

As a general rule, all new countries are settled by poor, but hardy pioneers; men who desire homes for themselves and families, and are too poor to obtain them in the older States, strike out for the western border, where lands are wild and unoccupied, determined to face the dangers and inconveniences of the new country, in order to have a little farm they can call their own. The early settlers of Harrison County were of this class; poor, but honest yeomanry, brave, industrious and generous. A new country is generally a poor place for a lazy man, a dude, or a thief.

Prior to the first settlement of the county it was traversed occasionally by the hunter, the trapper and the bee hunter. They had given names to many of the creeks and groves. It is reported that some bee hunters camped for a few days on the creek a few miles southeast of Bethany, and from the number of skunks they found there they called the creek Polecat, by which significant name it is known even unto this day. Big Creek was named by early settlers near where it empties into Grand River. Shain Creek was named after Thomas Shain, one of the first settlers upon its banks.

The time or place of the first settlement of the county is not definitely known. Joseph Arnold, who is accredited with being one of the first settlers of the county, still lives a few miles south of Bethany.

He says his father and Levi Hunt settled in this county in the spring of 1838. They stopped on the west bank of Big Creek, about five miles south of Bethany. When they came they found John Fields living on the east bank of Big Creek a little lower down; he had a little log hut and a small field enclosed and in cultivation, and had apparently settled there the year before. William Mitchell, Jacob Mitchell and others settled on Sugar Creek in the southeast part of the county, in the year 1838. During the years 1838 and 1839 several families settled in the county at different points, and the neighborhoods were generally known by the names of some of the more prominent of the first settlers. They had the names of Dunkerson's Grove, Taylor's Grove, Harris' Hill, Foster's Farm, Allen's Big Spring and other similar designations, by which different points were as well known then as they are now by the different towns and villages.

Efforts were made to obtain the names of the principal actual settlers prior to 1850, and to arrange them by neighborhoods, but it was found to be almost impossible, and accordingly they are here given alphabetically. These names have been taken from the public records, and interviews with some of the remaining pioneers.

John S. Allen, Stephen C. Allen, William R. Allen, Able W. Allen, Josiah Allen, Thomas Allen, William Allen, Samuel Alley, Sampson Alley, Benjamin Ashby, John J. Arnold, Joseph Arnold, Thomas Arnold, Benjamin Archer, William C. Atkinson, C. B. Adkins, Calaway Allen, David Buck, Henderson Buck, Bethuel Buck, John W. Brown, James Brown, John A. Brown, Asoph Butler, John Bedford, Jacob A. Brown, Thomas Brown, William S. Brown, William E. Burris, Aaron Bales, John Brooks, James Blakely, Jonathan Booth, Robert Bullington, Howell Blaketer, Benjamin S. Burns, Noah Bender, Jonathan Bender, William H. Bender, Daniel Bartlett, Joseph Bartlett, Wilburn Blankenship, Simpson W. Burgin, Dennis Burgin, Boon Ballard, S. Burson, Christopher Blessing, James Brady, Isaac Brady, Alexander C. Brady, E. J. Bondurant, Isaac Brown, B. A. Brown, Aaron Bridges, Allen Bridges, James Bridges, Adam Brown, E. T. Baldwin, Ed Baldwin, William Ballew, Elisha W. Banton, E. H. Brady, James G. Broughton, James B. Bell, William Barbee, Austin Bryant, Stephen Bryant, John Conduit, William Chambers, L. W. H. Cox, A. M. Cox, Fleming Cox, John W. Casebolt, Harrison Casebolt, Dennis Clancey, Lewis Charlton, Arthur Charlton, John Charlton, John Y. Creswell, William Clopton, William Cumming, Luther T. Collier, Lott Cain, William Crawford, W. W. Collins, John Cutshall, Eli Clevinger, D. C. Courter, Sam Courter, James

Case, William Canady, John Q. Chambers, Luther Collins, Thomas M. Carnes, Thomas Dunkerson, James A. Dale, A. E. Dale, W. E. Dodd, Willis Dickinson, Philip Davis, John Duley, Pleasant Daniel, John Daniel, Thomas Daniel, Alfred Daniel, John Dorney, George Davis, Willis Daniel, John P. Devers, Willis Dickinson, Samuel Edmiston, John P. Edmiston, James M. Edmiston, Edward L. Ellis, Samuel Ellis, Aaron England, John D. Enloe, Anthony Enloe, Abram Endsley, Hugh Endsley, John H. Elliott, L. H. Elliott, Samuel P. Fleenor, Simon Fleenor, Thomas Flint, John Flint, John Fields, Dilwood Fields, Robert Ford, R. Y. Ford, John J. Ford, Samuel Ford, Henry Fuller, James Fuller, S. L. Fox, Elijah Fleming, Thomas Foster, John Foster, Levi Fields, Jesse Fowler, Matthew Franklin, Joel J. Fair, Asa Fleming, Richard Ford, Charles Fitch, Sam Fitch, William T. Foster, George Foster, George Fallis, John Faning, William B. Gillespie, Joseph Gillespie, John Gillespie, Jacob Gutshall, David Garton, Ananias Garton, Russell Guy, Benjamin Grubb, Thomas M. Geer, Noah Grant, Elkanah Glover, John Gibson, O. P. Green, Philip Harris, Joel Harris, David Harris, Isaac Hammers, William Hamblin, Thomas Hutchens, A. B. Harden, Edward Hunt, Joseph Hunt, Elijah Hubbard, E. L. Hubbard, E. S. Hughes, John J. Hatton, Marshall K. Howell, William W. Harper, Thomas Hart, Henry C. Hamilton, J. D. Hardin, Henry Herrington, Charles Hauck, Lewis Hunt, John Hudson, John W. Hobbs, E. H. Hobbs, John Hyde, Edward Higgins, William Hunter, Henry Hunter, Porter Hardin, John M. Haynes, Thomas J. Higgins, Nelson Hockridge, William Hamaker, Robert Hall, William Hall, William Hendricks, John Honan, W. B. Harper, J. J. Hogan, J. B. Hyde, Alex. Hinkley, Benjamin Harris, Granville Hogan, Joseph W. Harper, Enoch Holland, Shepard Hulse, Alfred Hickman, Charles L. Jennings, E. M. Jennings, Martin Jennings, Samuel O. Jennings, Miles Jennings, Ichabod Jincks, Lee P. Jones, John Jones, Joseph Jones, Joseph C. Johnson, Charles Killyan, John P. King, William King, Simon P. King, Jesse Kelley, William Long, Iven Low, Joshua Low, Alvin P. Low, Isaac N. Ladd, Thomas Ladd, William Lauderback, William G. Lewis, Joshua Looman, John Long, C. A. Long, John Ligget, Leonard Ladd, Jacob B. Ladd, William Liles, William Mitchell, Jacob Mitchell, John Mitchell, Daniel Mitchell, James M. Mitchell, Reuben Macey, Eli McDaniel, F. H. McKinney, Patrick McGill, Elisha Meeker, James Mallett, F. B. Miller, Cornelius Murphy, Daniel Morgan, William Munns, John McGinley, Charles Miller, S. C. Miller, Thomas

Monson, Hugh T. Monson, Adam Miller, Abram Myers, John McGraw, Dr. J. G. Miller, William Martin, John Merifield, Rolla Merifield, Nathaniel Martin, Arch Montgomery, Kader Madden, Allen S. Meek, Jacob H. McLey, James Moss, John R. Maize, David Macey, G. M. Mendenhall, John G. Music, George W. Noah, Harrison Noble, S. M. Nelson, James Nash, William Nally, Samuel F. Neal, Henry O. Nevill, James M. Nevill, Hardin Oatman, Clem Oatman, John Oatman, John Oram, William Oxford, Jonathan Oxford, Jacob B. Oxford, Drury Obion, Samuel Prewitt, John Prewitt, Robert Peery, — Peery, Logan H. Peery, John Poynter, Thomas Poynter, William Pilcher, James Powell, Anthony Plymel, Peter Price, Joseph Price, James Price, William L. Price, Veazey Price, Christopher Platz, Peter Pettit, J. A. Piburn, J. M. Piburn, William Robinson, James K. Rees, James Ramey, Benjamin S. Ramey, William Rice, Shedrick Robertson, Solomon Richardson, Hugh Ross, Samuel Ross, Jacob Ross, John E. Roberts, Henry Rice, James Rhodes, Perry Reed, John Ramey, Ephraim Stewart, Wright Stephens, William M. Selby, Vincent Smith, John W. Stevenson, John R. Scott, George Smith, Jonathan H. Smith, A. J. Smith, Ed. Smith, James Stone, Amos Spurgin, Eli Salmon, Thomas Shain, Noah Snell, Jacob Stumbaugh, Rod Stark, Charles M. Scott, Benjamin Salmon, R. H. Salmon, John Sanders, Daniel Shumate, G. W. Selby, Samuel Spires, William Smith, Sylvester Smith, Allen Scott, William Simpson, James N. Stafford, L. Dow Thompson, Thomas Tucker, Daniel Tucker, Beverly Travis, David Travis, William A. Travis, Hiram Tinney, John Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Chris Taylor, James Taylor, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Terry, Daniel M. Thomas, Elkanah Timmons, Reuben D. Tilley, Sanford M. Tilley, John Tull, Ben Tull, Jephtha Tull, Birdine Taylor, J. F. Thompson, Allen Turner, Silas Turner, John W. Virdin, Jesse Vail, Daniel Vanderpool, Isaac Vanhoozier, H. Vanhoozier, Valentine Vanhoozier, William M. Virdin, George Williams, Alfred Williams, John Williams, Andrew Williams, David Williams, John B. Williams, Richard Watson, Noah Whitt, Sharp Wunningham, Elijah Wilcot, John Wilcot, Hiram K. Weddle, Calvin Williams, Adam H. Wilson, B. T. Whedbee, Solomon Wilkinson, W. B. Weldon, Zachariah Weldon, Jonathan Weldon, Mark P. Wills, Daniel Walker, Richard Walker, Joel H. Worthington, Jeremiah Young, Harvey Young, R. R. Young, F. B. Young, William Young.

Of course it is not claimed that the foregoing is a full or complete list of all the early settlers, but it is believed to be a larger and more complete list than has ever before been published. In writing

a history of the county for the "Atlas" prepared by Edwards Bros., in 1876, Col. Heaston made a list of early settlers embracing about one-half the names above given, to which we have added quite a large number. We are informed that hardly one-fourth of those whose names are above given are now residents of the county. A few of them have moved farther west to find cheaper land and scenes more congenial to their nature, but a large majority of them have gone to their last resting place.

The settlement of this portion of Missouri was made along the Missouri River, and extended thence northward. In 1820 Ray County was organized, and embraced all that part of the State west of Grand River and north of the Missouri River. The west line of the State was then on what is now the west line of Gentry County. From this magnificent expanse of territory, twelve counties have since been organized, so that Ray County may well be called the "Mother of Counties." On the 29th of December, 1836, Ray County and Caldwell County were organized with their present boundaries, and Daviess County was erected to occupy the territory north to the State line. Harrison County was not organized until 1845, having up to that time been included in Daviess County.

In 1840 Asoph M. Butler settled near where he now resides west of Big Creek, and near the south line of the county. He came from Vermont. About the same time John R. Maize settled near him. In the same year Thomas Taylor settled near the head of Polecat Creek, near where his son, Birdine Taylor, now resides. In early times it was a current remark that "Uncle Tommy Taylor" was the smartest man on Polecat, having shown his wisdom by settling so far up toward the head of the "critter." He evidently showed wisdom in the site of his location, for no better or more beautiful land is anywhere to be found.

John Foster settled near Antioch Church, four miles southeast of Bethany, in 1840. He is still living there, is very old, but yet able to work some. He was a very stout man, and it is said was always ready to fight for amusement, for trial of strength, or to defend the right.

Thomas Flint settled near him the same year. He was a minister in the Christian Church, and continued to preach many years. He was an intelligent man, and did much good in properly directing the morals of the early settlers. He was appointed circuit clerk upon the first organization of the county, and died in office the next year. David and William A. Travis also came here in 1840. They settled a

few miles northeast of Bethany. It is reported that David Travis was one of the best hunters of the early settlers, and in addition to other game occasionally killed an elk. In 1841 John W. Brown, Thomas Tucker, C. L. Jennings, E. M. Jennings, William R. Allen, and others, settled near where Bethany is. At that time there were no white settlers north of them, except a few at Fort Des Moines, where there was an Indian town and a fort. John W. Brown was one of the best known as well as one of the best citizens that ever lived in the county. Before the organization of the county he was elected justice of the peace, or "squire," as he was familiarly called, and decided the cases for what little lawing there was, and the man who was not satisfied with his decision was set down as a contentious citizen. After the organization of the county he was both circuit and county clerk for twenty years.

The first settlements were made along the streams and in the edge of the timber. There were several reasons for this: Thereby the settlers were nearer wood and water; it saved them digging wells; they were nearer the bee trees, for hunting bee trees for honey and beeswax was a principal industry, and the prairie sod was too tough to break without a team of four or five yoke of cattle, and it was so much easier there to erect their cabins. When a settler selected his location he cut down a number of trees, cut off logs the proper length, and then invited his neighbors to come and help raise his house. The neighbors were all those who lived within a radius of ten or twelve miles. When an invitation was given to a house raising, all other business was dropped, and all hands turned out to assist in the work. Not to do so was an act of incivility unknown in the first settlement of the new country. Four men were selected to "carry up" the four corners of the house. These were considered the honored men of the occasion, and he was the best man that could "carry up" the nicest corner. The top of each log was scored off to receive the next one, and the next log had a notch cut in it called the "rider" or "saddle" to fit upon the one beneath it, and the ends were then cut off smooth. The owner, or his hired help, would cut out places for doors, windows and fireplace. Trees were cut down and split into puncheons, out of which the floors and doors were made, and short boards, called "clapboards," were split for the roof. Logs were laid at proper distance to receive these boards, and other logs were laid upon them to hold them to their places. The fireplace and chimney were made of suitable timbers, but plastered with mud to prevent their burning. Thus the entire house would be erected and made ready for occupancy

without any iron about it. The windows were usually left open for air holes in the summer, and were covered with cloths or greased paper in cold weather. It is said Judge A. M. Butler was the first settler in the county to use window glass in his house, and for this he was regarded by his neighbors as putting on entirely too much style for these new settlements.

As soon as the cabin was completed the settler moved in, and then all hands went to work to open out a little farm, the women helping in this necessary work as well as in their household duties. The women were worth something in those days upon the frontier. Mothers then taught their daughters to play upon the spinning wheel and loom instead of the organ and piano. The music was more profitable if not so melodious. The men wore flax shirts and home-made woolen pants, and the women wore linsey-woolsey dresses; all the work upon manufacturing the material and making of which was done with their own hands. Occasionally some of the more wealthy ladies would have a calico dress, and then she was "fixed up."

A man could have all the land he wanted, that is he could claim all that he desired, and the settlers usually regarded each other's rights, and would not settle when or where there were any objections by the prior settlers. The immigrants generally brought some stock with them, such as horses, cattle, sheep, and a few hogs. They also brought some bread stuff and a scant amount of household goods, especially in the furniture line. The first settlers had to go down to Grand River, near Trenton or Gallatin, to get their corn ground into meal, or else they had to grit it at home. A gritter was made by taking part of an old coffee pot or piece of tin and punching it full of holes, bowing it up in the middle, and nailing the edges to a board with the rough side up. The corn in the ear was put into a kettle and boiled, then taken out, and when cold enough to handle was rubbed on the gritter to make it fine. It was then sifted through a common sieve. Meal thus prepared made excellent mush or healthy johnnycakes. It was much better than nothing. In order to live in the new country the principal concern was to provide bread. There was plenty of wild game for meat, and the hollow trees were often filled with honey. The early pioneers say they were healthy, and felt happy as kings whenever they had plenty of corn dodger, honey and venison.

In 1840 Philip Harris settled west of Big Creek, a couple of miles southwest of Bethany, and, seeing the necessity of a gristmill, soon set to work erecting a mill on Big Creek. The next year he got his

mill in operation, and that stopped the gritting process in that vicinity. It is stated that the winter of 1842-43 was the coldest, most severe, and protracted ever known by the whites in this county.

That fall Harris' mill froze up early, and remained in that condition until the last of March. The snow was very deep, and, as might be expected with the few settlers, the roads were not good and not broken through the snow, and the gritters again were heard in the land. Some called the gritter Armstrong's mill, others termed the process "planing meal." But call it what you may, the hungry people, in the emergency, knew it was business. When winter finally broke Philip Harris started up again, and as he was never accused of taking too much toll, he was largely patronized. His extreme honesty is supposed to have kept him poorer than millers usually are. About 1844 Isaac Hammers settled at Taylor Grove. He erected a horse gristmill, so when the water got too low or froze up Harris' mill, the "hoss" mill could do the grinding, and this effectually put a stop to the gritting process. Each man going to this mill was expected to furnish the team to run the mill while his grist was being ground. Parson Allen says: "Did you ever, in cold weather, go twenty miles to a horse mill, and swing around the circle until you ground out a two-horse load of corn? If so, you have some idea of the circular work. To spin around that circle for four long, weary hours, of a cold, dark, dreary night, punching up the team, is no laughing matter. One might despair in this cheerless work were it not for the hope of hearing the cheering words, 'Your grist is out,' which the miller finally calls out through a chink in the logs. These words would bring renewed courage, and send a thrill of joy to the weary twister."

About the year 1840 John Gibson settled in the southeast part of the county, on Sugar Creek. Experiencing the trouble in gritting his meal, and going a long way to mill, he rigged up an ingenious handmill for grinding corn, and made very good meal. The neighbors patronized it so well that he attached horse power to it, and it was run in that manner for several years.

Edward Hunt and Joseph Hunt built a dam across Big Creek, near the south line of the county, about the year 1843, and put up a small corn mill, which did a good business for a number of years, and was a great convenience in that part of the county. Joseph Hunt was a blacksmith, and put up his shop at the same place about 1841. He did the horseshoeing, mending plows, wagons and other farm implements for many years, and was a very useful citizen.

James Watson came from Indiana about the year 1841, and erected

a mill on Big Creek, in Daviess County, a few miles south of Harrison County. This mill was largely patronized, and did a good business for many years.

At an early day Noah Snell built a mill on Big Creek, where the town of Brooklyn now stands. This was perhaps the best mill ever built on the stream, and for nearly thirty years did a good business grinding wheat and corn.

Dr. E. B. Bush built a mill on Big Creek, a few miles above Snell's mill, which ground corn and sawed lumber. It was kept up by the Doctor for about twenty-five years. Big Creek was a rapid stream, and not well suited for mill purposes. The water frequently got too low for mill purposes, and in times of great rains or overflows, from the extent of territory it drained, would become very high and swift, so it was difficult to erect dams that could stand the floods, and the proprietors found it too great expense and trouble to keep the dams in repair, and all the mills erected upon the creek have finally been abandoned. The Hunt and Watson mills were washed out and abandoned long before the war, and the others were finally all given up about 1880.

Arthur Charlton erected a mill on Big Creek, a few miles north of Bethany, at an early day. At this mill they ground corn and sawed lumber. It was continued as a saw mill by Mr. Gates and Barnes until a few years ago.

Peter Cain was an early settler in Mercer County, a few miles east of Cainsville, which is named after him; at an early day he built a mill on Grand River, which he kept up and made a good grist and saw mill. It proved to be an excellent investment and a good location for a mill. It has always done a good business, and is one of the few water-mills that has been continued until the present.

C. L. & E. M. Jennings started the first steam mill at Bethany about 1851. They used it to grind corn and saw lumber. They continued to run their steam mill at odd times, adding new parts and patching old ones for about fifteen years, when they sold out to Henry S. Laney, who added wheat buhrs and carding and spinning machinery until the present magnificent roller-mill and spinning factory is the outcome and legal successor of that humble beginning.

Incidents of Early Days.—At the time of the first settling of the county game was plentiful, such as deer, turkeys, prairie chickens and a few elk. There were also a great many wolves, coons, squirrels and a few panthers. Wild plums, grapes, cherries, blackberries, strawberries and gooseberries were found in the timber in great abund-

ance. Hickory nuts, walnuts and acorns were plentiful, and there was no end to the hazelnuts. Hazelnut patches skirted and dotted nearly every prairie, so there was plenty of mast nearly every fall to fatten all the hogs the settlers wanted. The first settlers found a species of wild hogs running in the woods, though their meat was not very good, and the hides upon old male hogs about the neck and shoulders was sometimes an inch thick, and very tough.

Bees were found in nearly every hollow tree, with large amounts of honey, and the amount of beeswax that could be made was about measured by the wants and industry of the settlers. As stock was low, and the settlers at first had none to spare, and their tillable land limited, the principal source of income was from the honey, beeswax, furs and venison taken to market. For a few years after the first settling of the county the principal market place was at Liberty, in Clay County. The settlers operated together upon true grange principles. They usually met at some convenient place, each bringing his surplus honey, beeswax, pelts and other "productions," when they would load a wagon and "splice" team, and send one of their number to Liberty, about eighty miles, to trade or sell their "produce," and get coffee, tea, salt, calico, domestic, ammunition and such other absolute necessities as they could not raise or make themselves. Upon the return of the teamster they would meet again, and make proper partition of their goods and the remaining money, if any was left.

It is said that if any young lady was so fortunate as to get a new calico dress she was as happy as a queen just receiving her crown. Beeswax cakes were generally called "the yellow boys," and were used as currency among the settlers, generally passing at about 25 cents per pound. While the early settlers were generally industrious and honest, there were even then some among their number that in their greed for gain would take an undue advantage, and even their yellow cakes were sometimes counterfeited with improper alloy. At one time when the teamster arrived at the trading post a cake of beeswax was found with a corner broken off exposing an inside filling of tallow. The counterfeit was returned to the dishonest owner, and so indignant were the honest settlers at his conduct and its tendency to bring their settlement into disrepute, that no teamster would afterward convey his produce to market, and the small stream upon which he lived was called "the tallow fork of beeswax," which name it retains even unto this day. Coon skins also passed current at 50 cents each, and mink skins at 25 cents. The State then allowed 50 cents for wolf scalps and the small taxes were mostly paid with that currency.

As soon as a settlement became strong enough a log schoolhouse would be erected, and the children sent to school, for the settlers believed in education, and generally expressed themselves as knowing how inconvenient it was to do without it. They also expected that some day this would be a desirable country and well settled up, and those who were here first, having the choice of the land, would then be the best fixed and leading citizens, and their children ought to be educated so as to maintain their position and dignity; besides they had all "come from somewhere" although they now lived in a new and wild country. No burdensome school tax was levied upon the people, and each paid his own school bill direct to the teacher, and no portion of it was lost in useless circumlocution or stolen by dishonest officers.

Although in a new country the settlers did not lose their religion or neglect their social or moral training. In the year 1841 the denomination known at present as the Bethany Christian Church was organized on Big Creek by Elder John S. Allen and Ephraim Stewart. After that Parson Allen continued to preach to the church nearly every Sunday for forty years. He never charged anything for his services but was always a liberal contributor to the good cause. To him more than any other person are the people of Bethany indebted for the upbuilding of the church here, and for good moral and religious teaching. He has been spared to see the church he nurtured so well in its infancy continue to increase for over forty years and to have a church building costing \$8,000, the best church edifice in this portion of the State.

There were no postoffices or post roads in the county at that time, and what few letters were written by the settlers had to be sent to Cravensville, a small postoffice in Daviess County, five or six miles north of Gallatin; this place had been built and occupied by the Mormons, but after they left the village went to decay and the postoffice was discontinued.

The first postoffice in the county was established at Bethany in 1845; for several years it went by the name of Bethpage, and David Buck was appointed postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback to and from Cravensville once each week. The settlers took but few papers and, therefore, as might be expected, were not well posted upon all that was going on in the busy world of trade, but they knew how to trail the deer or find the rich bee tree, and they often visited each other and told of their successes and disappointments, and rejoiced together over their prosperity or sympathized with each other in their troubles. Hypocrisy and deceit were almost unknown among them,

and honesty and hospitality distinguished them. Although what they had in basket or store was scant, there was scarcely a time but that each would readily have shared his scant provisions with a neighbor. Their cabins were rude and diminutive, but their latch strings, like their generous hearts, hung on the outside.

Indian Trading.—The early settlers were sometimes in quite a strait for ammunition, which was a serious matter, as they depended in a great measure upon wild meat for the first few years.

This want was often partially supplied by the Indians who generally had powder and lead furnished them in abundance by the Government.

The Indians were then numerous in the southwestern portion of Iowa, and when their hunting excursions would come near the white settlements the whites would trade with them to secure ammunition. The Indians soon learned that when the whites needed ammunition they would give good trades to get it; in this they exhibited their natural shrewdness, and in the game of "swap" often outwitted their pale faced brothers.

An incident that occurred in the fall of 1841 will serve to illustrate this:

A settler needing ammunition gathered a lot of turnips, and took them to the Indian camp to trade, but being unable to speak in the Indian dialect the Indians held him at a disadvantage pretending not to understand him. Toward evening a lad about ten or twelve years old offered to trade some powder for turnips; they effected a trade, the man delivering over the turnips, and followed the lad into his wigwam to get the powder. It was then dark, but the wigwam was lighted up slightly by a stick fire; the lad got the allotted amount in a rag, and the settler wanted to take it to the light to examine it, but the lad motioned frantically for him not to take it toward the fire, at the same time saying "tshu tshu" "tshu tshu" as much as to say it will explode. The man took the alleged powder to his wagon, but fearing the lad was tricking him concluded to test the powder; he tasted it, and tried to explode a little of it, when he found it was no good. He returned with it to the wigwam, but neither the lad nor the turnips could be found. It appeared that the lad had gathered up some charcoal, pounded it up fine, and traded it to the unsuspecting settler for pure Government powder. He wandered around complaining greatly at the manner he had been swindled, but he could not find a member of the Lo family who could understand him sufficiently to sympathize with him in the loss of his turnips and powder.

The Indians would generally trade almost anything they had for

skutipo (whisky). They would gather great quantities of wild meat, which they would dry, and pack away for transportation to their towns. They were also quite skillful at tanning deer skins, out of which they made many useful articles or beautiful trinkets. They preferred to trade these to the settlers, but soon found that there was not much demand for them. They would exchange their dried venison or anything else for *skutipo*, and then the men would get drunk, and when they were drunk it was safer to be away from them, though they were quiet when sober, and never disturbed the whites or their property, but sometimes would infringe too much upon the hunting grounds of the whites. It was against the law to trade, sell or give whisky to the Indians, yet the law was in that regard oftener violated than it was vindicated.

Occasionally a thief would pass through and take a horse, and then the whole settlement would be aroused. Fortunately such losses did not occur often, and there is no record of a horse thief being caught by the early settlers of this county. It was a rule of the very highest authority that no settler should knowingly harbor a horse-thief. There was one man shown to have violated this excellent rule, and he was made to suffer the penalty, which was "linting." Of course lynching is not to be encouraged in well-regulated communities, but among the early settlers it appeared to be the *dernier* resort. It was too far away to take offenders to court, and would occupy too much time and incur too great expense. The settlers found "linting" so much easier, speedy and economical, and in this case it worked so admirably in making a good citizen of the victim that it was in very high favor.

There was very little sickness among the early settlers. This may have been greatly owing to the fact that it was only the stout and hearty young people who had the hardihood to venture out upon the wild and unsubdued frontier, or it may have been that the open-air life and rustic cabins were conducive to health. Hunting and chasing wolves in the winter time was a delightful pastime. About the year 1844 Dr. Hardin Oatman settled in the new country. He did not come, however, so much to practice his profession as to open out a farm. In cases of severe sickness he was usually called, but his calls for several years were very rare, although he was a good physician and a clever gentleman, and his bills or charges were light.

About the year 1843 St. Joseph was first laid off, and began to attract attention as a trading point. Up to that time the place had been merely an Indian trading post, conducted by Joseph Robidoux,

and was known as the Blacksnake Hills. It soon became a business place, and, as it was about twenty-five miles nearer than Liberty, the settlers early commenced making paths and roads in that direction. The Grand River currency passed as readily and at as good rates there as at Liberty, hence the honey-wax and pelt trade soon turned almost exclusively to St. Joseph. No more attempts at counterfeiting were brought to light, and the merchants of that place soon placed great confidence in the Grand River squatters. An incident illustrating that this confidence was not misplaced is related of a certain Grand River settler. He was at St. Joseph doing some trading at the store of Bob. Donnell—the present New York banker—and the goods he happened to want being more than his “produce” would pay for, he agreed to bring more honey and wax by a given day. The settler felt proud and elated that the merchant would take his word for the delivery of the honey, but Donnell was a pretty good judge of human nature, and thought the settler had an honest face and would do to trust for a barrel of honey. The squatter hastened home, told his wife of his good fortune, felt like a man of consequence, and vowed that he would make his promise good. He accordingly struck out to hunt the bee trees and find his honey. He hunted all day and continued his search by moonlight, searching hollow trees and listening for the buzzing of bees. In a few days he had secured his barrel of honey, and returned home to prepare for his journey to St. Joseph. Upon counting up his time he found that he only had three days, and his time would be out on Sunday. So he hastened up, but failed to get into St. Joseph on Saturday. He hesitated about moving forward on the holy day, but thought that would not be so bad as to fail to keep his promise, so he entered the city on Sunday and inquired for Bob. Donnell, and was informed that he was at church. He hastened to the church, and, arriving just as the minister had commenced his sermon, he addressed him rather abruptly with “Halloo, stranger! will you just hold on a minute? I want to inquire if Bob. Donnell is in the house.” Bob. saw him, and walked out, when the squatter in a loud voice told him: “Well, Bob., I have brought you that barrel of honey.” At this every one in the house laughed, but the honest settler felt a proud consciousness of having made good his financial obligation that no mirth could remove. Since that time the reputation of the Grand River settlers for promptness and the punctual performance of promises has been very good.

In 1843 an order was received from the Governor to organize the militia in these settlements. The settlers prior to that time had not

felt any particular need of a military organization, but they did not know what emergency might arise, and they thought the Governor might know more about matters than they did, and they were growing in importance, when they attracted sufficient notice to be taxed and formed into a military department. There were a great many Indians in the southwest part of Iowa, and though they were friendly and peaceable, the settlers did not know what might occur to change this pleasant state of affairs, therefore they talked over the matter, and concluded to meet together and organize the militia. The women were particularly well pleased at the idea that the militia would be organized, and their protection fully secured.

Of course the important consideration was in reference to the proper persons for the officers of their little army. It was agreed that they would need a colonel and major, and they set about the selection of these officers. It was the general opinion that the officers must be men of judgment and courage, and especially the colonel must be a man of stamina. At last it was determined that C. L. Jennings was the proper man for colonel. He had come to the county in 1841, and reared his huge cabin on the farm now owned by Jacob King, some four miles northeast of Bethany. He had shown himself to be a good commander of an oxteam, and was good looking, and the tallest man in the settlement, and the squatters, being Bible readers, knew how Saul was selected for king because "he was higher than any of the people from the shoulders up." S. C. Allen was elected major. He was not so tall as the colonel, but that was not considered so important a matter for the lower officers. We have been unable to learn of any roll or roster of the men enrolled or enlisted into the militia. It is stated that there were two companies, but it is not known how many men were in each company as they were divided according to the convenience of the settlers.

The Killyan War.—Shortly after the militia were organized they were called into service by the Colonel, under the following circumstances: A settler on the edge of the prairie, a few miles south of where Eagleville now is, by the name of Charles Killyan, took a couple of bushels of corn to Phil. Harris' mill on Big Creek west of Bethany. While he was there a heavy rain fell, raising the creek so that it could not be crossed; there were no bridges or fences on Big Creek at that time. The mill was on the west side of the creek, and as it appeared the creek would continue too deep to ford for two or three days, Killyan concluded to go up the creek on the west side until he could cross it. Accordingly he started north to head the creek and go home. As he did not return

home for a week, and had always been a good industrious citizen of no bad habits, his family and the neighbors became alarmed at his protracted absence; neighbors were sent to the mill to see if any tidings could be gained of him. It was learned he had been to the mill, obtained his grinding and started for home in due time, but nothing further was known or could be learned of him. The settlers became aroused; the matter was discussed. It was considered that he had started for home in a northwest direction toward the Indian settlements in Southwest Iowa, and no doubt was entertained but that he had been captured by the Indians. Was he killed and scalped, or was he held as a captive and hostage? These were questions that excited various comments. If Killyan was captured by the Indians, it was the duty of the settlers to punish the Indians or there would be no safety for any other settler that might be out alone, and it was considered a matter of prudence as well as sound statesmanship to show the Indians the strength and courage of the settlement. The idea of war upon the frontier with the wild and merciless savages excited the liveliest apprehensions. They had often read of Indian warfare, and had early been taught that their mode of warfare was the indiscriminate murder of men, women and children, and that the Indians were cunning, and liable to dash down upon them without any notice or sign of their coming. All such thoughts had a tendency to intensify the situation. Upon consultation it was decided proper to call out the militia and follow after the trail of Killyan. It is true the Indians had always been peaceable and friendly, and had never appeared to show any desire to make trouble with the white settlers but once, and that was after the Indians had lost some ponies, and thought the whites had taken them or harbored those who did, but upon investigation the Indians were convinced that the squatters in this county were not to blame, and thereupon friendly relations had been more firmly established than before. There was no telling but what some thief or thieves had again stolen some of their ponies, and the Indians might have concluded to take their revenge upon Killyan. Some of the more timid could almost see poor Killyan tied to a tree or stake, with a pile of wood around him ready to have the torch applied. Everybody was excited, especially the women and children. Killyan's poor wife became almost distracted; she would cry and say "my poor husband has been captured by the Indians, Oh, I will never get to see him again." Under these circumstances the colonel of the militia issued his orders to have the settlement placed on a war footing, and all the militia were ordered to meet at the house of the colonel the

next morning by sunrise to start upon an armed expedition in search for the missing squatter or to discover his murderers. Such a bustle, excitement and hurry had never before been known in the Territory. Riders were sent in all directions to notify the militia to turn out on the morrow with ten days' provisions. The women in their patriotism forgot their fright for the time being, and flew to cooking rations for the campaign, the men brightened up their guns and "run" bullets, and prepared their ammunition, and such a general rubbing and cleaning up of old guns was not common. The militia had been organized under orders but had drawn no arms, ammunition or rations. On such an expedition it was necessary to go as cavalry, and each soldier must be supplied with a horse. They were all good hunters and experienced marksman, having brought down many a deer, and felt safe when at the breech of their guns.

The next morning, early, the militiamen might have been seen riding to the residence of the Colonel until the regiment numbered nearly forty faithful troopers. All things being ready, the gallant Colonel brought out his war-horse and gave the order to mount, and they soon dashed off double file for the fray. They stopped to feed and water at noon at Big Creek, and shortly after starting again they struck a trail showing that numerous ponies had recently traveled to the north. After traveling some distance they came to a place where the Indians had evidently camped, and they found meal scattered upon the ground and tracks that indicated one large horse among the ponies, all of which they interpreted to mean that the Indians had the horse and meal, but where, oh where was Killyan? Perhaps a poor captive and far removed from family and friends, or, perhaps worse, left as food for wolves. Here a few of the army wanted to go back, claiming that further search was useless, and that they had only enlisted for one day, and their families were not well, and their stock required their attention, and other similar trivial excuses. The colonel said it was no time then to desert the post of duty in the hour of danger, and when the country demanded every man to do his duty, but if any of his command would publicly acknowledge that he was a coward and would surrender his gun and ammunition, he would be dishonorably mustered out of the service and could return home. No one would do that, and the *morale* of the forces was fully restored, and they boldly pushed forward into the enemy's country. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they gained the summit of a ridge, and looked far to the north, they saw men on horseback. "Indians, boys," said a gallant trooper, as he gazed through his spy-glass.

“Indians, by thunder,” said the Colonel, as he gazed through the spy-glass, “and coming this way, but only a small squad.” Was it the advance guard or a decoy to deceive the militia? But our Colonel was not to be decoyed. He ordered his men forward to suitable grounds, where they dismounted and formed line of battle, and awaited the approach of the enemy.

“Now, by thunder, let every man stand his ground, and all stick together,” said the Colonel. With bated breath they awaited the approach of the enemy. They were in an open prairie, and could not be ambushed, and did not much fear an attack at that place, but it was a good point for observation. Presently two Indians and a white man emerged from the brushy hollow before them. “That is Kill-yan,” said the man with the spy-glass. As they came nearer the men saw that it was Killyan, and he was received with joy. He then explained that he had started up the west side of Big Creek to head the stream; that he had done so, but the weather being bad and cloudy, he had lost his course and gone too far east, and gone down on the east side of Grand River, which he could not cross on account of the high stage of the water, and had to go back north again. Falling in with some friendly Indians that were going to Fort Des Moines, two of them were sent to assist him in finding his way home, as they understood the country better than Killyan.

The Indians received the thanks of the big warrior, and grateful acknowledgments of Killyan, and departed to seek their tribe, and Killyan was returned to his family, who were almost overwhelmed with joy. The war was declared over, the victory won, the lost restored, and the valiant militia dismissed by the Colonel with praises for their bravery in turning out in defense of their imperiled country. The peaceful and happy termination of this campaign gave renewed confidence to the settlers that they need not fear any trouble from the Indians north of them, and it is worthy of remark that there never was any hostile troubles or scarcely any ill feeling between them.

† This in a great degree was owing to the good will kept up and fostered at all times by the early settlers. The first settlers of this county were an exceptionally good class of citizens, as all who knew them willingly bear witness. No county was ever settled by a better class of men than John S. Allen, William R. Allen, A. W. Allen, A. M. Butler, David Buck, Daniel Bartlett, C. L. Jennings, T. M. Geer, Lewis Charlton, Henry Fuller, Samuel Edmiston, John W. Brown, Thomas Flint, Thomas Tucker, T. M. Dunkerson, Elisha Meeker, M. K. Howell, Philip Harris, James A. Dale, Ephraim Stewart, William

A. Travis, David Travis, James A. Dale and those who settled with them near Bethany. Even William Penn and his early colony were no better.

The Mormon War.—As there was only one other occasion when the militia were called into active service, we will give it in this connection, although it happened several years later.

In the year 1846 occurred what is known by the early settlers as the "Mormon War." After the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, Ill., was broken up, and Joseph Smith, their leader and false prophet, was killed, Brigham Young seized the reins as the successor of Joseph Smith, and, with the greater portion of the adherents of the strange doctrine, started out west to seek a country beyond civilization—some lone and pleasant dell, some valley in the West—where, free from toil and pain, the weary Mormons might rest and practice their abominations without molestation by civil authorities who are a terror to evil-doers. The Mormons traveled westward through the southern portion of Iowa. This portion of that State was not settled at that time, and, as the Mormons swarmed along the border, many of them stopped in what is now Decatur County, Iowa, and commenced improving land at a place they called Mount Pisgah, and also at Garden Grove.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation in reference to the intentions and designs of the Mormons. Many thought they intended to return to Missouri, and buy up their old possessions, and those they could not buy out they would some way force out, and this would lead to disturbances, and perhaps break up the settlements, and bring great trouble to the settlers. It was thought they were waiting upon the borders for other Mormons to arrive, and as soon as they received sufficient force they would make a raid on Missouri. These reports greatly excited the settlers, as they were weak in population, and would be the first to be overrun by the Mormons from the north, as there were only a few settlers north of Bethany.

The militia had been drilled but little, and had no experience in the field save during the "Killyan War," but still they had their gallant Colonel to look to and lead them on to victory. In consequence of the alleged preparations of the Mormons, and reported threats, the settlers thought it best to carry the war into the enemy's country, and to attack them while they were yet unprepared. Accordingly war was determined upon, and the gallant Colonel called his regiment together, and they struck north on the line of march, with banners flying and guns shining in the blazing sun, determined to give the muchly

married people one trial at least. The Colonel never felt prouder than he did on that day, as he reviewed his regiment of about fifty valiant warriors, each of whom could knock out a squirrel's eye at 100 yards and not miss, and who had never been defeated. After a two-days' march, the Colonel and his army came upon the Mormon settlement, when the Colonel demanded the whereabouts of Brigham Young. The Mormons appeared to be very much excited, and were not at all prepared for war, only bent upon peaceful pursuits, and waiting for other stragglers to join them. In the surprise and alarm of seeing an armed force in their front, some concluded that it was the Illinois troops intercepting their westward journey. The women retreated to their tents, the children huddled together in herds, and the men stood around in groups, as if expecting to be taken prisoners. The Colonel ordered his men to remain in line, and on no account to break ranks. Presently the Mormons ran up a white flag. As Brigham Young did not appear for some time, the Colonel sent a guard for him, and in a few minutes Brigham came out, bowing and scraping as politely as a French dancing-master, and asked, "What is wanting, sir? What do you want with me?" The Colonel rose up in his stirrups to his full stature and said, "We want to know what in thunder you are doing here?" Brigham said, very meekly, they were simply traveling peaceably toward the West. The Colonel spake out very boldly, and said unto him, "Our people in Missouri, including my regiment, became uneasy at your appearance and maneuvers here, and supposed you were intending to move on Missouri, and have come to see about it."

Brigham smiled, and said, very obsequiously, "You need give yourselves no uneasiness gentlemen, we have been driven from our homes in Illinois by the wicked Gentiles, and some of our people are so poor they had to stop and raise something to live on, and will then move ahead."

The Colonel thereupon entered into a treaty of peace with Brigham that he was not to enter Missouri except for trade and commercial purposes.

The war having met with this favorable conclusion, the gallant Colonel with his conquering army returned home without the loss of a man. They reported the "Mount Pisgah Treaty" to the inhabitants of Bethany, and all seemed satisfied with the result of the expedition. After that the settlers enjoyed a lucrative trade with the Mormon travelers. These were the only wars in which the militia of the Territory engaged. They served at their own expense without the hope of fee or

reward. It is stated that they never received any bounty or back pay, land warrant or pensions. The gallant Colonel resided in this county many years respected as a veteran by all the early settlers, and in 1887 was a dairyman at St. Joseph, commanding a milk peddling wagon. When the dependent pension bill becomes a law, he should, by all means, be included in its patriotic terms.

Land Opened for Entry.—When the squatters first came to this county each one could get as much land as he wanted, that is could claim what he wanted for farm or pasture or timber, for the land was then not surveyed or laid off into sections or townships.

About 1842 the land in Township 62, that is five miles on the south part of the county, was laid off into sections, and opened for entry, and in 1845 the land in Townships 63, 64 and 65, that is eighteen miles more north, was surveyed and sectionized, and in 1846 was opened for entry at the United States land office, then at Plattsburg, Mo. The surveyors first laid off the townships six miles square, and these were afterward subdivided into sections. Each section was intended to be one mile square, and to contain 640 acres, but as the original townships were not always accurately surveyed, they were found sometimes to be more and sometimes to be less than that size. The surveyors laying off the sections would commence at the southeast corner of the township, and survey north and west, so the south and east sections were made one mile square, and the last tier of sections on the north and west was often either more or less than the proper size, and the north part of the last sections adjoining the township line on the north side of the township, and the half of the sections adjoining the range line of the west side of the township sustained the loss or gain, the inside eighty acres was usually full, and was called Lot 1, and the outside eighty, or the tract next the line, was called Lot 2; so Lots 2 are often more than eighty-acre lots, and often fall below that size.

The Government surveyors only ran the section lines and marked the sections corners and the half-mile points on their lines. In the timber or where they could get stakes conveniently, they would make a stake about four inches square and four feet long, and drive two feet into the ground. Upon the sides of the stake were marked the number of the section it was made to face, and the township and range. This was for the convenience of the people who desired to enter the land. Sometimes upon the large prairies the surveyors would run out of stakes and then they would pour down about a quart of charcoal to mark the exact corner, and cover it up with earth, making a

small hillock. It was a violation of the law for any person to move these stakes or hills. Of course the section lines did not always suit the squatters, as sometimes they would have their houses in one section and their barns in another, and very frequently their cultivated land would be divided by the lines; sometimes a squatter would find his small field partly in four sections. As the surveyors did not run the inside lines of the sections, it gave occasion for the squatters to exercise their skill in sighting through, setting stakes and running the other lines. The first lands entered north of Township 62 were entered by John S. Allen, David Buck and James A. Dale on the 22d of December, 1846. At the same time John S. Allen, as county seat commissioner, entered 160 acres for the county for county seat purposes, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 63, Range 28, west of the fifth principal meridian. Thus the land upon which the county seat was located was not entered, nor purchased from the Government, until some time after the county seat was located, and part of it laid off into lots, and some of the lots sold, and a few houses erected on them.

Before the organization of Harrison County, the territory of which it is composed was attached to Daviess County for general purposes, and at the election in 1844 some of the candidates for county offices in Daviess County visited the settlements of the squatters to secure their votes. The principal thing the squatters desired to know was whether the candidates were "Jackson men" or not. It is stated that out of about 100 voters then in the territory, all of them except three were "Jackson men."

In February, 1845, the Legislature passed an act to organize the county, and it was named Harrison, after Albert G. Harrison, a member of Congress from this State, then recently deceased. The State line between Missouri and Iowa had not then been definitely settled, but a strip of about twenty-four miles north of Township 65 was in dispute, and the people expected to have another county north of Harrison twenty-four miles square. When the State line was finally located, however, it was only about seven miles north of the line of Harrison County, and that was then attached to and became a part of Harrison County. When the county was first organized, it was only twenty-three miles across north and south and twenty-four miles east and west. Shortly after the organization Edward Smith, of DeKalb County, and John Gibson and Ebenezer Wood, of Gentry County, were appointed commissioners to select a site for the county seat.

After spending some time viewing the county they selected the place where Bethany now is for the county seat. At the May term, 1845, of the county court, these commissioners were allowed for nine days' services each \$2 per day, amounting to \$18 each, and these were the first warrants issued by the county court. At this term of the county court, John S. Allen was appointed county seat commissioner to have the brush cleared off and some lots laid off around the courthouse square. Mr. Allen engaged Mr. John Plaster, county surveyor of Gentry County, to lay off the town, and he laid off fifteen blocks, being five blocks east and west, and three blocks north and south, the courthouse square being in the center. The blocks were each twelve rods square; the streets running north and south were made four rods wide, and the streets running east and west were made three rods wide. This plat of the first survey of Dallas (Bethany) was reported to the county court at the June term, 1845, and the same was by the court approved and adopted, and the county seat commissioner was directed to sell lots. At the same term John S. Allen, as county seat commissioner, presented an account for \$30.37½ for expenses of having the brush cleared off the ground for the survey of the lots. The town was first called "Dallas," but the settlers did not like that name, and at the November term of the court, 1845, the county officers took a vote upon a new name, and the name was accordingly changed to Bethany.

Upon the organization of the county, the settlers met at Phil. Harris' mill to select their county officers. The officers were elected in this primitive manner, about fifty voters being present. The candidates were called out and took their places a few steps apart, when the sovereigns gathered around the candidate they preferred. There was not much electioneering or log-rolling for the offices among the settlers then, and bribery, repeating and "ballot-box stuffing" were unknown. And there was no trouble or bribery or great expense in selecting the county seat such as we read about in Kansas and other western States. The commissioners selected a place near the geographical center of the county as then organized, and where "wood and water were plenty." The first house erected in the new county seat was built by William R. Allen in the fall of 1845. It was a hewed-log house, about sixteen feet square, built on the block northeast of the public square, and remained upon its old foundation and in its original simplicity for about twenty years when it was destroyed in a fire. John and Clem Oatmen were the first merchants in the county. They sold goods for several years in the first house erected in the new town.

After they started their store it became the principal place of commerce among the settlers. It was here the squatters repaired with their honey, beeswax, furs and other produce, and here they procured their sugar, coffee, tea, salt, ammunition, calico and other goods of prime necessity, and the Oatmens did the hauling between Bethany and St. Joseph, in which it is said they did a "driving business."

The first preachers in the county were A. B. Hardin, Baptist, and John S. Allen, of the Christian Church, both of whom came to the county in 1841, and labored faithfully for many years.

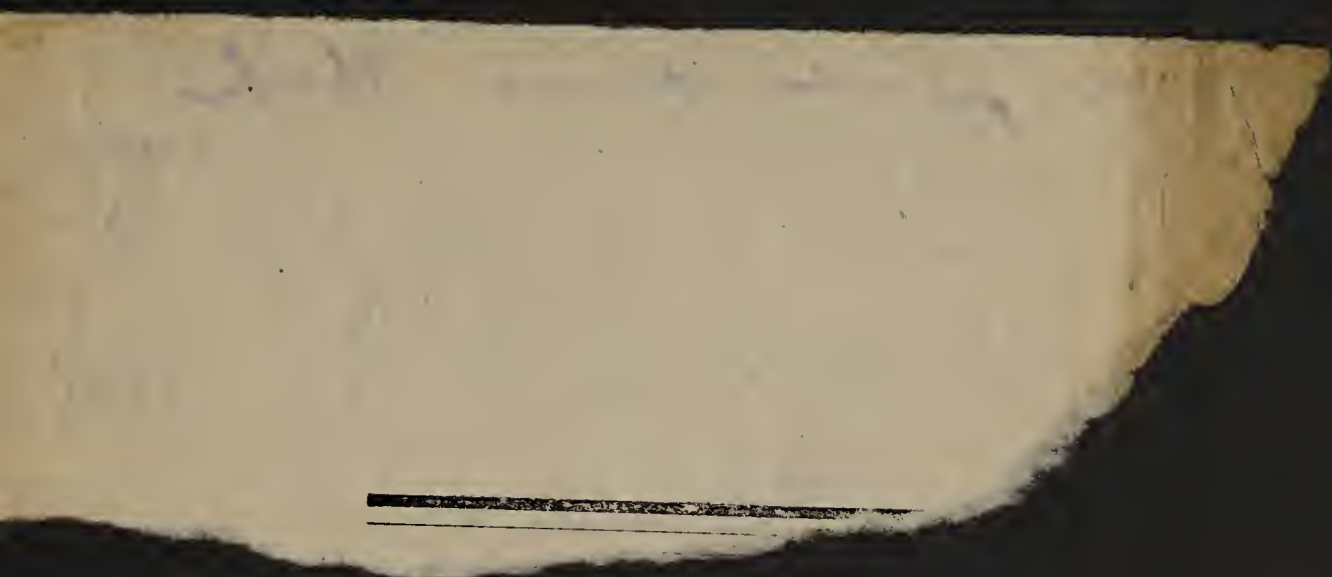
The first regular attorney was William G. Lewis, who came to the county in 1847, and practiced here over twenty years. He was a good lawyer, an excellent citizen, and an honest man. A more extended notice of him may be found on another page.

The first hotel in the county was kept by Robert Bullington in a one-story, hewed-log house, on the north side of the public square, in Bethany, where the St. Joe House now stands. The original part of the house erected by Mr. Bullington still remains, though sided up; other parts have been added, and a second story built on it, so that it has almost lost its identity.

The first dramshop kept in the county was by Dennis Clancy, who, in 1845, obtained license from the county court to keep a "grocery" at Harris' mill for six months, by paying \$10 State tax, and \$10 county tax. That was before the days of high license and cheap drug stores. It is stated that there has not been a saloon licensed in the county since the year 1863.

The first blacksmith shop in the county was started by Joseph Hunt about 1840 on Big Creek, near the south line of the county.

The first election for county officers was held the first Monday in August, 1846. Although the emoluments of the offices were not very great, there were quite a number of candidates, especially for county court justices; as they were called judges, it was considered quite an honor to have that handle prefixed to the name. Voting in Missouri was then done *viva voce*, that is, each sovereign stepped up to the polls, and called out the names of the candidates he wished elected. At this election Lorenzo Dow Thompson was elected to represent the county in the Legislature. He served with President Lincoln in the Black Hawk War, and, it is said, got the better of Lincoln in a wrestling match. He was a tall, stout, raw-boned man, and withal a man of good sense and fair ability. Thomas Dunkerson, S. C. Allen and Elkanah Glover were elected county court justices; John W. Brown, circuit and county clerk; Henry Fuller, sheriff, and David Buck, treasurer.



The first - dress Shop
opened in Co to Darius
Perry 1845, at Harris
mill on Big Creek
410. 60/10 State, East-Corner
1863

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The territory embraced within the present limits of Harrison County originally formed a part of Daviess County, and remained such until created a separate jurisdiction by an act of the General Assembly bearing date of February 14, 1845. The county was named in compliment to Hon. Albert G. Harrison, at that time a distinguished member of Congress from one of the southern districts of Missouri. The material part of the creating act describes the boundaries of the county as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Daviess County; thence on the range line between Ranges 25 and 26 west, twenty-four miles; thence west to the range line between Ranges 29 and 30; thence south on said range line to the northwest corner of Daviess County; thence east along the northern line of Daviess County to the place of beginning."

The northern boundary of Daviess County is described in Section 14 of the same act as follows: "From the northeast corner of Section 36, in Township 62, Range 26; thence west on said section line to the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 62, Range 29." The act further provides for the organization of the newly created county, and designates the time and place for holding courts in the same. *"At the time Harrison County was created, Benjamin Salmon was the representative in the Legislature from Daviess County, and as he lived on the south side of Township 62, and desired to retain his residence in Daviess County, he had the bill so framed that when it passed the Legislature one mile on the south side of the above township, running the entire width of the county, was retained in the county of Daviess."

Since then the boundaries of the county have been variously modified, the north line at the time of the organization having been about one mile north of the present site of Eagleville.

*"The State line between the States of Missouri and Iowa was then in dispute, and the district north of Township 65, for a distance of about twelve miles, was called the 'disputed territory.' The State line was settled and permanently located in 1850, and iron stakes six inches square and six feet long were planted along the line every ten miles. On the 1st of March, 1851, the territory between the old county limits and the State line, being about six miles in width and twenty-four in length, was added to the county, thus making it a little over thirty miles long and twenty-four miles wide, comprising a

*Heaston.

superficial area of over 720 square miles. The State line however does not run exactly with the section lines, but bears a little southward running west, making the true area of the county about 456,000 acres of land."

The County Court.—Shortly after the bill creating the county had become a law, the settlers met pursuant to appointment at what was known as the Harris mill, about two and a half miles west of where Bethany now stands, for the purpose of choosing county officers, and recommending them to the Governor for appointment. The number of citizens who attended the meeting is variously estimated at from thirty to forty-five, and the election is said to have been conducted in the most primitive manner. The candidates were called out, and took their stations a few feet apart, when the sovereigns flocked to the men they wished to serve them in the office designated. There was not much electioneering or "log rolling" for offices among the settlers then, and "repeating," and "ballot-box stuffing" were unknown. Lewis Charlton, Asaph Butler and Samuel Edmiston were selected for county court justices. John W. Brown was chosen sheriff, and Thomas Flint, circuit and county clerk. These parties were duly commissioned by the Governor, and on the 5th of May, 1845, they met pursuant to appointment for the purpose of formally organizing the county, and putting its machinery in motion.

The first session of the county court was held under the spreading branches of a large bass wood tree on the west bank of Big Creek about fifty yards south of the Phil. Harris mill; and the organization took place in the presence of quite a large number of citizens attracted to the spot by the novelty of the occasion. The opening proceedings were characterized by due formality, proclamation having been made by the sheriff, Mr. Brown, who, with uncovered head and solemn mien, gave utterance for the first time to what has since become such a familiar declaration to-wit: "Hear ye, hear ye, the honorable county court of Harrison County is now in session." Samuel Edmiston was chosen presiding justice, after which the court proceeded to the transaction of such business as came within the sphere of its jurisdiction.

The following from the little time-stained record is a synopsis of the proceedings of this historic court:

STATE OF MISSOURI, {
COUNTY OF HARRISON. }

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held at Harris mills within and for said county, on the 5th day of May, 1845, were present Hon. Samuel Edmiston, Asaph M. Butler and Lewis Charlton, justices of said county

court, and Thomas Flint, clerk. John W. Brown presents the account of Ebenezer Wood against the county for eight days' service, locating the seat of justice of Harrison County, at \$2 per day. Ordered by the court that the account be allowed, and a warrant issued on the treasurer for the same.

The accounts of Edward Smith and John Gibson for similar service were also presented by Mr. Brown, and the court, after due investigation, ordered warrants issued on the treasurer for amount claimed.

Thomas Flint and John W. Brown, justices of the peace for North Township, Harrison County, came into open court, and resigned their commissions, both of which were duly accepted.

Ordered by the court that Henry Fuller be and is hereby appointed county treasurer for Harrison County to serve as such until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The court then proceeded to fix the boundaries of the following municipal Townships: Madison, Butler and Dallas, and, after appointing one Shepherd Hulse constable for Dallas, an order to adjourn until the second Monday in June next was made and recorded. Thus ended the proceedings of the first county court of Harrison County.

On the 26th of May, 1845, the court assembled in vacation to consider the application of John W. Brown for letters to administer upon the estates of John W. Stevens and Thomas Brown, deceased, of Harrison County, and "the said John W. Brown having complied with the law in said cases provided, it is ordered that letters of administration issue accordingly."

At the regular term, June 9, 1845, held at the residence of David Buck, near Bethany, there were present the justices already named, Thomas Flint, clerk, and John W. Brown, sheriff. It was ordered by the court that "John S. Allen be and is hereby appointed county seat commissioner to survey and sell the lots in the town of Dallas, the present county seat." Whereupon the same John S. Allen entered into bond and security to the Governor in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties of the position.

Ordered that Vincent Smith be appointed justice of the peace for Dallas Township, to hold said office until the next general election or until his successor is chosen and qualified.

A. B. Hardin and Samuel Allen were appointed justices of the peace for Dallas and Butler Townships, respectively, and Thomas L. Frame was appointed to draw the road and cancel fund amounting to \$198.78, in accordance with the apportionment made by the treasurer and auditor of public accounts. William Roberson was appointed guardian and curator of the person and property

of Mary C. Taylor. Thomas L. Frame was appointed county attorney for the term of one year, and also instructed to act as agent in procuring the necessary books and records for the county. Briefly stated, the other business transacted at this term was as follows: the appointing of L. D. Thompson, Henry Fuller and Jacob Brown as allotting justices for the townships of Butler, Dallas and Sugar Ridge, respectively. Elkannah Timmons and Valentine Floor, chosen justices of the peace for the township of Butler. Special elections were ordered held in the different municipal townships, and the appointment of judges for the same. John W. Brown was ordered to settle with the county court of Daviess County "for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of revenue belonging to Harrison County." License was granted Dennis Clancey to keep a grocery at Fuller's mill on Big Creek for six months, commencing June 10, 1845, for which the sum of \$10 was imposed as a tax for the use of the county.

Ordered that the order made at the May term, appointing Henry Fuller county treasurer, be and the same is hereby received. Ordered that David Buck be appointed county treasurer of Harrison County by executing bond and security to be approved by the court.

Following the above appears an order for adjournment to meet at the house of David Buck on the last Monday in June.

At the next regular session John S. Allen, commissioner of the county seat, presented a report of plat and survey of the town of Dallas, and was allowed the sum of \$30.37½, for superintending the clearing off, and surveying of the same. It was ordered that the revenue of Harrison County, for county purposes, be double that of the State revenue on all objects of taxables, including the tax on merchants and grocer's license. At the same term the name of the county seat was changed from Dallas to Bethany; the tax book returned by O. P. Green, assessor, was ordered received and approved, and John S. Allen was appointed commissioner to contract for the building of a courthouse in the town of Bethany.

Subsequent Acts.—At the July term, 1845, a petition was presented to the court by Samuel Alley, signed by numerous citizens and householders, praying for the appointment of viewers to view and mark out a highway from Bethany, to intersect the county line at Section 35, Township 62, commencing at Bethany and running to Section 35, Township 62. Samuel Alley, E. T. Ellis and John Allen were appointed viewers on the same. John G. Conduit, Robert Peery and David Buck were appointed to view

“a road from Bethany in the direction of Trenton in Grundy County, via Joseph Jones’ farm in Sugar Ridge Township.” Edward Hunt, James Mitchell and James Taylor were appointed viewers on a road from Bethany in the direction of Hunt’s mill, and for like service on a road from the county seat to Taylor’s Grove were appointed C. L. Jennings, William Long and Stephen C. Allen. John S. Allen was authorized to sell lots in the county seat at private sale; the allotting justices of the various municipal townships made reports of road districts in the same. John Cravens was allowed \$12.50 for medical services rendered Thomas Brown (deceased), and John W. Brown presented his report of settlement with Daviess County. The following is a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the court at the September, October and November terms, 1845. Edward Hunt appointed guardian and director of the persons and property of James Michaels, Sarah Michaels and Lewis Michaels, infant heirs of Daniel Michaels (deceased), with bond and security of \$1,500. At the October term, John W. Brown, sheriff and *ex officio* collector, made settlement with the court for the tax books for the year 1845. He was charged with:

The amount of the tax books for the year.....	\$296 76
Credit by delinquent list.....	\$37 38
Credit by commission for services.....	\$10 00
	\$47 38
	<hr/>
Balance to treasurer.....	\$249 38

Harlan Oatman, Thomas Dunkerson, William Hamblen and Richard Watson presented claims against the estates of Thomas Brown, John W. Stevenson and John Edmiston, all of which were allowed by the court. Thomas Flint was allowed \$72.65 for services as clerk, warrants to the amount of \$32 were issued in favor of Asaph M. Butler and Samuel Edmiston, as salary, for eight days’ attendance as justices of the county court, and John W. Brown was allowed \$40 for services as sheriff.

At the Jauuary term, 1846, held at the residence of David Buck, William P. Allen was appointed sheriff of Harrison County. Various highways in different parts of the country were ordered opened, and a settlement with the collector for balance of tax due the county from January, 1846, amounting to \$67.48½, was made and placed upon record. In March, 1846, Charles M. Scott was allowed \$3.15 for holding an inquest on the body of John W. Stevens; and Martin Jennings, by paying a tax of \$20, was granted a license to keep a dramshop in the town of Bethany for the term of six months.

At the May term, 1846, the court appointed John S. Allen clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Flint, and at the same time an appropriation was made for digging a public well in Bethany, and a license granted to E. S. Hughes to keep a grocery at Fuller's mill for a period of six months.

In the fall of 1846 a new county court was elected, composed of the following justices: Thomas Dunkerson, Stephen C. Allen and Elkannah Glover, the first named being chosen presiding judge. They held their first meeting in November of the above year, and during the term a large amount of business was transacted.

The county taxes for 1846 were.....	\$308 76
Delinquents and sheriff's commission.....	27 77
Amount to treasurer.....	280 99

In February, 1847, the records show settlements made by David Buck, county treasurer, as follows:

David Buck presents his papers for settlement, and by reference to books and warrants, he stands charged with amount received of sheriff.....	\$280 99
Credit by amount paid for county warrants.....	276 04
Balance on hand.....	4 95
Credit by services as treasurer.....	4 95

First Officers of the County Court.—Hon. Samuel Edmiston, the first presiding judge, was a native of North Carolina, and an early settler of Missouri, moving to what is now Butler Township, Harrison County, in 1842. He was a man of excellent judgment, and during a long period of residence in Harrison County won and retained a prominent place in the estimation of the people. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he discharged his duties as presiding justice acceptably, as is attested by the fact that his official course never provoked criticism or censure. He died on his farm in Butler Township a number of years ago.

Asaph M. Butler, the only member of the first county court now living, was born in Vermont. He came to Harrison County in 1840, locating where he still resides in Cypress Township. He took an active part in the county organization, and was chosen justice on account of his peculiar fitness for the position, being a man of good judgment and practical business sense. At the expiration of his official term Mr. Butler abandoned public life, and has never since asked nor sought political preferment at the hands of his acquaintances. He is a typical gentleman of the old school, and justly regarded as one of Harrison county's most worthy pioneers.

Lewis Charlton came to Harrison County prior to 1840, and was one of the first settlers in what is now Sherman Township. He appears to have been a quiet, unassuming man, and as a member of the court won the respect of his fellow citizens by his earnest efforts in behalf of the county's interests. He possessed fair business abilities, and is remembered as one of the worthy pioneers of Harrison.

Thomas Flint, first clerk of the circuit and county courts, came to Missouri from Indiana early in the forties, and settled about three miles southwest of the present site of Bethany. The early records show him to have been a man of fair clerical abilities, and from what can be learned of him personally, he appears to have stood well in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was chosen clerk at the organization of the county, and discharged the duties of the position in a satisfactory manner until his death in the spring of 1846.

John W. Brown, sheriff of Harrison County at the time of its organization, was one of the pioneers of this part of Missouri, moving here about the year 1841. He was a Tennessean by birth, but early left his native State, immigrating, while quite young, to Illinois, where he resided until his removal to Missouri in the above year. Mr. Brown was a man of much more than average intelligence, and for a number of years enjoyed the distinction of being a kind of counselor and advisor among the early settlers of the community in which he lived. His name appears in connection with much of the early county legislation, and his official career, from 1845 until 1866, was eminently satisfactory to the people of the county. From the organization of the county until the fall of 1846 he served as sheriff, and from the latter year until 1864 he had charge of the circuit and county clerks' offices. He was elected circuit clerk in 1864, and discharged the duties of the position until 1866, thus completing an official career of twenty-one consecutive years.

County Seat and Public Buildings.—The legislative enactment creating Harrison County named three commissioners, whose duty it was to select and locate a permanent seat of justice for the same. These commissioners—John Gibson and Ebenezer Wood, of Gentry County, and Edward Smith, of Daviess—met pursuant to law, and after spending nine days in viewing the county, finally selected the present site of Bethany for the seat of justice, and gave to the future city the name of Dallas. They made a report of their proceedings at the first session of the county court, and as already stated, were allowed for nine days' services at \$2 per day, the warrants ordered in their favor being the first issued by the county.

At the ensuing June term the court appointed John S. Allen commissioner of the seat of justice with bond at \$1,000, and in the latter part of the same month he presented a report of the plat and survey of the town, for which service he was allowed the sum of \$30.37½.

The county seat permanently located, the court turned its attention to the necessity of providing appropriate public buildings. Accordingly, at the June term of 1845, an order was made appointing John S. Allen commissioner to contract for the building of a courthouse of the following plan, to wit: To be a frame 24x20 and 14 feet high, so as to make one story and a half, the first story to be 9 feet high, the half or upper story to be 5 feet, two windows in the upper story, and seven windows below, all to be twelve-light windows; the building to be put up with good material, and in a workmanlike manner.

From the above order it will be observed that the plans and specifications were rather indefinite, no provision having been made for doors.

The contract was awarded to Elkannah Grover, who, for the sum of \$194, erected the building in due time, and reported it ready for occupancy. At the August term, 1846, the commissioner was authorized "to let a job of work on the courthouse to the lowest bidder, of the following description, to wit: a seat for the judge to be on a platform two feet high, three feet wide and eight feet long, to be banistered up in front with railings and a plank on top, eight or ten inches wide, also one step to ascend the platform one foot high, also a bar in front of the justice's seat to be thirteen feet long."

The house stood northeast of the public square on Lot 4, Block 2, of the original plat, and although a very primitive affair answered the purposes for which it was intended until the increasing business of the county foreshadowed the necessity of a building of enlarged proportions.

Second Courthouse.—At the August term, 1856, the court ordered that \$8,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building a new courthouse in the town of Bethany, and appointed William G. Lewis, Esq., commissioner to let contract and superintend the erection of the same.

Plans and specifications were furnished, and after some bidding the contract was awarded to Asbury Allen and Allen S. Meek, who agreed to construct the building for \$9,732. They made the brick in 1856, began work on the building the following year, and completed it in 1858. The house was a substantial brick structure, sixty-five feet long east and west by forty feet wide, two stories high, each story being fifteen feet high. The lower story was divided by a

hall ten feet wide running through the entire length of the building with stairs to ascend to the second story on one side of the hall. The south side of the lower story was divided into four rooms of equal size, and the north side contained three offices—one double the size of the other two. The largest room below was used for the clerk's office and county court room. The circuit court room was in the second story, with fifteen feet cut off the west end divided by a hall, with jury rooms fifteen feet square on either side. It stood on the public square, and at the time of completion was considered one of the most commodious and substantial temples of justice in Northwest Missouri.

As soon as the new building was ready for occupancy the county court ordered the old courthouse property sold. It was purchased in 1858 by Charles J. Blackburn for \$500.40, and remained standing until about the year 1881, at which time it was torn down, and the material used in the construction of a business house, which now stands upon the same lot.

The brick courthouse, as already stated, was substantially built, and would have answered the county for many years had it not been destroyed by fire in 1874: The following, from the *Bethany Republican* of January 8, of the above year, is an account of the fire which reduced the building to a mass of ruins:

“About 11 o'clock last night, January 7, the alarm of ‘fire’ was heard along the streets followed by a ringing of bells and a general panic. The night was bright with moonlight, the ground partly covered with snow, and a moderate breeze was blowing from the south. The fire was discovered by Scott and Luther Bryant, who observed a brilliant light in the collector's office on the north side of the courthouse. As the light increased they gave the alarm, and rushed down to the courthouse, where they found the floor and desk in Mr. Baker's office all on fire, and the desk burning, and also saw that the window of the office was raised about two feet. Other citizens from all parts of the town soon appeared, but, as comparatively few brought buckets of water, and water being scarce in the town at the time, the fire soon gained such headway that little could be done to save the building. The desk was of considerable height, and, having a pigeon hole case standing on the top full of papers, the fire reached the ceiling easily, which was soon in flames.

“The square and street were by this time thronged with a multitude of men, women and children, who stood shivering in the bleak night wind powerless to render much aid in saving the building, but organized into amateur fire companies to protect the buildings on the north side of the square.

“ Water and snow were thrown on the roofs and sides of the buildings and the showers of sparks eagerly watched. When the roof of the courthouse caught fire the heat was so great on the walk in front of the Ohio House, and the falling cinders so thick, that many people fled in terror. It was soon observed by the most thoughtful that the courthouse could not be saved, and the cry was then given to ‘save the records.’ A rush was made for Dr. Skinner’s office, and the door broken down, and in a few minutes the land books, court records and papers were taken to a safe distance. Next the probate court and county clerk’s offices were emptied of their contents. All of the probate records were saved, and most of the county records, except some papers in the large desks on the west side of the county clerk’s office. Some of the latter were destroyed, including the settlements with the township clerks and the estimates for school expenses. The tax books, all of the road receipts that had been received on taxes, and other papers connected with the collector’s office, were destroyed. There was little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it appears to have started near the desk of the collectors.

“ When the parties first on the ground appeared there was no fire about the stove. A bunch of shavings, partly burned, was found in the hall in front of the sheriff’s office door. Just after the alarm had been given a strange man was seen running out of the courthouse yard. Previous to the fire two or three suspicious characters were seen in the vicinity of the building, but no clue to their whereabouts was ever ascertained.”

On Monday after the fire the county court held a called session, and ordered the walls of the building taken down to the top of the first story windows. Arrangements were also made for the accommodation of the various offices, and the records were at once removed to places of safety.

Present Courthouse.—The county being thus deprived of its temple of justice, steps were at once taken to erect a new building. Accordingly, at the February term, 1874, an order was made by the court, appropriating \$9,000 for the purpose. The citizens of Bethany increased this amount by subscriptions to \$12,672, and in due time Charles J. Blackburn, commissioner, prepared plans and specifications for the proposed building. Benton Edwards and Isaac Hays, of Macon City, Mo., were awarded the contract, and in May, 1874, work upon the new house began. The bricks were made and laid up during the summer, and so rapidly had the work progressed that by the following September circuit court was held in the new building. The house was not then

plastered, but was completed and received about the 15th of November, 1874. Like its predecessor, the present house is a two-story brick structure, but a more spacious building. It is eighty feet long, forty-five feet wide, two stories high, the upper story twenty-one feet from floor to ceiling, and the lower story twelve feet. Upon the first floor are located the different county offices, viz.: County and circuit clerk, county attorney and probate judge; while the second story comprises the court room, grand and petit jury rooms, all substantially finished and thoroughly ventilated. The building is a superb model of architectural beauty, and with its well-kept lawn and handsomely shaded yards is an ornament to the city and county. The original contract was in round numbers \$12,672, but changes in plans, additions made to the original design, furnishing, and all extras combined, made the cost a little in excess of that amount.

Jails.—At the February term, 1847, “it was ordered by the court that the building of a jailhouse be let to the lowest bidder, and that one-fourth of the money for the same be paid when the materials are furnished on the ground.” E. S. Hughes was appointed commissioner to let the contract, which was awarded to John and Clem Oatman for \$346.80. The following from Col. Heaston’s centennial history of Harrison County, is a full description of the prison pen:

“The building erected was two stories high, sixteen feet square, consisting of two thicknesses of hewed logs; the logs were hewed out of good solid oak, twelve inches square, and fitted together tightly with floors and ceiling of the same material, each story being eight feet high. The entrance was by stairs on the outside to the second story, where there were two heavy doors, an inside and an outside door. The lower room was called the dungeon, and the prisoners were let down into it through a trap door. The two windows consisted of holes through the sides about ten inches square, with strong iron bars across them. It was completed, and the keys delivered up on the 1st of September, 1847. It was built upon the northwest corner of the public square, and remained standing until the year 1861.”

The above building was used as a place of incarceration until 1860, when it was decided to erect a more secure prison; accordingly in that year the court appointed Charles J. Blackburn, commissioner, to prepare specifications, let contract and superintend the construction of a new jail and jailer’s residence. Garden R. Sanderson, being the lowest responsible bidder, was awarded the contract at \$8,000, and began work on the building in 1861. Owing to troubles

occasioned by the war work was retarded, and not until 1864 was the building completed and received by the court. The jail proper is twenty-two feet square, two stories high, built of large dressed stone weighing from one to two tons each. The large double doors are made of iron, and the upper floors and ceiling are lined with boiler iron, rendering escape well nigh impossible. The jailer's residence, comprising the south end of the building, is 15x30 feet in size, built of brick, and consists of four comfortable rooms.

When the jail was first completed it was considered utterly impossible for prisoners to escape. This delusion was dispelled in a few years, however, as the inmates learned to make fires against the stone, which when heated and dampened by dashing on of water, soon cracked, causing large scales to peel off. They continued this process until the jail was rendered insecure and a few prisoners escaped. In 1875 the jail was improved by the addition of strong iron cells, put in by W. T. Cooper, at a cost to the county of \$2,400.

Townships.—As already stated, one of the first acts of the county court was the division of the county into municipal townships—Madison, Butler and Dallas.

The boundaries of Madison Township, as described in the records, were as follows: Beginning at a point where the State road from Savannah to Moscow crosses the line between Harrison and Mercer Counties; thence westwardly with the said State road to the summit of the divide between Big Creek and the east fork of Grand River; thence with the divide northwardly to the State line; thence east with the State line to the northeast corner of the county; thence south with the county line to the place of beginning.

Butler Township, named in honor of Asaph M. Butler, included an area with the following boundaries: Beginning at the county line on the divide between Cypress and Hickory Creeks; thence north with the divide six miles, to the line between Sections 25 and 36; thence west with said line to the west side of the county; thence south with the county line to the southeast corner of the county; thence east to the place of beginning.

Dallas Township, subsequently changed to Bethany, was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Butler Township; thence north with the divide to the State line; thence west with the State line to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the northwest corner of Butler Township; thence east with said township line to the place of beginning.

At the June term, 1845, Sugar Creek Township was created, with

the following boundaries: Beginning at a point where the State road leading from Savannah to Moscow crosses the Harrison and Mercer County line; thence west with said road to the summit of the divide between Big Creek and Grand River; thence south with the divide to the county line between Harrison and Daviess Counties; thence east with the county line to the southeast corner of the county; thence north with the county line to the place of beginning.

At the May term, 1846, upon petition of numerous citizens, it was "ordered that all that part of Bethany Township lying north of Townships 64 and 65 be created a separate and distinct municipal township to be known and designated by the name of Marion."

Trail Creek Township was created at the December term, 1855, as follows: "Ordered that all that portion of Sugar Creek Township lying north of the following line, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 63, Range 26; thence west on section line to the line dividing Bethany and Sugar Creek Townships, be and is hereby organized into a municipal township, to be known by the name of and called Trail Creek."

It was ordered at the March term, 1856, that the following bounds "be and are hereby set off into a municipal township: Congressional Townships 65, 66, and the fractional part of 67, Range 29, to be known by the name of Washington."

The following were the boundaries of Union Township created in 1858: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 64, Range 28; thence running east on section line eleven miles; thence north six miles with section line; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 65, Range 28; thence south with range line to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1860, it was ordered that "all of Congressional Township No. 63, Range 29, be and is hereby organized a municipal township to be known by the name and called White Oak."

Cypress Township was organized in September, 1858, with the following boundary: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 35, in Township 62, Range 27, at the county line; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 35, in Township 63, Range 27; thence west of the section line to the middle of the main channel of Big Creek; thence down the main channel of said creek to the county line; thence east on county line to the place of beginning.

It was ordered at the March term, 1858, that "all that portion of Marion Township lying north of the line dividing Townships 65 and

66, be and is hereby set off into a separate municipal township to be known by the style and name of Clay Township."

The township of Lincoln was created in July, 1865, with the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 67, Range 29, on the Iowa line; thence running south six miles to the southeast corner of Section 25 in said township of 66, in Harrison County, State of Missouri; thence west to the county line between Harrison and Worth Counties at the southwest corner of Section 30; thence north to the Iowa State line at the northwest corner of Section 31; thence east to the place of beginning.

At the April term, 1866, the boundaries of the above township were variously modified, and at the ensuing May term, outlines of Sugar Creek and Trail Creek Townships were materially changed. From 1866 until 1872 no new townships were created, but in June of the latter year, the court organized the township of Grant by a division of Union with boundaries as follows: Commencing at range line between Township 64, Ranges 27 and 28, at the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 64, Range 27, and the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 64, Range 28; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 65, Range 27; thence south on section line to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 64, Range 27; thence to the place of beginning.

In June, 1872, the county court upon proper petition ordered that the question of township organization should be submitted to the people at the general election in November of the same year. The township organization law provides that each municipal township shall be a body corporate with power and capacity, as follows:

"First, to sue and be sued in the manner provided by the laws of the State; second, to purchase and hold real estate within its own limits for the use of its inhabitants subject to the power of the General Assembly; third, to make such contracts, purchase and hold personal property, and so much thereof as may be necessary to the exercise of its corporate or administrative powers; fourth, to make such orders for the disposition, regulation or use of its corporate property as may be conducive to the interests of the inhabitants thereof; fifth, to purchase at any public sale, for the use of said township, any real estate which may be necessary to secure any debt to said township or the inhabitants thereof, in their corporate capacity, and to dispose of the same." The law provides for the election of the following officers in each municipal township, to wit: "One trustee, who shall be *ex officio* treasurer of the township; one township collector, and one township clerk,

who shall be *ex officio* township assessor, one constable, two justices of the peace, and as many road overseers as there are road districts in the township.’’

The election to decide whether or not the citizens of the county desired the township organization was held on the 5th of November, 1872, with the following result:

	For township organization.	Against township organization.
Sugar Creek.....	195	17
Trail Creek.....	191	37
Madison..... ..	89	73
Clay.....	157	10
Marion.....	117	268
Grant.....	55	18
Union.....	127	4
Bethany.....	343	103
Cypress	154	17
Butler.....	91	78
White Oak.....	182	1
Dallas.....	111	7
Washington.....	79	3
Lincoln	97	0
Total.....	1,988	636
Majority in favor of organization.....		1,352

Immediately after the election the county court, by the power vested in it by the township organization law, divided the county into twenty municipal townships, making them correspond with the Congressional survey.

Sugar Ridge Township consists of all that part of Congressional Township 62, Range 26, being and lying in Harrison County.

Fox Creek consists of all of Congressional Township 63, Range 26.

Madison comprises all of Congressional Township 65, Range 26.

Clay Township consists of all of Congressional Township 66, Range 26, and that part of Township 67, Range 26, that lies in Harrison County.

Colfax Township consists of all of Congressional Township 66, Range 27, and part of Township 67, same range.

Marion is Township 65, Range 27, of the Congressional survey.

Grant is Congressional Township 64, Range 27.

Sherman Township embraces all of Congressional Township 63, Range 27.

Adams Township is Congressional Township 62, Range 27.

Cypress is Congressional Township 62, Range 28.

Bethany is Township 63, Range 28.

Jefferson is Congressional Township 64, Range 28.

Union Township includes Congressional Township 65, Range 28.

Hamilton embraces all of Congressional Township 66, and part of 67, Range 28.

Lincoln includes all of Congressional Township 66, Range 29, and that part of 67, Range 29, lying in Harrison County.

Washington is Congressional Township 65, Range 29.

Dallas Township corresponds with Township 64, Range 29, of the Congressional survey.

White Oak is Congressional Township 63, Range 29.

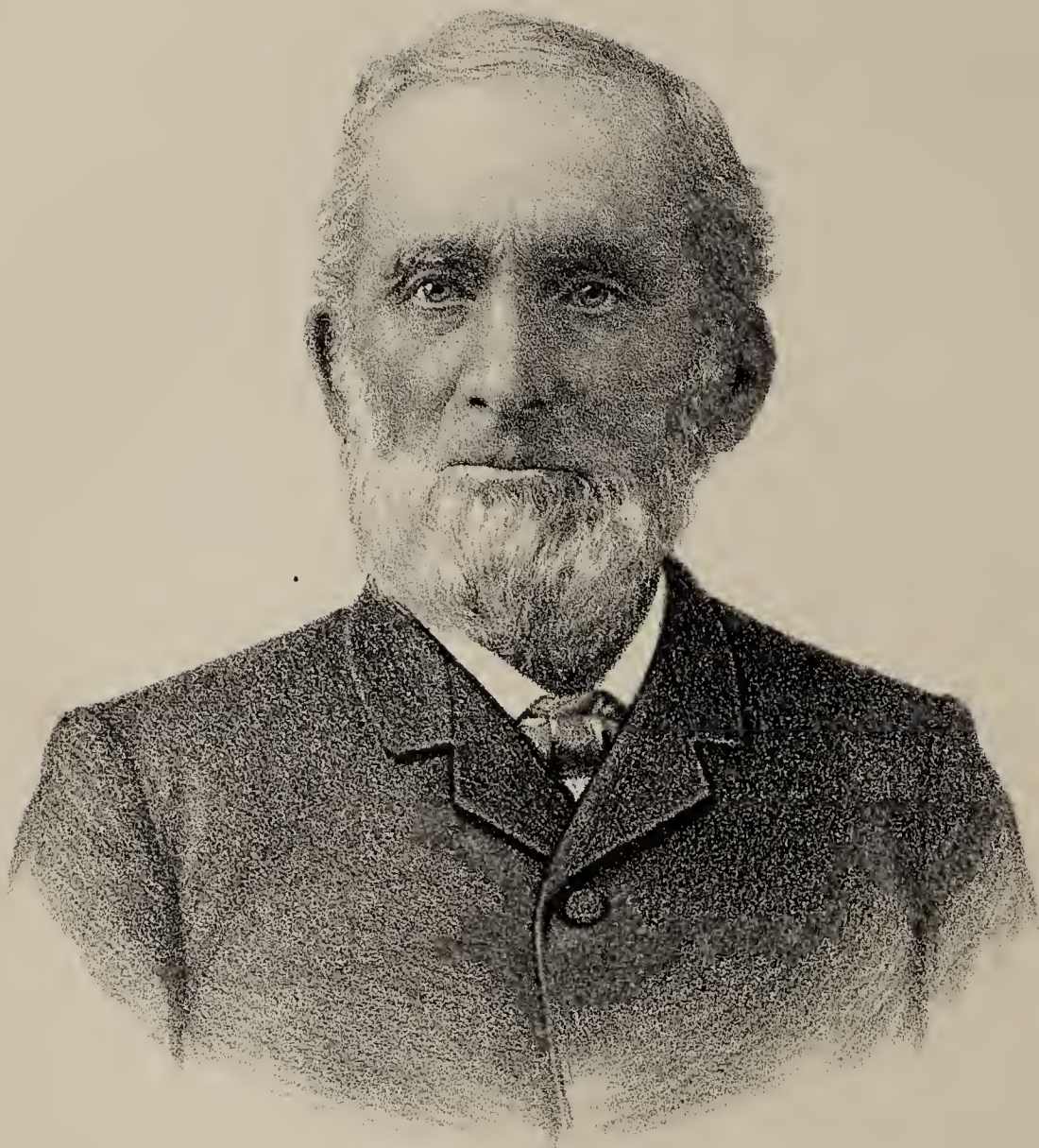
Butler Township includes all of that part of Congressional Township 62, Range 29, lying in Harrison County.

Trail Creek is Congressional Township 64, Range 26.

Paupers.—"The poor ye have with you always," said the Divine Master, and to care for them properly is a duty incumbent upon all civilized communities. The early records of the Harrison County court contain the somewhat startling announcement that the paupers were let to the lowest bidder, a procedure which has since happily been abandoned by the purchase of a farm for the accommodation of this rather numerous class of unfortunates. The first allusion to the poor is found in the minutes of the June term, 1847, where appears the following brief but quaint record: "Henry Fuller, sheriff, lets John Richardson, a pauper, to the lowest bidder, and John Foster takes him at \$38 for twelve months." A little later Sarah Cox was ordered "let to the lowest bidder," but from the records it does not appear that competition in her case was very spirited.

At the December term, 1866, John W. Brown, who had been previously appointed to purchase land for a poor farm, presented a deed for the following tract of land: The southwest quarter of Section 9, and the northwest and northeast quarters of Section 16, Township 64, Range 27, containing in all 280 acres. Two years later the necessary buildings were erected, since which time the farm has afforded a comfortable home for the poor and indigent classes of the county.

Early Records.—The early records of Harrison County were written by plain business men, and, while lacking in literary finish, are in the main legible and well prepared. The records of the proceedings of the circuit court for ten years are written in a small leather-bound book of 408 pages, the size of common foolscap paper, while the first deed record is a book of similar size, containing 414 pages. The county court records were prepared with considerable care, and show the first clerk to have been a man of fair clerical ability.



B. M. Prentiss

HARRISON COUNTY

The first instrument on record in the circuit clerk's office is a letter of attorney by Prudence Fox, of Whitley County, Ky., appointing "her friend James Faulkner, of Livingston County, Mo., to attend to all matters pertaining to the settlement of the estate of her son, Sampson Fox," of the latter county and State, the writing bearing date of November, 1845.

Following the above appears a warranty deed "for a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the county of Harrison, and State of Missouri, to wit: the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 5, Township 62, Range 28, containing forty acres more or less," sold by Benjamin Taylor to William Cummings for \$200, and acknowledged on the 26th of February, 1846, before Elkannah Timmons, a justice of the peace.

The second deed bears date of January, 1846, and is for "ten acres of land off of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 62, Range 28, in the district of lands sold at Plattsburg, Mo.," conveyed by John G. Musick and his wife, Mary Musick, to J. D. Hardin, for a consideration of \$40. The third conveyance of real estate was made by Reuben and Sarah Tilley, who for a consideration of \$1,000 sold to Michael Fleener a tract of land containing 463 acres more or less, situated in the southern part of the county. Michael Fleener then deeds an equal number of acres in the same part of the county to Reuben Tilley for \$1,500, the last instrument bearing date of February 23, 1846. The first mortgage upon record in the county was given by Jeremiah Young to Reuben Tilley for \$100 on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 63, Range 29, dated November of the above year.

Among the earliest instruments of record was the bond of Henry Fuller as collector of Harrison County, made on the 10th of August, 1846, and recorded during the ensuing month. The material part of the bond is worded as follows: "Know all men by these presents that I, Henry Fuller, principal, and Thomas Tucker, E. S. Hughes, James Fuller, David Harris and William Allen, securities, are held and bound to the State of Missouri in the sum of \$1,000, to the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, etc.;" the conditions of the obligation being such "that the said Henry Fuller does faithfully and punctually collect and pay over all the State and county revenue for the two years next ensuing, the first day of September thereafter, and that he will, in all things, faithfully perform all duties of the office of collector according to law, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect."

Early Marriages.—The following is a list of the earliest marriages solemnized in Harrison during the first two years of its history: David C. Bryant and Permelia Edmiston, married November 6, 1845, by Rev. L. Morgan. Benjamin Casner and Nancy Miller were united in the holy bonds of wedlock on the 26th day of December, 1845, by Ivan Lane, justice of the peace. November 11, 1845, Willis Harper and Eleanor Williams were made man and wife, Charles L. Jennings, a justice of the peace officiating. Thomas H. Poynter and Susan A. Jenks were married by C. L. Jennings on the 24th day of December, 1845. Other early marriages were Elkannah Ratcliff and Catherine Prewet, John Spencer and Emily Safter, Matturn Taylor and Mary M. Henson, John Taylor and Mary E. McDaniel, Alfred Williams and Sarah Vanderpool, William Allcock and Rebecca Allen, Josiah J. Allen to Mary Hogan, David Blaketer and Harriet Lawson, Core Houk and Malinda Dolson, Levi Hunt and Caroline Cummins, George W. Hanners and Elizabeth Bullington, Jesse Haunn and Saulda Booth, Archibald M. McDaniel and Jane Daniels, Harden Carmen and Elizabeth Hultz, Frank M. Brown and Saulda Poynter, John W. Brown and Irene Higgins, Samuel Corister and Nancy Miller, William Carver and Tamer Condry, Tobias Deboice and Mary Garner, Peter C. Dowell and Hester W. Brown.

Census and Statistics.—The population of Harrison County in 1850 was 2,447; In 1860, 10,626; in 1870, 14,635.

The following is the census of 1880 by townships:

Adams.....	675	Bethany.....	1,124
Butler.....	1,045	Bethany City.....	994
Clay.....	1,074	Colfax.....	1,198
Cypress.....	797	Dallas.....	1,011
Fox Creek.....	990	Grant.....	808
Jefferson.....	1,120	Lincoln.....	795
Madison.....	891	Marion.....	1,032
Cainesville Village.....	198	Sherman.....	806
Sugar Creek.....	676	Trail Creek.....	922
Union.....	1,011	Washington.....	776
White Oak.....	1,105		
		Total.....	20,304

Statistics of 1880.—Horses, 11,091; mules, 1,107; cows, 11,981; other cattle, 25,229; sheep, 27,726; swine, 72,379; pounds of wool, 154,319; pounds of butter, 564,398; pounds of cheese, 3,089; Indian corn, 3,513,186 bushels; oats, 506,126; rye, 39,164; wheat, 147,273; hay, 41,254 tons; potatoes, 68,570 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,856 bushels; tobacco, 42,952 pounds. Value of orchard products, \$38,594.

Assessed value of real estate.....	\$2,419,229
Assessed value of personal property.....	1,613,629
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$4,032,921
State tax.....	\$16,131
County tax.....	20,165
City, town and school.....	11,900
<hr/>	
Total tax.....	\$48,196

Manufactories.—Number of establishments, 51; capital invested, \$90,365; number of hands employed, 104; amount of wages per year, \$24,492; value of materials used, \$112,157; value of products, \$182,233.

Indebtedness.—Bonded debt, \$1,000; floating debt, \$3,800; gross debt, \$4,800.

Abstract of Taxable Property for the Year 1887.—Number of acres of land, 458,858.63; valuation, \$2,640,287; number of town lots, 2,627; valuation, \$350,700; moneys, bonds and notes, 675,480; insurance companies, \$4,727; all other property, \$1,563,742; total, \$5,234,742.

Taxes.—State revenue tax at 1.5 per cent, \$10,471.04; State interest tax at 1.5 per cent, \$10,471.05; county tax, for all purposes, \$5,482.37.

Other Statistics.—Number of horses, 12,283; value \$435,648; mules, 1,331; value, \$49,393; asses and jennets, 51; value, \$3,085; neat cattle, 39,158; value, \$515,221; hogs, 41,369; value, \$75,074; sheep, 25,862; value, \$21,494; all other personal property, \$986,067; total personal property, \$20,859.82.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the county from May, 1886 till May, 1887:

EXPENDITURE FUND.

Total receipts.....	\$4,378 18
Total expenditures.....	3,959 01

BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts.....	\$3,058 32
Expenditures.....	602 31

POOR FUND.

Receipts.....	\$2,995 37
Expenditures.....	4,009 31

SALARY FUND.

Receipts.....	\$4,778 34
Expenditures.....	4,628 02

JURY AND WITNESS FUND.

Receipts.....	\$2,148 09
Expenditures.....	1,493 42

County Officers—Circuit Judges.—Austin A. King, 1846–48; George W. Dunn, 1859–62; James McFerran, 1862–72; Jonas J. Clark, 1872–78; John C. Howell, 1878; Charles H. Goodman.

Representatives.—L. D. Thompson, 1846–50; Stephen C. Allen, 1850–52; Elijah Hubbard, 1852–54; Henry O. Nevill, 1854–56; Stephen C. Allen, 1856–58; James M. Nevill, 1858–60; S. C. Allen, 1860–62; Samuel Downey, 1862–68; Thomas D. Neal, 1868–72; William H. Hillman, 1872–74; James B. Brower, 1874–78; Charles D. Knight, 1878–80; James M. Nevill, 1880–82; George Burris, 1882–84; A. W. Allen, 1884–86; Nelson Church, 1886, present incumbent.

Probate Judges.—William G. Lewis, 1853–57; J. H. Phillebaum, 1857–61; D. J. Heaston, 1861–62; Thornton H. Templeman, 1862–66; Thomas D. Neal, 1866–68; John Wion, 1868–72; William P. Robinson, 1872–78; John T. Hendren, for a few months; Joseph F. Bryant, 1878–80; James R. Cunningham, 1880 to the present time.

Circuit and County Clerks.—Thomas Flint, 1845–1846 (died in office); J. S. Allen, appointed to fill the vacancy (served about six months); John W. Brown, 1846–64. In the latter year the offices of county and circuit court were separated.

Circuit Clerks since 1864.—John W. Brown, 1864–66; George W. Bradshaw, 1866–69 (died before the expiration of his term); James C. Baker (by appointment), 1869–70; H. J. Skinner, 1870–82; A. D. Shipley, 1882 to the present time.

County Clerks since 1864.—Henry O. Bryant, 1864–66; John Slinger, 1866–72, died in office, and succeeded by William C. Heaston, who served by appointment from 1872 to 1874; John W. Kenyon, 1874–77; W. C. Heaston, 1877–79; W. P. Robinson, 1879, present incumbent.

Treasurers.—Henry Fuller, 1845 (served about one month); David Buck, 1845–48; John S. Allen, 1848—; C. M. Scott, ———1856; M. P. Wills, 1856–60; B. T. Whedbee, 1860–62; James Price, 1862–66; Veazy Price, 1866–68; George W. Myers, 1868–72; Alfred N. Cave, 1872–74; Simon P. King, 1874–84; Oliver C. Macey, 1884 to the present.

Sheriffs.—John W. Brown, 1845–46; Henry Fuller, 1846–48; William R. Allen, 1848–52; M. K. Howell, 1852–56; John P. Devers, 1856–60; Thomas Monson, 1860–62; William H. Hillman, 1862–66; William R. Simms, 1866–70; James C. Baker, 1870–72; George S. Graham, 1872–76; T. J. Garrison, 1876–78; T. J. Barker, 1878–82; M. S. Gillidett, 1882–86; W. H. H. Gillespie, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Justices of the County Court.—Samuel Edmiston, Asaph M. Butler and Lewis Charlton elected at organization of the county, and served until November, 1846. The second board was composed of Thomas Dunkerson, Stephen C. Allen and Elkannah Glover, elected in 1846; John W. Casebolt, Thomas M. Geer and Edmund L. Ellis were elected in November, 1850. In 1854 the following gentleman composed the court: Thomas M. Geer, James M. Edmiston and James H. Piburn. 1856—J. M. Edmiston, J. M. Nevill and E. L. Ellis. 1858—John E. Roberts, A. W. Allen and E. L. Ellis. 1860—J. Wesley Brown, A. W. Allen and E. L. Ellis. 1862—E. L. Ellis, A. W. Allen and John A. Brown. 1863—E. L. Ellis, William R. Allen, William Canady and John W. Casebolt. 1865—S. S. Vandevort, Alfred Carpenter and William Canady. 1866—Alfred Carpenter, W. C. Chapman, J. C. Frisby and William Officer. 1869—A. Carpenter, J. C. Frisby and W. C. Chapman. Since 1869 various changes have taken place in the county court, and it will be almost impossible to name the officers in the order of their succession. The following is a list as nearly as the names could be learned: Alfred Carpenter, W. C. Chapman, D. D. Bayes, William Chandler, Joseph F. Bryant, Milton Burris, Franklin R. Quigley, James B. Bröwer, J. R. Bailey, William L. Magee, George Burris, G. W. Young, Jasper A. Gutridge, Green Jeffries, John W. Moore, George Reed, Arthur Graham, Joseph H. Baker, Albert Reeves, Jury Heffner, Benjamin H. Parnell. The court at this time is composed of Albert H. Reeves, presiding judge, John A. DeLong and John F. Selby.

Votes upon Re-location of the County Seat.—As already stated the early settlements of Harrison were made with reference to timber and water, in consequence of which the southern and central parts were first sought by the pioneers. This, and the fact of the Missouri and Iowa boundary line being a matter of dispute between the States in 1845, induced the commissioners to locate the seat of justice several miles south of the central part of the county.

As the population of the northern part of the county increased, the location of the seat of justice at Bethany did not meet general approval, and as early as 1860 the question of removal of the same to a point nearer the geographical center began to be discussed. No definite action was taken in regard to the matter, however, until the year 1870, at which time a petition signed by a large number of citizens in the central and northern parts of the county was presented to the county court, praying that the proposition for removal be submitted to a direct vote of the people. In accordance with the law relat-

ing to such petitions the court at the October term, 1870, entered the following order:

WHEREAS, It appearing to the county court within and for Harrison County in the State of Missouri that at least one-fourth of the legal voters of said county have this day submitted a petition to the county court of said county in words and figures following, to wit:

To the Honorable County Court for Harrison County, State of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, legal voters of Harrison County, State of Missouri, respectfully petition your honorable body for a removal of the seat of justice of said county from Bethany, in said county, to the geographical center of said county, and for an order submitting a proposition for such removal to be voted upon by the voters of said county at the next general election, to be held the 8th day of November, 1870, and for such other orders and proceedings in such case as the law directs.

It is therefore ordered by the county court of said county of Harrison, in the State of Missouri, that at the next general election in said county, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1870, at the usual places of voting in said county, the proposition to remove the seat of justice of said county of Harrison, from the city of Bethany, in said county, to the geographical center of said county, the place named in the petition, be submitted to the qualified voters of said county.

Pending the election the friends of removal put forth all their efforts in behalf of the measure, while those opposed made a determined fight to keep the county seat at the original location. The election was held in November, 1870, with the following result by townships:

	For removal.	Against removal.
Union Township.....	181	1
Bethany Township.....	39	346
Cypress Township.....	4	162
Sugar Creek Township.....	0	160
Trail Creek Township	93	56
Madison Township.....	125	12
Clay Township.....	116	2
Marion Township.....	168	130
Lincoln Township.....	54	5
Washington Township.....	43	3
Dallas Township.....	32	33
White Oak Township	2	89
Butler Township.....	0	98

Failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority the friends of removal were reluctantly compelled to acknowledge their defeat.

The destruction of the courthouse in 1873 served to revive the controversy, and in January, 1874, a large meeting was held at Eagleville to take measures against the building of a new house and decide upon a location for a new county seat. A committee was appointed to circulate petitions asking the court to grant another vote upon the proposition, and in the meantime subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000

were raised to help defray the expense of erecting the necessary public building, provided the removal was effected. A site for a county seat was decided upon—the town of Lorraine, which was surveyed into lots, and the same offered gratuitously to any persons who would erect thereon buildings to cost at least \$250. To counteract these movements the citizens of Bethany raised by subscription the sum of about \$10,000 and redoubled their diligence to secure the rebuilding of the courthouse.

The petition asking that the proposition be submitted to the people of the county was signed by 1,850 voters. Accordingly the court ordered an election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1870. The election was held accordingly, with a majority in favor of removal, but not the requisite two-thirds. The vote was as follows: For removal, 1,508; against removal, 1,159.

Thus the matter of changing the seat of justice was effectually settled, although a third attempt was made at the general election of 1880, at which time Lorraine was again a competitor. The vote that year stood as follows: For removal 1,310; against removal, 2,347.

COURTS AND BENCH AND BAR.

Circuit Court.—Hon. Austin A. King, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri, on the 23d of April, 1846, at the town of Bethany, organized and held the first circuit court in Harrison County. There were present upon the occasion besides his Honor, the Judge, the following officials: George W. Dunn, circuit attorney; John W. Brown, sheriff, and John S. Allen, deputy clerk. On motion of George W. Dunn, Philip L. Edwards, Charles E. Bowman, George W. Poage and Moses Simonds, all being duly licensed according to law, were admitted to practice as counselors and attorneys at law and solicitors in chancery. The first business was the return of a State writ of *venire facias* by the sheriff, executed upon Eli McDaniel, James Mitchell, Jacob A. Brown, Thomas Dunkerson, David Harris, Thomas Brown, Samuel Alley, Lorenzo D. Thompson, William Hamblin, Henry Fuller, Thomas Hutchins, Edward L. Ellis, Elkanah Glover, James A. Dale and Charles L. Jennings, “fifteen good and lawful men of the county of Harrison aforesaid, as a grand jury, and the said Eli McDaniel as foreman, and his fellow jurors, aforesaid, being duly empowered, sworn and charged as a grand jury of the State of Missouri for the county of Harrison aforesaid, retired to consider their presentments.” The first suit filed was a case on appeal from a justice court, in what was then North Township, William Lauder-

back *vs.* George Williams. Briefly stated, the history of this case as tried before Henry Fuller, justice of the peace, is as follows: It appears that the said George Williams, for some cause, committed the flagrant act of killing a canine belonging to the said Lauderback, whereupon the latter brought suit for damages, trespass, etc., as shown by the following bill of complaint:

George Williams to William Lauderback, debt and damage \$25.00, ten dollars for killing one dog, and ten dollars damage for killing one dog, and ten dollars damage for killing one dog and wounding one other dog and for trespassing on my property.

WILLIAM LAUDERBACK.

The above bill of charges was filed April 30, 1845, and on the 13th day of the succeeding month the trial took place before a jury composed of the following yeomen, to wit: Abraham Ensley, Elkanah Glover, Allen Hubbard, James Ramey and Shepherd Hunter. The trial excited no little interest in the community, and nearly all the citizens of the neighborhood were subpoenaed as witnesses. The defense was ably conducted by Elder John S. Allen, but despite all his efforts in behalf of his client, the plaintiff by solemn oath as well as by the testimony of several reputable witnesses, established beyond a reasonable doubt the "good character" of the murdered canine, besides proving the killing to have "been without just cause or provocation." The jury, after carefully weighing all the evidence of the case, agreed upon the following decision:

We as jurors dew fine virdick in favor of the plantif five dollers damage and costs.

A. B. ENSLEY, *Foreman.*

The plaintiff, feeling aggrieved by this verdict, and thinking justice had not been accorded him in the trial, filed the following appeal to the circuit court:

You will take notis that I have taken an appeal from the judgment of Henry Fuller, Esq., obtained against me in your favor in an action of debt, damage and trespass, on the 13th day of May, 1845, to the circuit court of Harrison County, to be held on Thursday after the third Monday in April, 1845, it being the 23d day of the month.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Defendant.*
CHARLES M. SCOTT, *Security.*

In the circuit court the plaintiff filed his motion to dismiss the appeal on account of the insufficiency of the security for the appeal, which was overruled by the judge. "The defendant files his motion to dismiss the plaintiff's suit, which motion being heard by the court is sustained." "It is therefore ordered that the suit be dismissed, and that the said defendant recover of the said plaintiff his cost, as

well in this court as in the justice's court below in his behalf expended, and that he have execution therefor."

The next cases on docket were Ansel Terry *vs.* Samson Alley, in "assumpsit," and James R. Timmons and John D. Timmons *vs.* Nathan Spencer, ejectment, the former continued, and the latter dismissed at cost of plaintiff. The grand jury returned into court the following indictments, "endorsed true bills and signed by the foreman, to wit: The State of Missouri against John Murphey, Jonas Casner, Benjamin Casner, Charles Hauk, John Taylor and Harvey Taylor for a rout;" also the State against Francis Burrill for larceny. John W. Brown presented his account as sheriff for \$5.50, after which, there being no further business, the court adjourned until "court in course."

The record of the one day's proceedings, including the opening and adjourning, orders and empaneling of the grand jury, occupies only a little over three pages of the record.

The grand jury for the October term, 1846, was composed of the following men: Samuel Edmiston, Marshall Howell, Robert Ford, Thomas Daniel, William R. Allen, William Long, Andrew M. Cox, Thomas Jennings, Willis Harper, Abel W. Allen, Robert Young, Lewis Charlton, Edward Winkle, Hampton Cox and James C. Brown; Samuel Edmiston, foreman.

The first trial by jury at this term was the State of Missouri against Charles Hauk, indicted at the previous term for instigating and participating in a "rout" at the town of Bethany. The following are the names of the jurors: Thomas Mitchell, Samuel Cox, George Williams, Joseph Young, George Hamblin, Stephen C. Allen, John Casebolt, Howell Blaketer, Joseph J. Arnold, Thomas Prewett and William Moler, who through their foreman, S. C. Allen, reported the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged, and assess his fine to \$5." "It is therefore ordered that the plaintiff recover the fine of \$5 aforesaid, as also costs in this behalf expended, and that she have execution therefor, and also that said defendant stand committed until fine and costs are paid; being in court he is put in the custody of the sheriff."

The second jury trial was the State against Francis Burrill, indicted for larceny at the previous term of court. The following gentlemen composed this jury: Stephen C. Allen, James Fuller, A. Thompson, Samson Alley, Michael Fleener, Thomas Tucker, William N. Ford, Joseph Young, Richard Young and Jesse Vail. The verdict was "We, the jury, find in Favour of the defendant."

The grand jury at this term returned indictments against the fol-

lowing persons: Simon Burgin, for peddling clocks without license; John Hall, for assault with intent to commit manslaughter; John Vail, selling liquor without license; Francis B. Miller, John A. Scott and Allen Scott, for trading with the Indians.

The case of Ansel Terry *vs.* Samson Alley, continued from the first term, was disposed of by the court in favor of the plaintiff, and damages assessed to the amount of \$181.

At the March term, 1847, the following attorneys and counselors were admitted to practice in the courts of Harrison County: Philip L. Edwards, Volney E. Bragg and Thomas L. Frame.

The following served as grand jurors at this term: Asaph M. Butler, foreman; Reuben D. Tilley, Thomas Taylor, William Oxford, John Oatman, George Noah, Jeremiah S. Young, William M. Selby, Elijah Fleming, Matthew Franklin, Joseph Young, Norvall Allcock, Isaac Hamer, Eli Salmon, Major Daniel and William C. Atkinson. They returned indictments against Hill Wortman and Lewis Hunt for "killing," and against Josiah Spurgin for "murder." The latter case occasioned a great deal of interest, being the first event of a sanguinary nature that took place in the county. [See article on crimes etc.]

Simon Burgin, indicted for peddling clocks without license, was tried at this term, and fined the sum of \$50, which was subsequently commuted to one day's imprisonment and the costs of the suit. Several other cases of a minor nature were disposed of at this term, and the record also shows that Nathan Spencer and Cornelius Murphey were each fined \$5 for contempt of court. The grand jury at the September term, 1847, was made up of the following citizens: Charles L. Jennings, David Garton, Andrew J. Smith, Thomas Tucker, Christopher Bussing, Robert Bullington, John Jones, Jonathan Booth, William W. Harper, James Ramey, Kader Madden, George Williams, William H. Bender, Thomas M. Geer, William Hunter and Benjamin Ashley. There were quite a number of indictments at this term, among which were the following: against Richard Wills, James Johnson, Travis Johnson, William Johnson and Jeremiah Spurgeon "for disturbing the peace of a family in the night;" against Richard Wells "for felonious assault;" William Cummins, for aiding the escape of a prisoner; James Johnson and Travis Johnson each for assault.

At the May term, 1848, the following grand jurors were empaneled: J. C. Brown, David Buck, Samuel Alley, William C. Allen, Aaron England, George W. Noah, Shepherd Hulse, L. W. H. Cox, Eli McDaniel, Matthew L. Franklin, William Mitchell, Thomas Brown, E.

L. Ellis, James Mitchell and Samuel O. Jennings. Indictments were returned by them against Elijah Williams for trespassing on school lands; Elisha Meeker for unlawfully taking up strays: Lewis Hunt, Armstead Pait, Francis Burrill and John W. Casebolt, each for betting.

The first suit for divorce was tried at the March term, 1850, at which time Benjamin Mitchell was released from the bonds which bound him and his wife, Nancy Mitchell. The next case of the same kind was Joel H. Worthington *vs.* Sarah Worthington, heard at the March term, 1854. Willis Harper was granted a legal separation from his wife, Ellen Harper, at the same term.

The first foreigner naturalized in Harrison County was William Hall, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1848, and to Missouri in 1851. He renounced his allegiance to his native country, and became a citizen of the American Republic at the March term of the Harrison circuit court, 1853.

Probate Court.—The probate court of Harrison County was established November 7, 1853, Hon. William G. Lewis, judge. Prior to that time, all probate business was disposed of in the county court. The first proceedings of the court after its organization were in the case of Anna Endsley *vs.* Gibson Endsley, administrator of Samuel Endsley, deceased. These proceedings as shown by the record were as follows:

Now at this day comes the parties by their attorneys, and the said plaintiff makes application to the court as the widow of Samuel Endsley, deceased, for an order compelling said administrator to pay her as such widow, the money allowed her by law in lieu of personal property allowed to her at the appraised value of \$200. Whereupon the court after hearing the allegations and proofs of the said parties, orders that Gibson Endsley, administrator of the estate of Samuel Endsley, deceased, pay to Anna Endsley, widow of said deceased, the sum of \$89.95, when collected, that being the amount of said sales of the personal property of said deceased.

Following the above upon the record appears an application of Jacob Oxford, administrator of the estate of William Oxford, deceased, for permission to sell personal property, etc., at private sale, “and the court being satisfied that such sale will not be prejudicial to persons interested in said estate, orders that the administrator sell at private sale all property of said estate at such time as he may see fit and proper.” The next business was the allowing of a note of \$45.21 against the estate of Aaron England, in favor of Benjamin C. Powell and Jonathan Levy, together with interest upon the same and costs of allowance. William G. Lewis served as probate judge until 1857, at which time J. H. Phillibaum was elected to the position. His successor was D. J.

Heaston, whose term of service expired in 1862. The names of other judges of the court will be found in the official directory, on another page.

Bench and Bar.—As already noted, the first term of the Harrison County circuit court was held on the 23d of April, 1846, by Hon. Austin A. King, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri. The eminent character of Judge King requires more than a passing mention; in fact a sketch of the early courts and bar of Harrison County would be incomplete without an extended notice of him and his many public services. As a lawyer and judge he has left a record that time can not efface, and it is but fitting that ample mention be made of him in connection with the bench and bar of Harrison County. Judge King was a native of East Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1828, locating in Columbia, Boone County, where he began the practice of the legal profession. He soon took high rank among the ablest lawyers of that part of the State, and entering politics was elected representative in the Legislature of Missouri about the year 1836. He became a prominent leader of the Democratic party while a resident of Boone County, and, at the expiration of his term in the Legislature, was appointed by the Governor judge of the fifth judicial circuit, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently creditable manner until the fall of 1848. In 1837 he moved to Ray County, where he resided until his death, in 1870. He possessed a strong, vigorous intellect, was well read in the elementary principles of the law, and familiar with the leading adjudicated cases of his time. He was industrious and indefatigable, and had a strong love of justice and right. As a judge he enjoyed the confidence and esteem not only of the bar but of the people of the circuit. In 1848 he became his party's candidate for Governor, and after an exciting campaign was elected by a larger majority than any man had previously received for that office. His administration was eminently satisfactory, though marked by a peculiarly strong period in the political history of the State. At the close of his term he resumed the practice in his old circuit, and as long as he continued in the profession enjoyed a large and lucrative business. In 1864 he was elected representative in the United States Congress, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a man of strong, political views, an ardent partisan, but all conceded his integrity, fairness and great ability. He was a logical speaker, close reasoner, and rarely failed to convince either court or jury of the correctness of his views and the rightful claims of his case, whether civil or criminal. He held court in Harrison County from 1846 until the fall term of 1848.

The successor of Judge King was Hon. George W. Dunn, of Ray County, who came upon the bench of the fifth judicial circuit in the fall of 1848. He held court for the first time in Harrison County at the March term, 1849, and is remembered as a profound lawyer, and a most excellent judge, being popular alike with members of the bar and litigants. Prior to his election to the judgeship Mr. Dunn had served as circuit attorney, and made a record while in that office which placed him high among the successful practitioners of Northern Missouri. As a judge he was methodical in the transaction of all court business, clear and pointed in the enunciation of his decisions, but few of which ever justified reversal at the hands of the supreme court. He served as judge from 1849 until 1859, retiring from the office the latter year, and resuming the practice of his profession in Ray County, where he still resides.

Following Judge Dunn came Hon. James McFerran, who was elected in the fall of 1859. Mr. McFerran was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early resident of Daviess County, Mo., where he practiced the legal profession a number of years before his election to the judgeship. While not so profound in the principles of law as his predecessor, he, nevertheless, possessed a strong legal mind, and his judicial service was eminently satisfactory to all who had business to transact while he occupied the bench. Firm and conscientious he discharged the duties of his position with impartiality, and always commanded the respect of those who honestly differed with him politically or otherwise. In his public acts a sense of duty accompanied him, and disregarding all selfish and personal considerations he unflinchingly obeyed its behests. In the summer of 1862, when the dark war cloud obscured the horizon, he stood prominent among the friends of the Union, and entering the army as colonel did gallant service for the National cause.

Hon. Jonas J. Clark, the fourth judge in order of succession, as such came to the bench in the fall of 1863. He was a resident of Chillicothe, where for some years before his election to the bench he was engaged in the practice of his profession. Judge Clark possessed a discriminating mind, was well posted in the subtleties of jurisprudence, but is said to have been somewhat dilatory in the transaction of court business. He was also a man of some eccentricities and strong political bias, facts which made him unpopular with a certain class of lawyers and litigants. His record while on the bench was quite creditable, and no one ever called in question his honor and rectitude. He was judge from 1863 until the fall of 1871.

Samuel A. Richardson, of Gallatin, Daviess County, was elected to the judgeship in 1872, and discharged the duties of the position in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned until 1880. He came to the bench fortified with the experience of a long and varied practice, and soon earned the reputation of an energetic and impartial judge, possessing courage to act as duty prompted and as his reason guided. His natural abilities were of a high order, his knowledge of the profession was profound, while his reputation for candor and honesty, coupled with a clear sense of justice, won for him a name and fame untarnished by a single unworthy act. He was an excellent lawyer in all branches of the profession, but excelled, perhaps, in criminal practice, being a strong and forcible advocate before a jury. As judge he was accommodating and generous, but withal, expeditious in the transaction of business, and firm in his treatment of criminals whose guilt justified a conviction. He was also strict in maintaining the dignity of the court, and by his action in this respect incurred the ill will of certain persons who entertained but slight regard for the "august" proceedings of a temple of justice.

At the expiration of his official term he resumed the practice, and continued it with success until his death, which occurred in 1884 at Gallatin.

Conspicuous among the distinguished members of the Harrison County bar was John C. Howell, the immediate successor of Judge Richardson, elected to the bench in 1880. Mr. Howell was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, and early prepared himself for the ministry, but, aside from preaching for a limited period, never entered upon the active duties of that calling. He came to Bethany from Gentry County, Mo., about the year 1863, and for some time thereafter was prominently identified with the educational interests of the city as principal of the high school. He subsequently began the study of law with D. J. Heaston, under whose instruction he continued until becoming familiar with the principles of the profession, when he entered upon the active practice of the same in the courts of Harrison and adjoining counties. He at once took high rank among his professional brethren of the Bethany bar, and during his period of practice earned the reputation of an excellent judge of the law, a safe counselor, and a faithful and conscientious attorney. He was a brilliant speaker, and especially powerful before a jury, and in criminal cases had few equals at the Harrison County bar. Strength of mind and purity of purpose were his leading traits. In his profession these made him popular with the people, and in the confidence and esteem

of his professional associates none occupied a more prominent place. In that branch of the law practice that sometimes requires scheming and cunning diplomacy, he was neither great or successful; a proof that his nature was faithful and just, and that the integrity of his mind was better adapted to the equity of courts.

As a judge Mr. Howell will long be remembered as one of the most painstaking and conscientious men who ever occupied the bench, and as a citizen and refined Christian gentleman his name will lose none of its luster in the years to come. He died before the expiration of his official term, in 1882.

Charles H. S. Goodman, of Albany, Mo., the present incumbent, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Howell, and at the ensuing election was chosen to the position by the voice of the people. Judge Goodman possesses fine legal abilities, and has already gained an enviable reputation for the incorruptibility that insures purity and justice in the administration of the law. His judgments are distinctly marked with impartiality and even-handed justice, and but few of his decisions have met with reversal at the hands of the higher court. He is popular both with attorneys and litigants, expeditious in the transaction of business, and, by his demeanor, impresses upon all the dignity of the court.

Attorneys.—The early judiciary of Missouri was marked as furnishing a high order of talent, in fact as large-minded men as are to be found in the early political history of the State. Many of these early jurists will take their place in history as among the country's best men. They mingled with the people, assisting, advising and counseling them for their own good and benefit. They forecast and laid well the superstructure of the civil polity of the State, and in looking into the imperfect record of their lives, the student of history it impressed with the fact that here indeed was Missouri favored and fortunate.

At the time of the organization of Harrison County there were no resident lawyers here. The legal machinery had all been put in working order, and set in motion by the time the legal "circuit riders" came to gladden the hearts of the people with their dignified and august presence. At the first term of the circuit court Philip L. Edwards, Charles E. Bowman, George W. Poage and Moses Simonds were licensed "to practice as counselors and attorneys at law and solicitors in chancery," and at the March term, 1847, Philip L. Edwards, Volney E. Bragg and Thomas L. Frame were formally admitted to the bar of Harrison County. Of the above attorneys but little

is now known, and it does not appear that they ever achieved any prominence as practitioners in this county.

William G. Lewis, one of the pioneer lawyers of Harrison County and the first resident attorney of Bethany, was a native of Greenbrier County, Va., born on the 9th of December, 1826. In 1833 he moved with his father to Indiana, and in 1850 came to Missouri, and the year following began the practice of the legal profession at Bethany, Harrison County. In many respects Mr. Lewis was a noted man. He was a landmark in the times in which he lived, and few possessed more noble and generous qualities. He was well read in the principles of law, thoroughly familiar with the details and technicalities of the practice, and rapidly gained a lucrative business, which steadily increased until the time of his death. A high character for personal and professional integrity distinguished his life and marked his career as a safe and reliable counselor, an able lawyer and a polished Christian gentleman. Mr. Lewis was widely and favorably known throughout Harrison and neighboring counties, and into his hands was intrusted the greater part of the legal business of the county during the first few years of his practice. As a judge of the law he had few if any equals at the county bar, and as a practitioner was a model of professional decorum. As a speaker he was clear, calm and concise, never eloquent or ornate, in fact did not excel in the art of popular oratory. He was essentially a general practitioner, and as such ranked with the most successful lawyers of this part of Missouri. He was elected probate judge in 1853, and served in that capacity until 1857, and from 1859 until 1862 was circuit attorney of the Seventeenth Judicial District. In matters of religion Mr. Lewis took an active interest, and was the chief promoter of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Bethany and one of its ruling elders. It is said that after giving legal advice in his office, which was generally safe, he would introduce the subject of religion, present its claims, and advise men to become religious. The death of this excellent man occurred on the 18th of February, 1869. Appropriate resolutions were presented by the Bethany bar upon the occasion, among which were the following:

WHEREAS, in the dispensation of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, William G. Lewis, an honored member of our bar, has recently been stricken down in the prime of manhood by the ruthless hand of death; therefore

Resolved, That in his death we recognize the loss of a member whose character for legal attainments, for probity, for large benevolence and philanthropy, for purity of life and piety, made him an ornament to our profession.

Resolved, That his courtesy, strict moral integrity, and many other virtues as a lawyer and a man, are well worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we take pride in his character as an indefatigable proof that the successful practice of our profession is not inconsistent with honesty and purity of life.

John R. Morledge was an early practitioner of the Harrison County bar, but of his legal attainments and professional ability but little is now known. He came to Bethany about 1857, and after remaining a few years went to Bedford, Iowa. He appears to have been fairly successful, but did not gain much of a reputation on account of there being comparatively little legal business among the honest yeomanry of the land in those days.

H. P. Edmiston, an early settler of the county, read law in the office of William G. Lewis, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1856 or 1857. He was a young man of good ability, and had he lived would doubtless have made an honorable record in the profession. He died about one year after engaging in the practice.

John H. Phillibaum was a native of Ohio, and among the early comers to Harrison County. Having early determined to make the legal profession his life work, he entered upon the study of the same under the instruction of William G. Lewis, and about the year 1858 was licensed to practice. In the meantime (1857) he was elected judge of the probate court, in which capacity he served until 1861. He gained only a nominal legal practice, and for some years made a specialty of the real estate and abstract business, in which he was fairly successful. His death occurred in Bethany a few years ago.

Orrin Lee Abbott came to Bethany from Ohio about the year 1857, and a short time thereafter began the practice of the legal profession in Harrison County. He had a fair knowledge of legal jurisprudence, possessed the tact of expressing himself forcibly before a jury, and during his nine years' practice succeeded in building up a fairly successful business. He went to California about the year 1865.

Thomas J. Brady came to Bethany in August, 1859, and practiced law in this county about one year. Shortly after coming to Bethany he formed a partnership with D. J. Heaston under the firm name of Heaston & Brady. He was then a young man of more than ordinary ability, and gave promise of becoming an eminent lawyer. His subsequent reputation requires more than a passing notice. He was born in Delaware County, Ind., about the year 1836. In 1855 he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., where he was a classmate with D. J. Heaston. After leaving college these young men went west, and accidentally met at Bethany, where they formed a partnership, as above stated. Mr. Brady being of a restless dis-

position did not remain at Bethany quite a year, when he returned to Indiana. When the war broke out he entered the army, and was made colonel. After the war he entered journalism, and for several years published a paper at Muncie, Ind., displaying considerable ability as an editor and politician. He was made chairman of the State Republican Committee in Indiana, and in 1876 was one of the "visiting statesmen" to Florida. During Grant's administration he was minister to San Domingo, and under Hayes he was made second assistant postmaster-general. It was under his management that the vast frauds in reference to the "Star Route Mail Service" in the west grew to such proportions. Mr. Brady, Mr. Dorsey and several others were indicted in the United States court at Washington for fraudulent practices, but after a long and celebrated trial they were acquitted by a jury. It was reported that Brady had accumulated great wealth, at one time being reported worth \$1,000,000; this was no doubt greatly exaggerated, but whatever means he had were nearly all exhausted in the trials he had to defend, and it is now stated that he has but little means left.

William F. Miller came from Livingston County, Mo., about the year 1859, and was engaged in the practice at Bethany about two years. He had formerly practiced in Livingston County, and after locating in Bethany made real estate and land litigation a specialty. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, and at the close of the war returned to his former county, and resumed the practice of his profession.

John Wyatt, a partner with Mr. Miller, came to Bethany about 1859, and soon succeeded in working up a lucrative business, especially in the criminal practice. He possessed more than average legal abilities, and but for failing health would doubtless have made a creditable record in the profession. In 1860 he was elected school commissioner of Harrison County, and the following year abandoned the legal business and went back to Livingston County.

George W. Elwell was an early resident of Bethany, but did not read law until after the close of the war. He came to the county as a minister of the Methodist Church, and in 1861 entered the army as captain. After his admission to the bar he was elected a member of the State Senate, in the deliberations of which body he took an active part. He began the practice of his profession under many favorable circumstances, and was a young man of good character and much more than ordinary intelligence and legal ability. Failing health compelled him to abandon the practice. His death occurred about the year 1869 or 1870.

Thomas D. Neal. The name of but few men, living or dead, will excite in the people of Bethany and Harrison County a more pleasant remembrance than that of T. D. Neal. He was a native of Kentucky, came to Harrison County a short time prior to the late Civil War, and for some years followed the profession of school teaching. In 1861 he entered the Federal army as a member of Merrill's celebrated cavalry regiment, and, after serving with distinction throughout the entire struggle, returned to Bethany, and entered the field of journalism as editor and proprietor of the *Bethany Tribune*, the Republican organ of Harrison County. He was a trenchant writer, an able politician and decided partisan, and soon became the acknowledged leader of his party in Harrison. In about the year 1866 he began the study of law, in the office of D. S. Alvord, and after his admission to the bar effected a copartnership with his preceptor, which was continued for some time. He was elected probate judge in 1866, served in the Legislature from 1868 to 1872, and filled the office of prosecuting attorney for four years. Mr. Neal was a good lawyer in all branches of the profession, and was especially apt in the management of cases before a jury. He was also a fine special pleader, quick to detect faults in the pleading of opposing counsel, and his familiarity with legal technicalities won for him an extensive and lucrative practice. While he ranked well among the lawyers of the Bethany bar, it was as a politician and party leader that he will be remembered by the people of Harrison County. He died at his home in Bethany in 1883.

James McCollum, a native of Harrison County, and son of one of its oldest and most reliable citizens, read law in the office of Judge John C. Howell, and was licensed to practice about the year 1868 or 1869. He was a young man of studious habits, possessed good legal ability, and for a period of five or six years did a general practice in the courts of Harrison and other counties. He went to Joplin, Mo., several years ago, and subsequently located in Kansas City, where he now resides in the practice of his profession.

Andrew Fawcett read law in his native State (New York), and in 1870 came to Bethany and effected a partnership in the practice with D. S. Alvord. Mr. Fawcett had a profound knowledge of legal science, and in all matters pertaining to real estate and land litigation was consulted as an authority. He was an excellent office lawyer, careful and methodical in the preparation of all legal papers, and the confidence reposed in his judgment was never misplaced. His superior qualifications to become distinguished in professional life were

impaired somewhat by his modesty, which rendered him averse to anything like demonstration in his profession. He led a singularly pure and honorable life, and died unusually esteemed and beloved by all who knew him in September, 1879.

J. Frank Ward was a native of Ohio, but came to Harrison County in 1877 from Kansas, in which State he had formerly figured as a local politician. His legal attainments were average, but not being aggressive he failed to secure a remunerative practice, his business having been confined principally to justice courts. He published a small local paper at Eagleville for some time, and in 1885 returned to Kansas, where he now resides.

Oscar Butler, son of Judge Asaph M. Butler, was born and raised in Harrison County. He commenced the study of law with Thomas D. Neal, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and after practicing two years entered into partnership with D. J. Heaston, under the firm name of Heaston & Butler. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1884, and discharged the duties of that office in a manner that elicited praise from the older and more experienced members of the bar. Mr. Butler was a young man of most excellent moral character, and by his diligent application to his profession gave promise of a bright and useful future. His career was cut short, however, death having claimed him for a victim in 1886.

S. W. Leslie came to Bethany in 1880 from Maryville, Mo., in which city he had formerly been engaged in the practice. He was well posted in the underlying principles of the profession, earned the reputation of a good advocate, and for a period of about four years did a fairly remunerative business in the courts of Harrison County. He later went to Kingman, Kas., in which city he was recently appointed judge.

G. W. Cooper began practicing law in Bethany about the year 1880. He came to Harrison County from the city of Kirksville, and was for some time engaged in the practice, in partnership with Gen. B. M. Prentiss. He earned the reputation of a fair criminal lawyer, but, resorting to practices not considered as reputable, soon became unpopular with his professional associates of the Bethany bar. He was thoroughly aggressive, would fight hard for a client, and acquired considerable notoriety as what one is pleased to term "a police lawyer." He left Bethany in 1883, and located in Sioux City, Iowa.

C. A. Winslow was born in Virginia, but raised in Harrison County, Mo. He read law in the office of D. S. Alvord, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practiced in Bethany for a period of about

six years, in connection with the real estate and loan business. He was aggressive in the profession, a good student, and stood well in the confidence and esteem of the people. He moved to Marion, Kas., in 1886.

J. W. Vandivert was born in Ohio, and came to Harrison County, in early youth. He entered upon the study of the legal profession with D. S. Alvord in 1874, and in 1875 was formally admitted to practice at the Bethany bar. He was a young man of excellent character, and possessed a mental organization of fine texture, which eminently fitted him for a high rank in the legal profession. He became well versed in the law, and but for his early death would have made his mark in his chosen calling. He died in the year 1879.

Samuel W. Vandivert, brother of the preceding, read law in Bethany, graduated from the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and began the practice in 1877. As a lawyer Mr. Vandivert is positive in his position, when taken, and excels, perhaps, in the criminal practice. He is a good advocate and his addresses before a jury are always clear, logical, and frequently eloquent. He located in Kinsley, Kas., in 1885, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative business.

W. S. McCray became a resident of Bethany in 1880, and prepared for the legal profession by a course of reading in the office of D. S. Alvord. He possesses average legal ability, and practiced at the Harrison County bar for about two or three years. He is at this time a resident of Kansas.

A. R. Brown, of Harrison County, read law at the town of Eagleville, and was licensed to practice about the year 1877. He was only moderately successful in the profession, his legal business having been confined principally to matters adjudicated in the justice courts. In 1882 he moved to Dakota, where he was subsequently elected prosecuting attorney.

J. W. Boyle came to Harrison County from Iowa about the year 1880. He had previously practiced the legal profession in that State and Dakota. He had a good knowledge of the law, but did not succeed in securing a very lucrative practice while a resident of Harrison County. He moved to Texas in 1884.

Among the prominent non-resident lawyers who have practiced in the circuit court of Harrison County from time to time is John H. Shanklin, of Trenton, Mo., a man of high legal distinction in Northwest Missouri. Mr. Shanklin's reputation as a successful criminal lawyer is second to that of no other attorney in the northern part of the State, and he is frequently retained as counsel in important cases in

distant counties. He is a master spirit before a jury, and seldom fails by clear reasoning, strong argument, and fervid eloquence, to make a favorable impression in favor of his client. He is essentially a lawyer and thoroughly familiar with all branches of the profession. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1861 and 1875.

Jacob T. Tindall, of Gentry County, Mo., practiced in the courts of Harrison County from time to time before the war. He was a profound lawyer, a popular advocate, and stood in the front among the legal men of Northwest Missouri. He entered the Federal service in 1861 as colonel of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Shiloh.

George W. Lewis, of Albany, has practiced on this circuit ever since about the year 1847, and is now one of the oldest attorneys in the northern part of the State. He has been a practitioner of prominence among his professional associates for many years, and as a lawyer enjoys a reputation much more than local. He still resides at Albany, but has retired from the active duties of his profession.

William M. Rush, formerly of Daviess County, now of St. Joseph, is well known in the circuit court of Harrison County, having been retained from time to time as counsel in well-known criminal cases. He is a successful practitioner, and is well known in legal circles throughout the State.

Hon. Mordecai Oliver, ex-secretary of State and member of Congress, practiced in the courts of Harrison County a number of years ago, and is well remembered by the older members of the bar. He ranked among Missouri's leading lawyers and statesmen during the war, and for several years thereafter, and is still a man of prominence where he resides.

Hon. Silas Woodson, ex-governor, is not unknown in Harrison County, having been called to practice in the courts of the circuit from time to time. Judge Woodson being a man of State reputation needs no especial mention in the history of the bar of Harrison County.

A. H. Conroe, an early circuit attorney, practiced law in the courts of Harrison County a number of years before the war, and enjoyed the reputation of an able and painstaking counselor. He espoused the cause of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, and shared the fate of that unfortunate monarch, having been shot by order of the Mexican authorities at the downfall of the empire.

Hon. J. W. Alexander, present speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, practiced for a number of years in the courts of Harrison County, and is still retained in important cases. He is a suc-

cessful practitioner, a firm lawyer, and one of the representative men of the State.

Present Bar.—The present bar of Harrison has lost nothing of the high character that distinguished it in the early history of the county. Sketches of its present members will be found in the biographical department, and anything beyond a mere mention of the dates of their admission to the practice here would be but repetition.

D. J. Heaston, the oldest resident attorney at this time, read law at Winchester, Ind., with Judge Smith, and was licensed to practice in that State in 1858. He came to Harrison County the following year, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Bethany.

D. S. Alvord adopted the legal profession at the age of twenty, and prepared for the same by a course of reading in the office of Messrs. Schofield, Ferris & Manier, at Carthage, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, came to Harrison County in 1865, and, with the exception of Col. Heaston, is the oldest practitioner at the Bethany bar.

William C. Heaston read law with his brother, D. J. Heaston, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Harrison County, about the year 1868.

F. H. Ramer came to Bethany in 1857, read law in 1870–71 with Thomas D. Neal, and was licensed to practice in 1872.

Joseph F. Bryant read law in Bethany while serving as county clerk, and became a practitioner in 1862.

John M. Sallee began the study of law in Iowa in 1876, came to Bethany in 1883, and was admitted to the Harrison County bar the same year.

William H. Skinner, present prosecuting attorney, read law at Clinton, Ill., began the practice in Emporia, Kas., in 1866, and for some years has practiced in Harrison and adjoining counties.

George W. Wanamaker read law in Canada, graduated from the University of Michigan, and began the practice of his profession in 1876, at Kirksville, Mo. He came to Bethany in 1878, and for some time has been senior member of the law firm of Wanamaker & Barlow.

A. F. Woodruff studied law in Ohio in 1874, admitted to the bar in Mercer County, Mo., in 1877, and in 1879 came to Bethany, where he has since practiced. He is at this time junior member of the law firm of Alvord & Woodruff.

James C. Wilson came to Missouri in 1877, read law at Maryville, Nodaway County, with Dawson & Roseberry, and was licensed to

practice in 1880, at Grant City. He came to Bethany the latter year, and has been an active member of the Harrison bar ever since.

George W. Barlow, of the firm of Wanamaker & Barlow, is a graduate of the law department of the State University at Columbia. He began the practice of his profession at Bethany in 1879.

Ezra H. Frisby graduated from the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in March, 1883, and began to practice in Bethany in partnership with S. W. Vandivert, Esq., of Kinsley, Kas.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss practiced law for some years in Quincy, Ill., and became a member of the Bethany bar in 1880. For the last few years he has devoted but little attention to the profession.

Prof. J. R. Kirk, superintendent of the city schools of Bethany, studied law at Moulton, Iowa, in the office of J. C. Coad, and received license to practice at Centreville, this State, in 1883. He was admitted to the Harrison County bar in 1885.

James C. Anderson practices law at the town of Ridgeway, and H. W. Gilbert has an office at Martinsville.

THE PRESS, ELECTIONS AND RAILROADS.

The Press.—The record of the newspaper press of a county, if it has happened to fall into the hands of men competent to make it fully discharge its duty, ought to be one of the most important pages of a county's history. One of the greatest things that can always be said of our country is, it has a free press. No man has to be licensed by the Government to print a book or publish a paper. It has been circumscribed by no law except that of natural selection; any one who wishes can start a paper at any time and say anything he desires to say. If he chooses not to be suppressed there is no power to suppress him, except a military necessity, and once in a great while, mob violence. If he is persecuted or punished by some irate citizen it is not certain but that he always gets the best of the difficulty, especially when he begins to prate about "the freedom of the press and the liberty of thought." The wisest act of our Government in all its history was the unbridling of the press. It was the seed planted in good soil for its own perpetuity and the happiness and welfare of the people. To make the press absolutely free, especially after the centuries of vile censorship over it, was an act of wisdom equal in importance to the original invention of movable type. A free press makes free speech, free schools, free intelligence and freedom, and when political storms arise, and the turbid waves of popular ignorance and passion beat upon the ship of

State, then indeed is a free press the beacon shining out upon the troubled waters.

The honor of establishing the first newspaper in Harrison County belongs to Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen, who, in the summer of 1859, came from Memphis, Mo., and started what was known as the *Bethany Star*, an independent local sheet, the first number of which made its appearance on the 4th of August, of the above year. Messrs. Martin & Allen were practical printers, and men of more than average literary abilities, and under their management the *Star* early became an important factor among the business interests of Bethany. While started ostensibly as a neutral paper, the *Star* soon took advanced grounds upon the great political questions of the day, and being considerably Southern in its tendencies made many enemies throughout the county. The paper was a six-column folio, and in mechanical make-up and general appearance compared favorably with any of its numerous successors.

Martin & Allen continued its publication until 1861, when the *Star* was purchased by William A. Templeman, who changed the name to the *Weekly Union*, by which the paper was known until it again changed hands in 1863. The office of the *Union* was in the third story of the building now occupied by the Dunn Bros., on South Street, and the paper was printed upon an old fashioned Franklin hand press, which under the management of E. R. Martin turned out work that would not suffer in comparison with the production of offices more recently established. The political complexion of the paper, as indicated by the name, was strongly in favor of the national union, and the able editorials of Col. Heaston and others did much toward counteracting the influence of the disloyal element in Harrison County at the breaking out of the war. It was ably edited, presented a fine appearance, and before changing hands had reached a circulation considerably in excess of 600.

In 1863 Henry Howe purchased the office, and, changing the name of the paper to the *Weekly Union of States*, secured the services of Howard T. Combs, son of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, a writer of fair ability, as editor. Mr. Combs was popular with the people, and during the year he exercised editorial control the paper increased in circulation and became one of the most vigorous ultra Republican sheets in Northern Missouri. At the end of one year Mr. Howe took charge of the editorial department, but after a short time spent in that capacity he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, leaving the office in charge of his sons, Ed. and James Howe, who continued the

publication until 1865, at which time Thomas D. Neal purchased the office, and established the *North Missouri Tribune*. Mr. Neal was a man of great energy and determination, and as a political writer soon took rank among the most aggressive Republican editors in this part of the State. He made his paper the Republican organ of Harrison County, and continued its publication very successfully until 1872, at which time it was purchased by William T. Foster, who subsequently changed the political complexion by his fearless advocacy of the Grange movement, the effect of which was a division in the Republican ranks of Harrison. Under the editorial management of Mr. Foster, who was a practical printer and trenchant writer, the *Tribune* grew in popular favor among the farmers, and was regularly issued as a Grange journal, until its purchase by John H. Phillibaum in 1875. After disposing of the office Mr. Foster went to Iowa, where he afterward achieved considerable notoriety as the "weather prophet" of Burlington, and as a contributor to the *Hawkeye*, published in that city. Upon taking possession of the *Tribune*, Mr. Phillibaum converted it into a Democratic sheet, and, changing the name to the *Harrison County Herald*, published it until 1876, when the office was purchased by Al. S. Hickman and James P. Berry. Both Hickman and Berry were experienced printers, and spared no efforts to give the people a well edited and spicy local paper, but, the Democratic party being a small minority in Harrison County, the publication soon suspended for want of proper financial support. The *Herald* was a neat folio, eight columns to the page, and in point of editorial ability and mechanical make-up, has been surpassed by no other newspaper in Harrison County.

In 1868 *The Harrison County Press*, a weekly Independent sheet, was established by a stock company, with Col. William P. Robinson as editor. The columns of this paper were made a medium for the discussion of all the leading questions of the day, and through them the political opinions of a number of local writers were given publicity. From its independent course the *Press* gradually merged into a conservative Republican sheet, but as such it antagonized certain elements of the party upon the great question of negro suffrage, which Mr. Robinson strenuously opposed upon grounds of moral as well as public policy. After the nomination of Grant and Seymour for the presidency, Col. Robinson severed his connection with the *Press*, and was succeeded by Paul Conner, of Illinois, who effected a complete revolution in the political feature of the paper, making it the local Democratic organ of Harrison County. Like some of his

predecessors, however, Mr. Conner failed to make the paper financially remunerative, and after continuing the publication about one year sold out to D. J. Heaston, who in 1870 changed the name to the *Bethany Watchman*, by which it was known as long as the office remained in Bethany. Having had considerable experience in the field of journalism, Mr. Heaston soon succeeded in working up an interest in behalf of the *Watchman*, and within a short time gained a good circulation and fair advertising patronage. It made its periodical visits until 1873, in which year the office was purchased by a stock company and moved to Grant City, where it was subsequently published under the name of the *Worth County Times*.

The *Bethany Republican* was established by Thomas D. Neal, and made its first appearance on the 22d of May, 1873. It was started as an uncompromising political paper, devoted to the interests of the Republican party, as witness the following from its first statement to the public: "This paper shall be strictly Republican. None need look for anything else. It will do all in its power to secure economy in our county affairs, low taxes and to induce immigration to our borders. * * * It will be the friend of the farmer, the laborer, and the interests of our county generally. * * * It will be the organ of no man or ring, and will not be used as a means to place any man in office except the regular nominees of our party, the assertions of demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding. Its columns will be open to communications from all parts of the county on all questions." The presses and material of the *Republican* were purchased entirely new, and for the first two years the paper appeared as a six-column quarto, but was subsequently changed to an eight-column folio. As already stated, Mr. Neal was an able writer, and a politician of the most aggressive school. He continued as editor until the winter of 1875, when he sold out to Walter J. Wightman, who changed the name of the paper to the *Harrison County Republican*, the first number of which was given to the public on the 6th of January, 1876. Mr. Wightman had previously published a paper at Eagleville, moving an office to that town in 1874, from Garden Grove, Iowa. He proved a fit successor to the former editor, and by his unflinching adherence to his party did much toward unifying its interests in Harrison County. After continuing the paper a short time alone he effected a co-partnership with Mr. Neal, who subsequently purchased the entire interest and ran the paper until 1881, when F. H. Ramer became sole proprietor and editor. The *Republican* enjoyed a prosperous career under the editorial management of

Mr. Ramer, who as a politician and writer wielded a strong influence in behalf of the Republican party of Harrison and neighboring counties. In the fall of 1887 the paper again changed hands, Mr. Ramer disposing of the office to a stock company, with Hon. Nelson Church as editor.

With no previous experience in the field of journalism, Mr. Church has already gained widespread distinction as a clear and forcible writer, and as a local party organ the *Republican* under his management will compare favorably with any county paper in Missouri. It is essentially Republican in politics and fearless in the discussion of the leading questions of the day, upon all of which the editor has very pronounced and aggressive views. In mechanical make-up it is a model of neatness, and with a good advertising patronage and a constantly increasing circulation, now considerably in excess of 800, we bespeak for the paper a brilliant and prosperous future.

Bethany Broad Ax.—In March, 1877, D. J. Heaston and B. F. Meyer purchased the office of the *Harrison County Herald*, and on the 8th of the month issued the first number of the *Bethany Broad Ax*, a neat, seven-column folio, which ever since has been the recognized Democratic organ of Harrison County. Mr. Heaston took charge of the editorial department, and ran the paper in partnership with Mr. Meyer until 1881, at which time he purchased the latter's interest, and continued the publication alone about one year. He then sold a half interest in the office to W. L. Robertson, a partnership which lasted until January, 1884, when J. H. Cover, who had previously published a paper in Albany, Mo., purchased the entire interest and became editor. From the first number until the present time the *Broad Ax* has never wavered in its allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, and, although fearless in the discussion of political questions, the vituperation and personal abuse which frequently form the chief stock-in-trade of local partisan sheets find no place in its columns. It is now a five-column quarto, neat in its mechanical appearance, and has a *bona fide* circulation of 800.

The Harrison County Eagle was established at the town of Eagleville in July, 1874, by Walter J. Wightman, who, as already stated, moved the office and material from Garden Grove, Iowa. The *Eagle* was a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and during the seventeen months of its publication at Eagleville gained the reputation of being one of the spiciest and best edited papers ever published in Harrison County. In December, 1875, Mr. Wightman moved his office to Bethany, and purchased the *Republican*, his connection with which

has already been alluded to. In the spring of 1876 Frank Knapp, of Leon, Iowa, moved to Eagleville, and established the *Eagleville News*, a small independent sheet devoted to the interests of the town and county. The *News* was well printed, the editor being an experienced typo, but for want of proper financial support it ran its course in about six months, and was never revived.

The Eagleville Clipper was established at Eagleville in 1877 by W. J. Wightman, who continued its publication in that town until 1880, when he moved the office to Blythedale, where for twenty months it was published under the name of the *Blythedale Clipper*. In 1882 Mr. Wightman moved to Bethany, and changed the name of the paper to the *Bethany Clipper*, by which it has since been known. Mr. Wightman is one of the oldest and most experienced newspaper men in Harrison County, and as an editor and writer enjoys much more than a local reputation. The political complexion of the *Clipper* is decidedly Republican, and as a sprightly local paper it ranks among the best county newspapers in Missouri. It has a liberal advertising patronage and a good circulation.

The Eagleville Enterprise.—This paper was established by J. Frank Ward, and made its first appearance in 1880. It was an independent sheet with Republican tendencies, and during the time of its publication, two years, gained a circulation of about 500. Mr. Ward was a writer of average ability and a practical printer. The *Enterprise* was a seven-column folio, neat in its mechanical appearance and compared favorably with the other newspapers of the county.

Elder W. M. Browder, a distinguished minister of the Christian Church, established, in 1879, at Bethany, *The Gospel Star*, a religious paper, the printing of which was done in the office of the *Broad Ax*. The *Star* was an able advocate of the peculiar plea of the Disciples, and in its columns were found many strong articles upon the great religious questions of the day. Elder Browder was an able and aggressive writer, and a renowned pulpit orator. He continued the paper about one year during which time it gained a fair patronage.

The Cainesville Signal was started at Cainesville in 1885 by C. A. Brannon. It was a five-column folio, independent politically, and enjoyed an existence of about one year. The enterprise not proving remunerative, Mr. Brannon closed out at the end of that time, and moved to Leon, Iowa.

The Cainesville News, established by J. H. Rockwell, of Iowa, made its first appearance on the 12th of April, 1885. It was started as an independent paper, but subsequently became decidedly Republican

in politics. It changed hands in July, 1887, Prof. S. P. Davisson, present proprietor, purchasing the office and taking editorial control. The *News* is well edited, has a liberal advertising patronage, and a subscription list of about 500.

The *Eagleville Journal* is the name of a small local paper established at Eagleville in 1885, by J. Fred Cramer. It was published only two months, and proved a very indifferent affair.

In the year 1882 M. A. Thorne established at the town of Ridgeway a small local paper known as the *Ridgeway Blade*, which enjoyed an existence of two years. The *Blade* was well edited, and became a fearless advocate of the temperance cause, in which Mr. Thorne was an active worker. Like some of its predecessors it was compelled to suspend for want of remunerative patronage.

The *Ridgeway Free Press* was started in 1884 by C. C. Bartruff, who continued the publication until 1886. Mr. Bartruff was a practical printer and fair writer, and succeeded during his sojourn at Ridgeway in securing a fairly remunerative circulation for the *Press*. The paper was a quarto, Republican in politics, and presented a very neat appearance. The editor sold his office in 1886 and left the town.

Elections.—The first presidential contest in which the citizens of Harrison County participated was the election of 1848. The vote of the county was as follows: Zachary Taylor (Whig), 63; Lewis Cass (Democrat), 144. The following is the vote for the year 1852: Scott, 111; Pierce, 164.

In 1856 James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, received 495 votes in the county, and Millard Fillmore, standard bearer of the American party, 318. There were no votes cast for the Republican nominee, John C. Fremont.

The following is the vote by townships in the national election of 1860:

	Douglas.	Breckin- ridge.	Bell.	Lincoln.
Bethany	298	0	84	47
Madison	87	0	56	15
White Oak.....	30	2	19	00
Trail Creek	45	0	8	20
Union	13	0	5	28
Dallas	31	3	7	25
Butler	36	3	11	1
Marion	201	9	75	64
Clay	56	1	23	7
Total	797	18	288	297

Gubernatorial Vote of 1860.—C. F. Jackson, 792; Gardenhire, 260; S. Orr, 104; H. Jackson, 18.

In 1864 the vote of the county was as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Bethany	226	79
Marion.....	182	12
Sugar Creek	100	5
Union	54	14
Butler	63	1
Madison	85	40
White Oak.....	38	7
Cypress	66	00
Trail Creek	83	00
Washington.....	31	17
Dallas	27	00
Clay	37	33
Total	992	208

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1868.

	Grant.	Seymour.
Butler	94	4
White Oak.....	83	17
Dallas	47	9
Washington.....	35	18
Lincoln	34	28
Marion	210	81
Union	140	22
Bethany	229	121
Cypress.....	139	18
Sugar Creek.....	130	41
Trail Creek	112	30
Madison	91	39
Clay.....	65	47
Total.....	1,429	475

Vote for Governor—McClurg (Republican), 1,397; Phillips (Democrat), 485.

Congress—Parker (Republican), 1,252; Ellis (Democrat), 702.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1870.—J. W. McClurg (Republican), 1,304
B. Gratz Brown (Democrat), 703.

1872.

	Grant.	Greeley.
Bethany	309	238
Butler	106	84
Cypress.....	144	37
Sugar Creek	146	93
Trail Creek	125	89
Madison	109	62
Clay.....	107	64
Marion	276	150
Lincoln	51	48

1872.

	Grant.	Greeley.
Washington.....	55	32
Dallas	67	75
White Oak.....	101	84
Union	88	43
Grant	67	17
Total	1,751	1,116

Gubernatorial Vote of 1872.—John B. Henderson (Republican), 1,748; Silas Woodson (Democrat), 1,133.

Vote for Governor at election November 3, 1874—C. H. Hardin, 1,034; William Gentry, 807.

Congress—I. B. Hyde (Republican), 1,749; R. A. DeBolt (Democrat), 929.

1876.

	Hayes.	Tilden.
Adams.....	98	31
Bethany	210	179
Butler	78	84
Colfax	86	78
Cypress.....	109	37
Clay	95	95
Dallas	90	85
Fox Creek.....	99	75
Grant.....	74	48
Hamilton	76	55
Jefferson	92	87
Lincoln... ..	56	54
Madison	101	70
Marion	162	73
Sherman.....	115	38
Sugar Creek.....	81	35
Trail Creek.....	87	60
Union	136	56
Washington	58	45
White Oak.....	113	92
Total	2,013	1,373
Hayes' majority.....		640

Vote for Governor—Finklenberger (Republican), 2,013; Phelps (Democrat), 1,377.

Congress—Pollard (Republican), 2,021; DeBolt (Democrat), 1,392.

1880.

	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.
Adams.....	103	44	10
Bethany	260	169	1
Butler	94	104	
Colfax.....	102	104	2

	1880.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.
Cypress.....	108	27	36	
Dallas.....	82	92	26	
Fox Creek.....	105	96	5	
Grant.....	101	47	6	
Hamilton.....	73	55	2	
Jefferson.....	87	104	14	
Lincoln.....	46	86	9	
Madison.....	111	71	26	
Marion.....	150	88	25	
Sugar Creek.....	67	51	19	
Sherman.....	102	59	12	
Trail Creek.....	106	68	9	
Union.....	131	63	10	
Washington.....	65	63	10	
White Oak.....	112	89	8	
Total.....	2,097	1,586	239	

Governor—D. P. Dyer (Republican), 2,102; T. T. Crittenden Democrat), 1,589; L. A. Brown, (Greenbacker), 236.

Congress—C. H. Mansur, (Democrat), 1,574; J. H. Burrows (Greenbacker), 2,196.

	1884.	Cleveland.	Blaine and Butler.
Sugar Creek.....	49	95	
Fox Creek.....	88	101	
Trail Creek.....	69	127	
Madison.....	80	123	
Clay.....	107	86	
Adams.....	47	119	
Sherman.....	52	135	
Grant.....	90	127	
Marion.....	78	165	
Colfax.....	101	137	
Cypress.....	44	120	
Bethany.....	209	302	
Jefferson.....	78	100	
Union.....	73	130	
Hamilton.....	70	90	
Butler....	102	98	
White Oak.....	91	125	
Dallas.....	119	92	
Washington.....	76	80	
Lincoln.....	66	59	
Total.....	1,608	2,288	

Governor—Marmaduke (Democrat), 1,232; Ford (Greenbacker), 2,162; Brooks (Prohibitionist), 401.

Congress—Dockery (Democrat), 1,626; Harwood (Republican), 2,227; Jordan (Greenback), 48.

Railroads.—Hopes of securing a railroad were entertained by the citizens of Harrison County as early as 1859. In that year the Galveston, Kansas City & Lake Superior Company was chartered to construct a line of road from Des Moines, Iowa, to Kansas City. A preliminary survey was made between those two places in 1860, and the counties through which the proposed road was to pass were solicited to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. The citizens of Harrison became greatly interested in the matter, and by a majority vote the county court was instructed to subscribe the sum of \$150,000 to aid the enterprise. The breaking out of the war a short time afterward interfered with the plans of the company, and, as a consequence, all work on the line was abandoned.

The matter was revived in 1866, during which year operations commenced at various points along the road, and grading to the amount of \$5,000 was done in Harrison County. Subsequent changes in the plans of the company were such as to render the route through this part of the country impracticable; accordingly the road was never completed.

In the year 1868 the citizens of Harrison became interested in the proposed construction of the Leavenworth & Des Moines Railroad, and in May of that year the court was authorized to vote the sum of \$150,000 to aid the same, on condition that the road should be completed within a stipulated time. The survey was made through the county the same year, but the company subsequently changing the route, so as to run via Gallatin and Trenton, the court order was officially rescinded at the November term, 1872.

About the year 1869 a third railroad project was presented to the people of the county, and their aid solicited in behalf of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road, which company proposed to construct a line from the Mississippi River to the eastern boundary of Harrison County. Upon condition that the road should be located, bridged and graded between the prescribed points within three years, the people of the county, by a majority of 232, in 1869, voted an appropriation of \$250,000 in aid of the enterprise. The line was surveyed, but nothing further was done toward constructing the road. The order making the appropriation was rescinded by the court at the October term, 1872.

Three years later a second movement was made to aid the above road, which at that time was in process of construction between Milan

and Trenton. With the hope of inducing the company to extend the line westward through Harrison County, the citizens of Bethany Township, in 1875, voted aid to the amount of \$40,000, no part of which was ever paid, as the road was not extended.

The first railroad agitation which produced fruitful results began in 1879, at which time a preliminary survey of the Leon, Mount Ayr & Western, a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, was surveyed through Harrison County. The citizens assisted the enterprise by a subscription of \$40,000, and granted the right of way from Bethany north to the Iowa State line. Work commenced on the road in the summer of 1880, and on the 28th day of October of that year the first train of cars ran to Bethany. The line was extended southward to Albany in 1881, and consolidated at that place with a narrow-gauge road which had been constructed a short time previous from St. Joseph to Gentry County. The latter was subsequently changed to a standard gauge, and the road is now one of the most important branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

The influence of this road in developing the material resources of Harrison County has been very marked, and since its completion population has greatly increased, and all kinds of real estate steadily advanced in value. An immediate outgrowth of the road was the platting and building up of the flourishing towns of Blythedale, Ridgeway and New Hampton, and the vast increase in the business interests of Bethany. The line runs from northwest to southeast, and includes about forty-two or forty-three miles in Harrison County.

In the year 1884 the Des Moines & Osceola Narrow Gauge was extended southward from Leon, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo., the latter place being the present southern terminus of the line. By this road Harrison County is brought into easy communication with Des Moines and other Iowa cities, but the benefits resulting therefrom are confined principally to Cainesville and the northeastern part of the county. It has been especially beneficial to Cainesville, the population and wealth of which has rapidly increased since its completion.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The history of all countries and communities from their earliest colonization and settlement has shown bad men mingled among the better classes of society. So it has been in Harrison County. The records of the county reveal the fact that quite a number of persons have been called to answer at the bar of justice for the commissions of heinous crimes and offenses. As early as 1846 a stabbing affray

occurred near Bethany between Josiah Spurgin and Jacob Mitchell, in which the latter was killed. The trouble was caused by a too free use of whisky, both parties having been in a state of intoxication when the quarrel took place. Spurgin was arrested and tried at the March term of the circuit court, 1847, before the following jury: William C. Allcock, David Duan, Joel Harris, Hugh Hamlin, Josiah J. Allen, William Hamlin, William Hunter, Alfred Daniel, Daniel M. Thompson, Abel W. Allen, James Edmiston and Michael Ballew. The jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and assessed the punishment at three years in the State prison.

Killing of Charles Burger.—In the year 1863 Charles Burger was shot and killed near the Iowa State line by his neighbor, Christopher Shaeffer. A grudge of long standing had existed between the two men, and Burger, it appears, had been in the habit of killing Shaeffer's stock whenever an opportunity for so doing presented itself. This stung the latter to madness, and he was heard to make the threat that he would kill Burger if his stock was not left alone. Hearing the report of a gun early one morning Mr. Shaeffer looked in the direction of Burger's farm and saw the latter in the field shooting at some hogs, which he (Shaeffer) at once recognized as being his own. Seizing his gun he started across the field, and when near Burger called to him to stop shooting, whereupon the latter turned and placing his weapon in position advanced toward the enemy, with the intention, doubtless, to shoot him. Shaeffer brought his gun to aim very quickly and fired first, the entire charge taking effect in Burger's breast, killing him instantly. After committing the fatal deed Shaeffer went back to his home, and, ordering his wife and children to leave the house for a few minutes, took off his boots, seated himself in a chair, placed the muzzle of the loaded gun barrel to his forehead, and touching the trigger with his toes, blew nearly the entire top of his head off. Shaeffer was a discharged soldier from Merrill's Cavalry, and a man of reputable standing in the community. Both men left families.

The Elliott Fratricide.—About the year 1863 there occurred, near the southern boundary of the county, in Butler Township, a bloody tragedy, rendered doubly horrible by the intimate relationship that existed between the murderer and his victim. John and Hart Elliott were two brothers whose friendship and intimacy had long been the subject of comment among the citizens of the community. No trouble of any kind had ever existed between the two men, consequently the startling announcement one day that John Elliott had killed his

brother was for a time entertained as an idle and silly joke. The rumor, though at first treated with indifference, proved only too true, as the body of Hart was found in the woods where the two brothers had been at work, with the throat cut from ear to ear. What led to the commission of the bloody deed is not now known. John Elliott was arrested, and while not denying having committed the murder, entered a plea of insanity, upon which he was cleared in the trial that followed. His defense was ably conducted by Silas Woodson, William G. Lewis, S. A. Richardson and J. S. Asper, and the trial is remembered as one of the most interesting that ever took place in Harrison County.

Killing of John Garrison.—In the year 1866 or 1867 Riley Strickland and John Garrison, two neighbors who resided about four miles west of Eagleville, had a difficulty, which resulted in the death of the latter. Rumors charging Garrison with undue intimacy with Strickland's family, while the latter was in the army, had for some time been afloat, and, reaching Strickland's ears, caused him to become beside himself with rage. Meeting Garrison upon the occasion referred to, Strickland broached the matter and very soon a bitter war of words was in progress between the two men, during which the fatal shot was fired. Strickland was arrested and tried in Bethany before a jury which could not agree upon a verdict. At his second trial he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a term of one year.

About the year 1856 one Dr. Tennis was killed in a Bethany saloon by the barkeeper, George Young. It appears that the two men had a difficulty over some drinks, and, being under the influence of whisky, they soon became engaged in a violent quarrel, during the progress of which Young struck the Doctor upon the head with a heavy bottle, inflicting a terrible and fatal wound. After realizing what he had done, the saloon keeper ran out of the building and made good his escape from the town. The Doctor lingered in great agony for a few days, until death kindly put an end to his sufferings.

Bloody Deed of an Insane Man.—Benjamin Nickerson, a resident of Cypress Township, about the year 1867 or 1868, while laboring under a fit of insanity, killed his wife and sister-in-law with a large bludgeon, literally beating their heads to a jelly. He was arrested and tried, but being proved violently insane at the time, was acquitted by the jury.

Killing of McCollum.—In July, 1864, George Williams, a returned Federal soldier, attempted to disarm Isaac B. McCollum, a Southern sympathizer, and in the quarrel which ensued the latter was shot and

killed. Williams received a shot in the leg, but was not otherwise injured. He was indicted for the killing only a few years ago, and after quite an extended and exciting trial, was cleared.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.—On the night of February 15, 1875, two brothers, Jack and James Urshin, while attending a social party at the residence of F. M. Brower, a short distance northwest of Cainesville, became involved in a quarrel with a young man by the name of Byron Harrison. From words the young men came to blows, and finally knives were drawn by all three and freely used. James Urshin received a fatal stab; his brother was seriously cut in several places, while Harrison received three or four ugly wounds. After young Urshin's death, Harrison was arrested, but the facts elicited at the trial proved conclusively that he acted in self-defense.

Fatal Termination of a Family Feud.—About the year 1877 the citizens of the northeastern part of the county were thrown into considerable excitement by the shooting of William C. Chapman by Oxley Johnson. The fatal deed was but the termination of a family trouble which had existed between the two men for a number of years. Johnson was arrested for the crime, but the jury failed to convict him.

Shooting of William Poynter.—In the month of September, 1878, William Poynter, an exemplary citizen living at Eagleville, was shot and killed by a tramp near that village. It appears that several worthless characters and lewd women camped in the vicinity of the town, and one day a number of boys and young men collected for the purposes of inviting them to leave the neighborhood. While in conversation with the villagers, one of the tramps fired his revolver into the crowd, the shot taking effect in young Poynter's body, causing his death in a short time.

Killing of Isaac Moore.—Friday night, April 5, 1878, Isaac Moore, an old citizen of Lincoln Township, was shot through the body from side to side with a musket ball. The facts of the matter are about these, as obtained from Mr. Moore, and from Jonah Noah, the man who did the shooting: Moore was going along the public road, and when near Noah's house, Noah fired from some place about the stable. Noah's version is that some one had been stealing his corn, and he suspected a certain man (not Moore) and was out with his gun watching for him. By and by a man came along, and it being dark he could not see who it was, but supposed it was the one who had been stealing his corn. Without warning or notice of any kind, and while Moore was walking along, Noah fired with the above result. Noah admitted

to several persons that he shot Moore, but did not know it was Moore, but thought it was the other man. The next day (Saturday) Noah gave himself up before Squire D. Adair, and a preliminary examination was held, and Noah was held to answer to the circuit court in the sum of \$2,000. Failing to give bail he was brought to jail Sunday.

When Noah saw that he had shot Moore, he went to him, took him to his own house and sent for a physician.

The next day 'Squire Adair went to where Moore was and took his affidavit. The affidavit was in words as follows:

[MOORE'S AFFIDAVIT.]

Isaac Moore states on his oath that he, Isaac Moore, was going down towards his timber, to look after the fire that was in the prairie, and I started towards the house (meaning Noah's, we suppose), and was shot in the public highway. This was April 5, 1878, after dark.

[Signed]

ISAAC MOORE.

Subscribed and sworn to this April 6, 1878.

DAVID ADAIR, J. P.

Noah had been living in that vicinity but a short time, having removed from near Denver, Worth County.

Moore died on the 7th, and the same day the sheriff lodged a complaint with 'Squire Howell, charging Noah with the murder, when he was rearrested. He plead guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State prison for a term of twenty years. He served only six years of the sentence, having been pardoned at the end of that time.

Killing of Jacob Fanster.—On Thursday, June 13, 1878, in Washington Township, occurred a fatal tragedy resulting in the shooting and killing of Jacob Fanster by William W. Jessee, of Martinsville. In September, 1876, Fanster was indicted by the circuit court for forging a school warrant on a school district in Washington Township. He gave bail in vacation for his appearance at the March (1877) term, but failed to appear at the designated time. He left the country, and was not heard of until March, 1878, when it was learned that he was in Nebraska. The sheriff of Andrew County went there, arrested and brought him to Bethany and lodged him in jail. He subsequently gave bond, W. W. Jessee being one of the bondsmen. Learning that he was going to leave the country, Mr. Jessee procured a writ of recognizance with a view of turning him over to the sheriff. Fanster attempted to make his escape, and in so doing was shot and killed by Jessee. Jessee was subsequently tried for the killing in the Harrison Circuit Court and acquitted.

Mysterious Death of a Young Lady.—In October, 1879, Miss

Mollie Monroe, a young lady living in Butler Township, disappeared from her home under very mysterious as well as suspicious circumstances. It appears that a young gentleman by the name of Brown had been waiting upon her for some time, and rumors had it that the two were to have been married.

One day Brown quit the neighborhood but left her \$50 with which to join him as soon as he succeeded in finding a location. From that time, however, it is said that she never heard anything further from her absent lover. On the second day of October, 1879, she left her home without saying anything to her parents, going, no one knew whither, but the general supposition was that her intention was to join Brown. Over one year elapsed before any trace of the missing young lady was discovered. On Wednesday, April 26, 1880, some one passing through the woods near her father's house found floating in the wind from the limb of a small tree the torn fragments of a dress. This aroused the man's curiosity, and searching among the fallen wood and brush in the vicinity, he soon discovered a human skull, and in a ravine a short distance away a number of bones and pieces of woman's clothing were found. Some of the bones had been carried to the side of the road by hogs. Mrs. Monroe recognized the dress as the one worn by her daughter the day she left home. How the young lady met her death will perhaps forever remain a mystery. Some think that she destroyed herself, while others maintain that it could have been nothing short of murder.

Murder of Albert Hines. —At Hamptonville, May 15, 1880, occurred the murder of Albert Hines, a well-to-do citizen, who had been doing the blacksmithing at that place for a number of years. Sometime before that date John H. Lawson went to the shop and ordered a clevis made, which he had charged to William Black, his brother-in-law, as Lawson's credit was not good. A few days afterward Black stepped into the shop, when Hines asked him for the pay for making the clevis, stating that Lawson told him that Black wanted it. Black denied that he had authorized Lawson to have it made for him. As soon as Black saw Lawson he told him what Hines had said, which Lawson denied, and swore he would see Hines about the matter. On the 15th some words passed between the two men, the result of which was that Lawson struck Hines several times upon the head with a heavy piece of iron.

Hines' skull was cracked in four or five places, and one piece of the bone was entirely gone. Several men were standing by but they did not interfere until the work was done. Hines soon got up, walked

into his house, and was conscious for an hour thereafter, and related the affair over several times. He soon, however, grew faint, and lingered until Thursday morning about 4 o'clock, when he breathed his last.

Lawson stayed a short time at Hamptonville after doing the deed when he left for the woods. Later in the evening the constable and a number of men followed him and finally overtook him. He was killed in the edge of Iowa by his brother-in-law, William Black, he having first attempted to kill Black.

Death of Stephen Workman.—In April, 1869, Noah M. Enloe and Stephen Workman became involved in a quarrel about five miles east of Bethany. Of the nature of their trouble but little is now known, although it appears that both men were armed for the affray. Enloe shot Workman, who died at 7 o'clock the same evening, the trouble having occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Enloe was tried and acquitted.

**The Hallock Murder—Trial and Execution of Joseph P. Hamilton.*—At about 2 o'clock P. M., on July 14, 1871, Elisha W. Hallock who lived a few miles east of Princeton, in Mercer County, was shot and killed upon his own premises. The murdered man at the time of his death was about forty-eight years of age, his wife being twenty-eight years old. The latter was a widow with one child at the time of her marriage with Hallock, her name being Caroline Lewellyn. She came from Blackford County, Iowa, where it is said her standing in society was not very desirable. There was living in the Hallock family, as a farm hand, a young man named Joseph P. Hamilton, probably eighteen years old. Soon after the killing, and on the same day, Hamilton and Mrs. Hallock were arrested as the murderers. The prisoners took a change of venue from Mercer County. Mrs. Hallock's case was sent to Putnam County, where she was tried and acquitted, in December, 1873.

Hamilton's case was sent to Harrison County, and on the second day of the term of circuit court, beginning on July 28, 1873, his trial began. In substance the proof by the State was as follows:

The prisoner had been living with Hallock about eighteen months, during which time a criminal intimacy sprang up between him and Mrs. Hallock. This was carried on until the time of Mr. Hallock's death.

A few days before the murder, Mr. Hallock found on the sewing machine a letter signed "W. H. N." which threatened his life and

*From account published in the Bethany *Republican*.

demanded \$1,000 to be sent through the Princeton postoffice to the above mysterious address. This occurred about two days before the shooting. In the forenoon of the day of the homicide, young Hamilton went to the house of one Flaherty, about two miles distant, and asked Mrs. Flaherty if she had a revolver. There was one in the house, and he wanted to buy it. After looking at it he wanted the bullet molds, but upon learning that there were some bullets already molded, he decided to take them and leave the molds. He then called for caps, stating that Mr. Hallock's life had been threatened, and he wanted the revolver to defend himself. He told a similar story to several others and then returned to Mr. Hallock's.

About noon he and Mrs. Hallock went upstairs together, where they remained for some time, Mrs. Hallock finally coming down with the report that Hamilton was sick. When dinner was ready, however, Hamilton made his appearance, and all ate together. After dinner Mrs. Hallock took all the children, and went after blackberries, leaving Hallock and Hamilton at home stacking hay. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, some men at work in an adjoining field on the farm heard three pistol shots in rapid succession, then two caps snap, then another shot. A little boy, named Jewell Hage, at work a quarter of a mile north of Hallock's, testified that he heard a pistol shot in the direction of Mr. Hallock's stable, and looking up saw Hallock running toward the house, with Hamilton in close pursuit. He also testified that he saw Hamilton shoot at Hallock twice while they were running, and that the latter fell when near the house.

Shortly after the murder, Hamilton went on horseback to the place where Mrs. Hallock and the children were, and told them that Mr. Hallock was killed. The neighbors hearing of the murder soon gathered in, and suspecting Hamilton, promptly arrested him for committing the murder. To inquiries, he denied having shot a revolver that day, but afterward admitted having discharged one back of the field. Search being made through the house, the Flaherty revolver was found up-stairs between the quilts of the bed. When found it had been freshly shot from two barrels; in the next tubes the caps had lately been exploded; the fifth barrel had been freshly discharged, while the sixth barrel was still loaded. Hallock's rifle was found hidden out in a hay stack, and Hamilton said he secreted it himself because Hallock's life had been threatened, and he was afraid the latter might shoot somebody.

A great deal of other testimony not so direct, but corroborative and strengthening in its nature, was given on the part of the State.

After being out about one hour and a half, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." While the paper on which the verdict was written was being passed to Judge Richardson, and the latter was perusing before reading it aloud, the prisoner regarded the proceeding with a steady and unquailing eye. When the judge read the terrible verdict which virtually doomed Hamilton to the gallows, the young criminal, with wonderful nerve or indifference, remained apparently unmoved, not a muscle or a feature changing. A large crowd assembled to hear the sentence of death, and a solemn gloom seemed to pervade the audience. During the judge's review of the testimony and delivery of the sentence, the wretched prisoner leaned his head upon his left hand, partly shading his face. When asked by the judge if he had aught to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he arose immediately, and rallied sufficiently to reply in a low tone, "I have nothing to say." Before being remanded to jail the prisoner whispered briefly to the judge, and said in substance "Judge, do not blame me for not weeping. It is utterly impossible. I have not shed a tear for seven years, but I feel as deeply as any man. I wish to say, that I bear no ill-will toward you, and to bid you good-bye." He shook hands with the judge at parting, and withdrew in charge of the sheriff and his deputy.

Hamilton's lawyers promptly appealed his case to the supreme court of Missouri, hoping to have the judgment against him reversed. The cause was taken up by the supreme court at its February term, 1874, and the verdict of the lower court was unanimously sustained. This action reduced the prisoner's chances for life to the interposition of the Governor of the State, with his power of pardon or commutation to imprisonment. The supreme court, in affirming the decision of the lower court, failed to fix a time for execution, leaving that to the circuit court. No official notice of the ruling of the higher tribunal having been received by the circuit court until after its March term, no further steps toward execution were taken until the term beginning the fourth Monday in September. In the meantime, after the action of the supreme court, Hamilton and his friends, grasping at the only remaining ray of hope, went to work to get a commutation of the punishment to imprisonment for life. Petitions were circulated freely in Mercer, Putnam, Grundy, Livingston and Harrison Counties, and many people signed them. Some 800 names were obtained in Mercer County, where the crime was committed; 200 or 300 in Harrison, and several hundred in the other counties. During the summer they were presented to the Governor, who, after due deliberation, absolutely refused to interfere with the court's decision.

Previous to the September term of the circuit court the prisoner had been confined in the Chillicothe jail. The night before court Sheriff Graham, with two or three guards, left Chillicothe with him, and reached Bethany near sunrise next morning. This precaution was used, as many rumors were afloat in the country that the prisoner had a number of friends, desperate characters, who had threatened to rescue him on the way from Chillicothe to Bethany.

At the September term of the court Judge S. A. Richardson fixed Friday, October 30, 1874, as the day of execution. About the middle of October Hamilton made a sworn confession of his guilt. It was made by the advice of those interested in his behalf, and with a belief on their part that it would present features that might obtain from the Governor a commutation, or at least a respite. Armed with this confession, S. C. Allen and others visited the Governor at Trenton, Mo., on the twenty-sixth ult., and once more interceded with that dignitary, but the latter remained obdurate, and refused to interfere with the course of the law. The following is a copy of the doomed man's confession:

I went to work for Elisha W. Hallock on his farm in Mercer County, Mo., in March, 1870. I was then in my sixteenth year, and inexperienced. In May, 1871, Mr. Hallock went to Pennsylvania on business, and left me to attend his farm. I slept upstairs and Mrs. Hallock below. About two weeks after Mr. Hallock left she had my bed moved downstairs. A few nights after this she called me. I got up and went down to her room, and asked her what she wanted. She appeared to rouse up and said she must have been dreaming. I then returned to my bed not suspicioning anything wrong with the woman. A few nights after this she called me again. I got up and went to her bed and asked her what she wanted. She said she was afraid to sleep alone. She took hold of me and pulled me down and I got into bed with her * * * * * Next morning she said I had committed a rape upon her, and she intended to put the law in force against me. This confused my mind for I did not know what the law was in such cases. A few days after this she told me if I would put Hallock out of the way she would marry me, and that would be an end of the matter. She proposed to me to get poison and give him, but I refused to give my consent. She said that she had poison, but I could not consent to do it. She kept working on me, sometimes persuading and at others threatening me with enforcing the laws against me, and finally gave me money to buy a revolver which I did.

About two weeks before the murder, Hallock and his wife went to Princeton, Mo., to do some trading. Before going she wanted me to agree to be at Muddy Creek (which is about one mile from where Hallock lived) on their return, and shoot Hallock. I rather consented with her to be there, but did not go. On the 14th day of July, 1871, she with the children went to gather blackberries, and had again obtained a promise from me to take Hallock's life. She had taken the revolver and secreted it near the stable door, telling me where to find it. We had been hauling hay, but had finished and put the horses in the stable.

I had about concluded to make a clean breast of the whole matter to Hallock, have a settlement with him and leave. Whilst in the stable I began by telling of the plot between his wife and myself to take his life. He at once became very much enraged and called me a liar, and other hard names, when I then reached and got the revolver. He struck me on the head with a pitchfork, and also stuck the fork into my right breast, and then was when the terrible deed was committed. I had no desire nor inclination of my own to seek or take Hallock's life, nor would I have done so had I not been persuaded and scared into it by Mrs. Hallock. The first night after the murder, she came to me after I had been arrested, and promised to furnish me money to defend myself, and that she would swear me clear if she could.

JOSEPH P. HAMILTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1874. -

WILLIAM C. HEASTON,

Clerk County Court, Harrison County, Mo.

A supplementary statement was made when the last hope of reprieve had vanished, Hamilton adding a number of paragraphs to his confession, among which were the following:

I was born December 14, 1853. Hallock's rifle was hidden in the haystack by his wife, I think on the morning of the day the murder was committed. The letter found on the sewing machine was written by Mrs. Hallock, and placed there by her. Mrs. Hallock gave me, I believe, six dollars on the morning the murder was committed, to buy a revolver. When I came with the revolver I hid it in the straw stack, which was about a half or quarter of a mile from the house, and told Mrs. Hallock where it was. She got the same and hid it in the stable, and arranged with me where to put it when done with it. The family, especially Hallock's small children, have my deepest sympathy, as I was caused in an evil moment to commit that which I never should have done if I had been left free to act of my own accord; but if compelled to pay the extreme penalty of the law, I hope to meet them in the future world where all things will be set even.

At last the day of execution approached, and with it came an immense multitude of people. Large numbers had arrived the night before, filling all the hotels to overflowing, and many camped with their wagons on the bottom north of the town. The day was overcast and gloomy, a piercing northwest wind penetrating to the bone at every gust, with a driving snow storm. Early in the forenoon a large crowd of men, women and children gathered in front of the jail, filled with a morbid curiosity to get a glimpse of the condemned youth through the grated windows of his prison. The crowd increased until a dense body of people completely blocked the street. A thousand upturned faces seemed transfixed, totally disregarding the storm of snow that was being driven against them by the bitter northwest wind, with eyes steadily fastened upon the small and gloomy apertures that frowned down upon them. Until the hour of departure the crowd stood there. At the same time the stores, hotels, restaurants, offices

and all places of business were filled with people, and the sidewalks were but a living mass of humanity.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M. preparations were made to remove the prisoner to the scaffold. A posse of forty men under charge of Col. W. P. Robinson, were placed in front of the jail to keep back the crowd and otherwise preserve order. A vehicle was driven up, and halted in front of the jail. The sheriff then appeared with the prisoner, who with firm step and serene countenance entered the vehicle. The sheriff and the prisoner sat side by side; several other persons had seats in the conveyance, among whom were Rev. L. Hallock and Judge D. B. Boyce. No sooner had the prisoner and escort started than a grand rush was made by the crowd for the place of execution. From the jail to the northwest corner of the square, at least 275 yards, the street from side to side was a sea of people, the great mass of whom, as if actuated by a common impulse or panic, took the double quick. At that moment only one thought actuated them, to get an advantageous position.

The scaffold was situated near the foot of the hill north of the public square. The hill to the south of the scaffold rises rather abruptly, forming a kind of amphitheater, so that one standing on its top could see distinctly.

While the great crowd was surging like an immense wave or billows of the sea toward the place of execution, the most intense emotion and excitement prevailed. The windows of houses all along the route were filled with women too tender in heart to witness the awful spectacle of death, many of whom were crying aloud in grief. The excitement heaving in the breasts of many men was so great as to deprive them of their presence of mind.

When the vehicle drew up near the rope surrounding the scaffold, the prisoner arose promptly and was assisted to alight. The sheriff then led him forward followed by ministers and a number of physicians, and the cortege entered the enclosure, marched partly around the scaffold and ascended the steps. Sheriff Graham and the prisoner stood up while the former read the death warrant. On being asked if he had anything to say, he took a drink of water, stepped forward and made the following remarks: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have been brought here to-day to be executed. I have nothing to say regarding my crime, I know that I have been wicked, but I believe my sins are forgiven. The officers of the court and all persons have treated me with uniform kindness. George Graham, the sheriff, has always treated me as a gentleman. I hope all will forgive me as I forgive all; I have nothing more to say. Thank you for your attention."

He sank into a seat and wept convulsively. A hymn was sung, and an earnest prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Hallock. * * The prisoner was dressed in black throughout, his clothing being new and neatly fitting. He was of a slight and graceful form, delicate features, dark eyes, brown hair and a light mustache. He made a handsome appearance, and his general demeanor and heroic struggle to meet death bravely seemed to soften the harsh feeling which many had entertained toward him. * *

The sheriff led him forward upon the fatal trap and began to arrange the black cap. It became entangled slightly, when the prisoner said with a shudder, "It is too small." He reached up and drew the cap over his face himself. The sheriff then looped the deadly rope about Hamilton's neck, bade a final farewell to his charge, and pinioned his arms and limbs. The prisoner was murmuring broken prayers all these moments; his last audible words being "Lord save."

All drew back from the doomed man, whose clothes were now whitened by the falling snow. A moment of agony, and the drop fell. After the drop, the body remained motionless except from vibration or the swaying of the wind. This was followed by a slight contraction of the limbs, then a terrific quivering, and the soul of Joseph P. Hamilton crossed the boundary line, and took its flight out into the great unknown. The body was examined by a number of physicians, and after seventeen minutes suspension, was cut down, and placed within a neat velvet-covered coffin, and buried.

Shortly after the funeral it was rumored that the grave had been robbed of the body. A number of citizens in order to satisfy themselves as to the truthfulness of the rumor, reopened the grave, and found that the head and right arm had been removed.

Suicides.—The following is only a partial list of the many suicides that have occurred from time to time in Harrison County:

In April, 1861, Rice Banta of Eagleville committed suicide by taking strychnine.

In January, 1864, an old gentleman by the name of McCray, in the northern part of the county, committed suicide by shooting himself. No cause was assigned for the rash deed. In February, 1870, Noah Neece, aged fifty-five years, committed self destruction by hanging. April, 1873, F. M. Duncan, a resident of Gentry County, committed suicide at the residence of William Ray, Butler Township, this county, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity at the time.

In October, 1876, D. Pinkerston, a prominent citizen of Union

Township, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. Accompanied by a small step-son he went to the barn and from there to the smokehouse, in which the boy heard a noise like the moving of a box. Going into the building, the little fellow discovered Mr. Pinkerton hanging by a small rope from a beam overhead, having kicked the box from under him. The boy with admirable presence of mind cut the rope, and then ran for assistance. Mr. Pinkerton lingered for a short time, but finally died from the effects of the hanging.

A young lady, Miss Emmeline Baker, drowned herself and illegitimate child in April, 1878, in a pool of water in Lincoln Township.

Lindsey Dowell, of Fox Creek Township, committed suicide on the 29th of January, 1880, by hanging himself with a whip lash. He was a mere boy, only sixteen, and committed the deed in a fit of despondency, occasioned by an incurable ailment of the eyes.

In 1880 or 1881, an old man by the name of Andrew Schroff, who lived a few miles from Bethany, committed suicide by shooting himself. Cause not known.

About the year 1881 or 1882 Samuel Moore, a resident of Colfax Township, shot and killed himself on account of his wife refusing to live with him.

The last suicide committed in the county was that of W. L. Foxworthy, which occurred in April, 1886.

The following from the *Bethany Republican* is an account of the sad affair.

“He was well educated, intelligent, and a gentlemen in every respect. He became connected with the public schools of the county, and was a popular teacher. He taught three terms of school in the Tull neighborhood, and had begun on a fourth term the Monday before his death. While teaching there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Fanny Tull, whose sad death last fall from consumption will be remembered. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and then love. They became engaged, and the day of the marriage was set. Miss Tull was rapidly failing in health, but neither one of them seemed to comprehend that it was possible death was so soon to mar all their bright anticipations and plans for the future. To her, with all the beautiful visions of life just dawning, hope held out the certainty of recovery and many years of pleasure and happiness with her lover and husband. To him, that one so young, bright, fair and beautiful, should be standing so near the golden gates of Heaven, was incomprehensible. He refused to believe or even think it. Alas! the rude awakening came. The bright dream of life vanished. Two days

before the wedding was to be death claimed its victim, and all the world's glory was shut out from the lover's eyes forever. All of his hopes and ambitions were covered up by the clods of her grave.

"After her death it was noticed by his friends that he was a different man. He became gloomy and despondent, and brooded over his great sorrow. He visited the grave of his lost love many times, and remained for hours communing with her spirit. His great grief and brooding overturned his reason, causing him finally to commit his rash act.

"He taught his school from Monday until Wednesday night, when he went over to the house of Mr. Tolliver, near the Bodam mill, where he remained over night. There he sharpened his razor, and shaved himself. In the morning he returned to his school and taught until evening. When he dismissed his scholars he told them he had the worst headache he ever had in his life. He was then seen crossing the fields toward the Bodam schoolhouse, three miles away, by neighbors, and was not seen again alive. The scholars went to school next morning, but he did not appear. That evening his friends became alarmed over his absence, and resolved upon a search for him the next morning. Early Saturday morning Mr. Jacob Bodam sent one of his little boys to their schoolhouse near by, to see if Mr. Foxworthy was there, and was following up himself, when the little fellow came running back with the word that he was there dead. A large crowd of neighbors, who had intended searching for him, was soon gathered there. The body lay upon its right side, and about eighteen inches from his right arm, which was extended, lay the instrument of death, a bloody razor. Examination showed two wounds in his neck, each beginning just below the ear on either side, and extending down to the windpipe. Each cut must have severed the jugular vein and death was very quick. He had removed his collar and cuffs and laid them upon the desk. From every appearance he must have committed the deed Thursday night, as rats had eaten into his face in two different places. On the blackboard was written with chalk, 'I am an innocent man. Telegraph to father.' Then followed the addresses of his father and uncle in Indiana. No letters or papers were found upon the body to explain his act."

Fatal Accidents.—The following are among the fatal accidents that have been chronicled in Harrison County during the last thirty years:

Campbell Dale, drowned in Trail Creek, February, 1861. William R. Allen, burned to death while attempting to save some papers from

his burning building in 1863. Four small children killed in a burning building in the northern part of the county in 1861. John Lay, drowned at Cainesville, May, 1867; body found five days later. Miss Nevada Hill and a little daughter of Mrs. Harrison, drowned June, 1867, in Cat Creek, near the southern boundary of the county. In 1868, Miss Delilah Plymer, of Bethany, while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene oil, was burned to death. Jackson White, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting, January, 1871. In March, 1871, J. G. Bryant, of White Oak Township, was killed by the falling of a tree. On the 26th of May, 1870, a little daughter of Daniel Thomas was burned to death about two miles west of Bethany. December 14, of the same year, a three-year-old daughter of C. J. White was burned to death at his home, east of Eagleville. In May, 1860, a son of Mr. Burl, aged twelve years, was drowned in the creek near Bethany. August 1, 1876, Warner Burris, a little son of Judge George Burris, was crushed to death beneath a large pile of lumber which was blown down by the wind. This sad affair occurred at the village of Mitchellville. December 3, 1876, a little child of Charles Paine was accidentally burned to death in Bethany. A son of Ransom D. Hook, of Union Township, was killed by a falling pole March, 1877. July 12, 1878, Mr. Foster, an old gentleman, was found dead on the road leading from Eagleville to Iowa--supposed to have been sunstroke. In July, 1878, a little child of Augustine Stoner, of Madison Township, met with a violent death by running against a pitchfork with which it was playing. The prongs of the fork penetrated the little fellow's breast, causing his death within a couple of hours after the accident occurred.

A few years ago, P. A. Brooks, who lived several miles west of Bethany, met with a fatal accident under the following circumstances: Early in the morning he harnessed a pair of mules to do some hauling, and led them to a well to water, and in so doing looped the halter strap around his arm to hold them. While at the well the animals became frightened, and started to run, dragging Mr. Brooks over the ground, and kicking him in the face at almost every jump. They ran quite a distance, and only stopped on reaching some timber and thick brush, which arrested them. The gentleman who owned the team, not knowing what detained Brooks, went to look after him, and saw the blood-stained path made by his body being dragged over the ground. He followed the path and soon came to where the mules were, with the unfortunate man's arm still fastened in the loop and not yet dead. He lived but a few minutes after found, dying

in great agony. His face was horribly cut, and his body badly marked.

In April, 1881, while attempting to extinguish the fire of a burning fence, a young lady, daughter of William Stone, of Martinsville, was horribly burned, from the effects of which she died in about eight hours. William O. Thomas, a little son of Leonidas Thomas, was crushed to death by a saw-log, August 19, 1874, at West Bethany. November, 1882, a boy by the name of Levi Roach, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting near the village of Martinsville. Some time in the seventies a young man by the name of Linville, an employe in Smith's mill, at Bethany, while at work was caught in the machinery, which so mangled him that he lived but a few hours.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Churches of Bethany.—The subject of Christianity occupies a conspicuous place in the history of every enlightened community, and it is to the credit of the early settlers of Harrison County that they were in the main a moral and God-fearing people. 'Tis true there were among the pioneers, as is the case in all newly settled countries, a rough element, ignorant, vicious and worthless, but this element in Harrison County was the exception, and comprised only a few of the people. Of the majority their moral character was good, and scarce was the nucleus of a settlement formed ere steps were taken to counteract in some way the influence of the lawless and evil-minded. This early led to efforts at religious organization and instruction, and often hymns of praise were mingled with the sound of the pioneer's ax. The Baptist and Christian denominations were the pioneers of religion in Harrison, and the latter is still the strongest church numerically in the county. Elders A. B. Hardin, of the Baptist, and John S. Allen, of the Christian Church, are supposed to have been the first ministers of any denomination to proclaim the "good tidings that should be to all men" in the wilderness of what is now Harrison County.

The former held religious worship as early as 1841, in the Southern part of the county, and to the earnest efforts of the latter the first church society in Harrison was organized the same year. This was the Bethany Christian Church, which during a long period of years has been one of the strongest and most influential religious organizations in northern Missouri.

Soon after Elder Allen located in the new country he began holding meetings at Harris' mill, and a little later at the residence of

John H. Poynter, about two miles southeast of Bethany, where, in the summer of 1841, an organization was effected with the following members: John H. Poynter and wife, Thomas Tucker and wife, Miss Tobitha Tucker, Miss Nettie Tucker, Ephraim Stewart and wife, W. R. Allen and wife, John S. Allen and wife, Thomas Brown and wife, John W. Brown and wife, A. W. Allen, William C. Allen, Levi Reeves and Mary Jennings, all of whom had formerly belonged to the same branch of the church in the State from which they emigrated. Philip Harris and wife united with the congregation, a short time after the organization, and it was at their residence that services were held at intervals for several years. John W. Brown and Ephraim Stewart were elected elders of the congregation, and "Big Creek" was adopted as the name by which the church should be known. Elder Allen continued to preach at stated intervals, and, during the progress of a series of revival meetings conducted by him in the fall of 1842, the congregation was increased by over twenty additions, among whom were many of the leading citizens of the community. For two or three years meetings were held alternately at the residences of David Buck and Philip Harris, and after the latter moved from the country Mr. Buck's dwelling was the principal place of worship until the erection of a house for church and school purposes in 1846. This building was a comfortable hewed, log structure 20x24 feet in size, and stood about one-quarter of a mile east of Bethany, upon a tract of land donated for church and burial purposes. It answered well for what it was intended, and for several years was the only building of its kind in the vicinity of Bethany. It was destroyed by fire in 1849.

The society under the faithful ministrations of Elder Allen, assisted by Ephraim Stewart, who began preaching soon after the organization was effected, continued to increase in numbers and influence, and from 1849 to 1855 met for worship in the courthouse at Bethany. In the latter year a substantial brick edifice 30x50 feet was built on Alder Street, where the parsonage now stands, at a cost of \$3,500. Here the society met and prospered until the year 1870, at which time the rapidly growing congregation foreshadowed the necessity of a more commodious house of worship. Accordingly, in that year, at the close of a series of successful revival services, resulting in ninety additions to the church, it was decided to erect a new building of enlarged proportions, work upon which commenced a short time thereafter. A lot on Alder Street, adjoining the one occupied by the first building, was procured from John S. Allen, and work upon the new structure was

pushed forward as rapidly as the nature of the enterprise would admit. The building was completed in 1872, at a cost of \$7,000, and is by far the finest specimen of church architecture in Harrison County. It is 40x70 feet in size, elegantly finished and furnished, and from its elevated position in one of the finest parts of the city commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Elder John S. Allen continued to look after the interests of the church from the time of its organization until 1870, during which interval the membership increased to about 400. Aside from his pastoral labors Elder Allen did much missionary work in Northern Missouri, and assisted in the organization of quite a number of churches in various parts of Harrison and neighboring counties. His life and works are too well known to need especial mention in this connection. He is a man of splendid powers, a fine pulpit orator, and has much more than a local reputation as an energetic and successful preacher.

In 1872 Elder W. H. Williams became pastor, in which relation he continued about two years. His successor was Elder Turney, of Trenton, under whose ministrations the church made substantial progress. The next pastor was Elder James Dunn, of Bethany, W. Va., a young man of fine abilities, and a good preacher. He ministered to the church one year, at the end of which time Elder W. M. Browder became pastor. As a preacher Elder Browder had few superior in the west, and as a writer his name is known wherever the Christian Church has an organization. In connection with the pastorate Elder Browder for some time published a religious journal in Bethany, which obtained a good circulation. Elder A. F. Parker succeeded Elder Browder, and served the church with great acceptance for one year. His successor was Elder Alexander Elliott, who preached two years. William P. Summers was the next regular pastor. He served the church one year, and was followed by the present incumbent, Elder W. H. Hook, who began his labors in the spring of 1887. Elder Hook is an earnest and effectual preacher, a good pastor, and through his instrumentality, quite a number of members have been added to the church.

Besides the regular pastors, several eminent ministers of the gospel from abroad have visited the church from time to time, and broken to them the bread of life. Among them, and chiefest, the distinguished Benjamin Franklin may be mentioned. He visited the church during the pastorate of Elder Williams, and assisted in a revival which resulted in over ninety accessions. Elder M. M. Goode, of St. Joseph, preached a series of discourses a few years ago, and by his able presentation of the truth did much toward building up and strengthening

the congregation. Among others who held meetings at different times were Elders Benjamin Lockhart, D. T. Wright, Benjamin Smith and Aaron Walker. The membership at this time, owing to deaths and removals, is not so strong as formerly, the records of 1887 containing the names of about 250 communicants. The church officers are M. S. Gillidett and W. H. Hook, elders; Winfield Eads, M. Cernelison, John Rupe, George W. Phillips and A. D. Stubbs, deacons. The elders of the church act as trustees. M. S. Gillidett is superintendent of the flourishing Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of eighty-five scholars.

Methodist.—The history of Methodism in Harrison County dates from the first settlement of the country by white men. Since then it has maintained a firm and steadily increasing hold on the people, until it is one of the strongest and most useful church organizations in the county, with an actual active membership of over 1,000, and property valued at a high sum. Although the settlement in the county of a number of Methodist families from the older States secured the presence and attention of traveling ministers, and doubtless the temporary formation of classes or societies, as they are called, and in that way unquestionably gave to the church here a historical existence, dating from a very early day, yet it is not certain that the denomination had any permanent foothold in Bethany until the lapse of several years after the founding of the town. From the best information obtainable it appears that traveling ministers of the church visited the locality in an early day, going from house to house and from neighborhood to neighborhood, holding meetings until their influence was felt and impressed upon the people long before any organization was effected or house of worship built. But little is now known of these early preachers except that they were eminently pious and useful in their day. Their very names meant the Methodism of the times, and their lives were bright examples of goodness and holiness, which exerted an influence for good in the community for many years after they had passed away. While it cannot be stated with precision when meetings were first held in Bethany, it is pretty certain that a society was formally organized some time in the fifties if not earlier. The first records of the church not being accessible it is impossible to give the precise date of the organization, the circumstances which led thereto, or the names of the original members. For a number of years the society was regularly supplied with preaching, and worshiped in the first courthouse on the public square. The earliest record now obtainable dates from the year 1863, at which

time Rev. Stephen G. Anderson was pastor. In the year following Rev. John Morehead ministered to the society, and the class continued to meet in the courthouse. In the intervals between 1864 and 1873 the church was served by the following pastors: Revs. Mahan, Spurlock, Hale, Dill, Graham, Cave, Rozzell, Hollingsworth and Beardsley. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Beardsley, in 1870-71, that the church building, now used by the congregation, was erected and dedicated. Building material at that time was quite expensive, and had to be hauled by teams from Chillicothe, making the structure cost over \$4,000. The building is a commodious edifice with a seating capacity of 400, but upon special occasions, with the use of chairs, has accommodated many more than that number. In the three years which followed the erection of the building the church was served a second time by Rev. Mr. Morehead, and also by Rev. Isaac Hallock, both of whom labored zealously for the upbuilding of the society. In the year 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hallock, the church was blessed with a gracious revival, in which some twenty-five or thirty united with the congregation. Mr. Hallock was assisted in the work by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Mercer County.

From 1878 to 1881 Rev. J. G. Thompson was pastor, at the expiration of whose term Rev. Isaac Chivington took charge of the circuit. He labored two years, and was successful in maintaining an interest in the church. Up to the year 1883 the district in which Bethany is situated was served by the following presiding elders: Wence, Huffman, Hopkins, Thompson, Warner, Bayle and Powell. In March, 1883, Rev. William Reuter was appointed to the work of the circuit. He served two years, during which time fourteen members were added to the congregation. The work at that time included the church at Ridgeway, eleven miles north of Bethany. Rev. F. T. Stevenson became pastor in April, 1885, but resigned the position the following September. His successor was Rev. J. B. Grove, who served the unexpired term. Rev. F. W. Pierce was appointed in the spring of 1886, and served until the spring of 1887, at which time he took charge of the Cainesville work in the northeast part of the county. In March, 1887, Rev. R. L. Thompson, the present incumbent, became pastor, since which the church has enjoyed a degree of prosperity unparalleled in any previous period of its history. During a series of revival meetings held by Mr. Thompson in the fall of 1887 there were over seventy conversions and fifty accessions to the church. Rev. Mr. Thompson is well known to the Methodists of Northwest Missouri, and occupies a leading place in the ministry. He is a man of fine abilities, an

impressive pulpit orator, and has few equals and no superiors as a pastor. He has already won an abiding place in the affections and confidence of the people of Bethany, irrespective of church or creed, and by his earnest and untiring efforts has induced many to abandon the ways of sin for the better way leading to life and holiness.

Bethany was made a station in 1887, since which time services have been held every Sabbath to the great advantage of the congregation; present membership is 140. The officers of the church for 1887 are as follows: Class leaders, Z. T. Rose and J. W. Smith; stewards, Mrs. Hattie Myers, Mrs. J. Wightman, Mrs. E. Papineau, George W. Wanamaker, George W. Barlow and Miss Lou Lewis; trustees, G. W. Barlow, V. Price, J. M. Simms, M. A. Ford, John W. Kenyon, C. Crossan and C. W. Myers. The Sunday-school, under the auspices of this church from the time of its organization many years ago, has been regularly and successfully kept up, and has proved not only of inestimable value to the young, but a great blessing to the church. At present it is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of 120. The officers are as follows: Michael McCollum, superintendent; Mrs. Dr. Vandivert, assistant superintendent; Henry Moulton, treasurer; Will Cover, librarian; Miss Hattie Dunn and Mrs. Anna Spencer, organists. Teachers, A. Cushman, William Myers, J. L. Thompson, Mrs. J. L. Thompson, Mrs. Bonser, Miss Blanche Simms, Miss Morgan, Miss Lou Lewis, Miss Annette Cover and Henry Moulton.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Bethany dates from the 10th of September, 1865, at which time an organization was effected through the labors of Rev. Robert Speer with the following members: Bethuel Buck, Mary Buck, Robert Speer, Margaret Speer, Nancy D. Speer, Samuel P. Speer, John Holland and Margaret Holland. Bethuel Buck was elected ruling elder, and the following year William G. Lewis was chosen elder, a position he filled with great acceptance for several years. The courthouse was used by the congregation until 1868, when a lot was procured, and the present handsome brick edifice erected. The building is a commodious structure, 40x50 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 350, and represents a capital of \$2,000. The building has been greatly improved from time to time, and is now a very comfortable and creditable temple of worship. Among the pastors and stated supplies of the church from time to time have been Revs. Robert Speer, J. W. French, J. M. Reagan, Henry Tharp, Levi Henshaw and J. F. Rogers.

February, 1867, the following trustees were elected: Bethuel Buck, William G. Lewis and B. C. Batton. Marquis Gunn was elected treasurer of the church, November, 1869, and at the same meeting James A. Brewer was chosen clerk. Among the ruling elders of the congregation were the following: Bethuel Buck, William G. Lewis, James A. Brewer, Marquis Gunn, M. K. Howell, H. L. Schnatterly, James Berry and Thomas Alexander. The ruling elders at this time are M. K. Howell, James Berry, Thomas Alexander and Marquis Gunn. Trustees, M. K. Howell, Marquis Gunn and William O'Neil.

Cainesville Churches.—*The Cainesville Baptist Church* was formally organized in March, 1845, at what was known as Goshen Prairie, in Mercer County, about six miles southeast of the present site of the town. The record of the organization reads as follows: "We, William Prewett, William Chambers, Rebecca Chambers, his wife; Rebecca Mullins, Sarah Wolf, Catherine Mullins and Sarah Griffith, having met at the house of David Mullins, in Mercer County, Missouri, on the third Sabbath of March, 1845, and having been formerly members of the Baptist Church, after public worship conducted by Elder William Henderson, do agree to form ourselves into a United Baptist Church capacity."

After drafting and adopting articles of faith, William Chambers was elected clerk, *pro tem.*, and the name Zoar given to the church. Among those who united with the congregation in an early day were Mary Davis, Jane Keefer, Hannah Hart, Elmira Nordyke, Susannah Chambers, Elizabeth Chambers, Almira Chambers, Elizabeth Burns, Eliza Bunyard, Deborah Lyall, Isaac M. Seay, Israel Nordyke, James T. Chambers, Isaiah Chambers, Franklin Burns, Elijah E. Bruce, Henderson Dagley and William J. Nordyke.

After holding meetings at private residences a few years, a house of worship was erected about one and a half miles southeast of Cainesville, on land donated for the purpose of a church and cemetery by B. F. Burns. The building was a frame structure, 28x40 feet in size, the interstice between ceiling and weather boarding filled with soft brick, and the room furnished with seats manufactured from split linn trees. These seats were merely rude benches without backs, and served as an excellent means of testing the spirituality of an audience during the long discourses for which public worship in the good old days was noted. Rev. Mr. Blakely served the church as pastor during the early period of its history, and is remembered as a very pious and successful preacher. Rev. John Woodward was perhaps the next to sustain the pastoral relation. He accomplished a good work for

the church, and was succeeded by Rev. Chesley Woodward, an able and highly esteemed preacher, under whose ministration the congregation enjoyed seasons of great prosperity. He filled the pulpit at stated intervals for five or six years, during which time the membership was increased by numerous additions. In 1867 Elder John Woodward, successor of Chesley Woodward, and assisted by Elder W. R. Goodell, held a series of revival meetings, the immediate result of which was about fifty accessions to the church. The following year Elder Woodward was assisted by Rev. J. H. Burrows, who entered the ministry immediately after his conversion, and who has since earned the reputation of being one of the ablest and most successful ministers in the Baptist Church in Northwest Missouri. Mr. Burrows accepted the pastorate in 1870, and continued in that relation with great acceptance for a period of some three years. About 1870 the wants of the congregation foreshadowed the necessity of a house of worship of enlarged proportions; accordingly a movement was inaugurated to erect a suitable building, for which a lot in the southeast part of Cainesville was donated by Rev. Mr. Woodward. The house, a beautiful frame, 30x45 feet, was completed in due time, at a cost of \$1,200. It has been remodeled at different times, and with additional improvements is the most commodious and comfortable church edifice in the town, seating comfortably over 300 people. Upon removing to the town the name Zoar was dropped, and since that time the society has been known as the Cainesville Baptist Church.

Since the expiration of the pastorate of Rev. John Woodward, with the exception of about one year, during which the pulpit was filled by Rev. James M. Woodward, Elder J. H. Burrows has ministered to the church. Revs. J. F. Moody and V. M. Harper preached at intervals during the absence of Elder Burrows, but were not called to the pastoral relation.

The church is one of the most flourishing societies in the West Fork Association, numbering at this time over 150 communicants, the largest membership since the organization. The church officers are Ralph Woodward, senior clerk; John W. Chambers, treasurer; B. F. Burns and R. Woodward, deacons.

The Sunday-school under the auspices of the church is in prosperous condition, the average attendance being about ninety-five. M. F. Oxford is superintendent. The teachers are S. R. Cleveland, John Burrows, John Woodward, Roy Chambers, W. C. Frazier, Jane Oxford, Katie Wilson and Herbert Rogers.

Cainesville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of this soci-

ety dates from about the year 1859, at which time an organization was effected by Rev. Mr. Morton, with eight or ten members, among whom are remembered the following: Barney Baker and wife, Mrs. Keturah Tucker, Mrs. Nancy Frazee, Mrs. Laura Bailey, Mrs. Rhoda Pierce, Ellen Pierce, Oliver Neal and Mrs. Patsy Neal. The old village schoolhouse was used as a meeting place, where, for a number of years class and prayer meetings were regularly held by a few of the faithful members, the attendance frequently being but three or four. The society did not increase very rapidly during the early years of its history, and at one time during the dark days of the war the membership became somewhat indifferent. There were several, however, whose faith remained strong and steadfast and whose efforts kept the congregation from being disorganized.

Rev. Mr. Morton was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Mr. Gaither, who preached two years. Additional to the above, the following ministers sustained the pastoral relation from time to time: Revs. McKnight, Prince, Hail, New, Baker, Enyart, Dashler, Orr, Taylor, Allen, Canady and Develin. Under the pastoral labors of Rev. Mr. Dashler, the society was especially prosperous, while Revs. Baker, Enyart, and Hail conducted successful revivals, which resulted in numerous accessions to the church. The congregation continued to worship in the schoolhouse until 1871, at which time the present neat frame edifice, representing a capital of \$1,300, was erected and formally dedicated. In the spring of 1887, a frame parsonage was built at a cost of about \$700. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Mr. Burris. S. H. Glaze is class leader, and Charles Case superintends the Sunday-school, which is reported in prosperous condition. The teachers are William Frazier, S. H. Glaze, I. N. Elliott, Charles Case, Levi Hunt, L. D. Bain and Emma Neal. Owing to deaths and removals, the church is not as strong as formerly.

Christian Church.—This society was established in the fall of 1872 by members of an old society which was organized a number of years ago at Booth's schoolhouse, three miles north of the town. The chief movers in bringing about the Cainesville organization were J. B. Oxford, A. Booth and E. Booth, who in the year 1872 began to discuss the advisability of building a house of worship in the town. A lot was accordingly procured and a subscription in favor of the building started, to which the citizens generously responded. The house was soon under way, and pushed forward as rapidly as the nature of the work would admit. It was completed in due time at a cost of about \$1,200, after which the organization was effected by Elder William H.

Hook, of Bethany, assisted by Zachariah Ogle, James D. Oxford, A. and E. Booth. The membership at the time of the organization was about thirty-five or forty, the majority of whom made the "good confession" during a revival meeting conducted by Elder Josephus Porter. Elder Porter visited the church at intervals thereafter, and by conducting series of revival meetings, did much toward strengthening the congregation. The following preachers have ministered to the church from time to time: Elders W. H. Hook, J. D. Oxford, T. B. Scoville, J. L. Vannoy, William Richardson, Samuel Hedrick, J. H. Coffey and the present pastor, H. I. Bryant; present membership, eighty; elders, A. Booth, E. Booth and W. Booth; deacons, Duncan and Stephen Rogers; Sunday-school superintendent, Dr. W. D. Bryant.

Christian Church, at Booth's schoolhouse, north of Cainesville, to which reference is made above, was organized in 1865 by Elder William Moore. The original membership was about twenty-five or thirty, a number which has since increased to eighty. Meetings are still held in the schoolhouse. William Moore and A. Booth have been the principal persons in conducting the services. A Sunday-school with an average attendance of seventy-five is superintended by Mr. Booth.

Methodist Church.—A few miles west of Cainesville, in Madison Township, is a society of the Methodist Church, whose history dates from about 1857. Meetings had been held by traveling ministers at private residences two or more years previous to that time, but in that year a permanent organization was effected, and a log house of worship was erected. In this building several denominations conducted public worship, but it was always known as a Methodist Church. In 1877 the old building was replaced by a beautiful frame structure, one of the finest country churches in Harrison County. The society is in a prosperous condition, and is ministered to at this time by Rev. John Burris, pastor in charge of the Cainesville Circuit.

Churches of Eagleville and Vicinity.—The *Methodist Episcopal Church* of Eagleville was organized some time prior to 1858, in a log schoolhouse which stood near the village. But limited satisfaction was derived in tracing the early history of this society, the first records not being accessible, and nearly all the old members having died or removed to other parts. Among the earliest preachers are remembered Revs. Derie, Burton, Anderson and Cave, and in the list of early members were A. Barber and wife, Joel Hall and wife, and John Whitsett.

In about the year 1859 a lot was procured in the southwestern

part of Eagleville, and a little later a frame house of worship was erected thereon. The building was not completed for several years, but answered the purposes of the congregation until sufficient means could be raised to put it in proper condition. It has been remodeled at different times, and is now a comfortable and commodious structure.

The class is not as strong numerically as in the earlier years of its history, the number of communicants at this time being but thirty. J. L. Hunsicker, class leader; J. L. Hunsicker and Mrs. Hoffman, stewards; Mr. Schaeffer, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Wyant, trustees.

Eagleville Baptist Church was organized in April, 1864, by Rev. John Woodward, with thirteen members, among whom were the following: Thomas Dickey, Hamilton Dickey, Mary Dickey, Nancy Dickey, Emma Fitch, William Baldwin, Louisa Richey and Mrs. Richey. The organization was effected in the Methodist Church, which was used by the congregation until 1872. In that year a beautiful frame house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$1,500. The pastors of the church have been Revs. John Woodward, six years; J. H. Burrows, four years; then Mr. Woodward again for two years; M. N. Allen a short time, and V. M. Harper, two years. In 1875 the church had the names of 175 members upon the records, a number which has since greatly decreased, the present membership being fifty-four.

The Eagleville Christian Church was organized some time in the sixties by Elder Lockhart, who held a revival meeting in the village, the result of which was sixty conversions. Services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, halls and other places until 1875, at which time a good frame building, 30x50 feet in size, was erected.

The church was reorganized in the fall of 1886, by Elder Jasper Coffey; present membership, eighty. The pastor in charge is Elder William Richardson. The Sunday-school under the superintendency of A. W. Allen has an average attendance of forty scholars.

A society of the *United Brethren Church* was organized at Eagleville in 1883. It has a fair membership, and is ministered to at this time by Rev. David Beauchamp.

There is also a small society of the *Methodist Episcopal Church South*, which meets for worship in the Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Settles is pastor.

Sundry Churches.—*Highland Chapel U. B. Church*, in Union Township, not far from Eagleville, was built in 1880, at a cost of \$968. It is a one-story frame building and has a seating capacity of

about 300. The society which meets for worship at Highland Chapel has a small membership, ministered to at this time by Rev. D. A. Beauchamp. The building stands in the northwest part of the township, on land donated by Jeremiah Mumma.

Mount Gilead Christian Church, west of Eagleville, was organized about the year 1876 or 1877, and at this time has an active membership of from sixty-five to seventy. The house of worship is a frame building erected in 1877 or 1878. The pastor in charge at the present time is Elder Adams.

Bethel United Brethren Church, in Colfax Township (northern part), is a flourishing society, numbering in the fall of 1887 about forty-two members. The house of worship is a neat frame building, erected about the year 1876 at a cost of over \$1,000.

Mount Pleasant Baptist Church No. 2, in the northeastern part of Colfax Township, was organized in 1853. The first pastor was Rev. John Woodward, who ministered to the congregation at intervals for a number of years. Three years after the organization a log building was erected about four miles west of the site occupied by the present house of worship. The present building, a frame structure, was erected in the year 1877 at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. Joseph H. Burrows, of Cainesville, was pastor for several years, after whom Revs. Harper and Woodward preached at different times; present pastor, Rev. O. E. Newman. The first deacons were J. V. Brooks and G. J. Wardrip; present deacons, R. T. Richardson and W. Taylor; trustees, R. T. Richardson, J. N. Richardson and J. W. Brooks.

The Methodists have a strong organization and a substantial house of worship at the village of Akron, in Clay Township. The present building was erected in 1873, and dedicated by Rev. Amos Wilson, of Leon, Iowa. The membership at this time is about sixty-five. The Sunday-school is under the efficient superintendency of E. N. Roberts.

The Presbyterian Church of Akron was organized December, 1863, by Revs. William Reed and Duncan McRuer. David and Morgan Frazier were the first elders. So far as now known about twenty members went into the organization. The present house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1876; present membership, sixty. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Mr. McKay. William Frazier is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Roman Catholics have a large congregation in Clay Township. A beautiful building was erected in the year 1871, since which

time the church has gone by the name of Mound St. Mary. Mass was first celebrated in the building by Father Powers, of Maryville, Mo. The present pastor is Father Coullen, of Stanberry. The original number of Catholic families belonging was twenty-two; the number at this time is forty.

In Lincoln Township is a society of *United Brethren*, the organization of which took place in 1865. It was reorganized in 1887 under the name of Danford Church, and at this time has a membership of thirty-five. Rev. David Beauchamp is pastor. There is also a *Christian Church* in the eastern part of the township which has a good membership.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in Section 17, Washington Township, and dates its history from about the year 1865 or 1866. There were twelve original members, to wit: Adam Wilson and wife, Elizabeth Wilson, Martha Wilson, George Westlake and wife, Eli Westlake, Elizabeth Baker, Mrs. Lent, Margaret Bowser, Emanuel Fluke and wife. The building in which the congregation now meets for worship was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$1,100. Present membership, sixty; pastor, Rev. W. R. Wood; class-leader, Joseph Wright; trustees, F. Zimmerman, J. W. Chesney, Joseph Wright, Abraham Smith and J. R. Mitchell; recording steward, J. D. Wilson.

In the fall of 1887 there was a *Baptist Church* organization effected near the home of W. S. Young, of Washington Township, with twelve charter members and five additions. Elder J. B. Seat was called as pastor.

White Oak Grove (Missionary Baptist) Church, in the southwest corner of Madison Township, was organized in 1885, by Revs. Woodward, Harper and Withard. Meetings are regularly held in what is known as the Young schoolhouse, by the pastor, Rev. C. M. Withard; present membership, twelve.

Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, southeast part of Marion Township, was organized February 7, 1885, by Revs. J. H. Burrows and John Woodward. Meetings were held in the Pleasant Valley schoolhouse until the summer of the above year, when a temple of worship, costing \$800, was erected. It was dedicated in September, 1885, by Rev. J. H. Burrows, who served as pastor until the fall of 1887; present pastor, Rev. Mr. Newman; membership, thirty-eight.

Churches of Ridgeway.—There are two religious societies at the town of Ridgeway, Methodist Episcopal and Christian. The former was organized in the fall of 1881, by Rev. Isaac Chivington,

with a membership of about twenty or twenty-five. A building was erected the same fall, at a cost of \$1,400. It is a frame structure, stands in the southern part of the town, on Pine Street, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The society is not so prosperous as formerly, the membership at this time numbering about sixty. The following pastors have served the congregation from time to time: Revs. Chivington, Develin, Reuter, Stevenson, Grover, Reno and Pierce. J. E. Opdyke and Mrs. J. Travis are stewards; Levi Goodwin, classleader.

The Christian Society was organized May 21, 1882, with about forty-one members. The minister who brought about the organization was Elder W. H. Richardson. Previous to the organization a neat frame building was erected in the northwest part of the village, at a cost of \$1,500. It was completed in the spring of 1881. W. H. Richardson, J. H. Coffey, Elder Parker and B. A. Wilkinson have preached for the congregation, which at this time numbers about 150. The church is in a flourishing condition, and is ministered to at the present time by Elder James Connoran. Officers, William Rakestraw, William Ellington, George Grant and T. J. Hasty, elders; James Hughes, Eliseph Munson and Ellis Hopkins, deacons. Connected with the church is a prosperous Sunday-school, superintended by T. J. Hasty; the teachers are Mrs. L. H. Oxford, Mrs. S. H. Coleman, Mrs. S. D. Rardin, Mrs. T. J. Hasty and L. J. Hasty. Average attendance, sixty-five.

Churches of Blythedale.—The first religious society in the town of Blythedale was a Presbyterian Church, organized in 1883, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Missionary Board of New York. This board offered to furnish one-third the cost of a building if the citizens of the town would procure the balance—a proposition which was accepted. Accordingly the building was erected in due time, and cost the sum of \$1,600. After completion of the house a society of eight members was organized by Rev. William Marshall, of St. Louis. Rev. Hemsley visited the little congregation from time to time, as did also other ministers. Owing to deaths and removals, however, the organization was finally disbanded, and the building sold to the Baptists.

Baptist Church.—The Blythedale Baptist Church was formally organized October, 1885, with seventeen members; Revs. Pope Yeaman, J. H. Burrows and John Woodward conducting the exercises. The organization took place in the building formerly erected by the Presbyterians, which the society purchased in a short time. Moses



Truly Yours
J. H. Robinson

HARRISON COUNTY

Scott and W. J. Nevill were elected deacons, and Rev. J. H. Burrows became pastor. Present membership, twenty-one.

The Union Sunday-school, which meets in Blythedale, is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of forty scholars. It was established in 1882, and has been kept up with encouraging success ever since; W. B. Oden is superintendent. Teachers, Jesse Young, W. B. Oden, Mrs. M. A. Young, Mrs. Harriett Oden, Mrs. Byers and Daniel Wagner.

A society of the Christian Church was organized at Blythedale in the spring of 1884, by Elder W. H. Richardson, who preached thereafter about two years. The original membership was twenty-five; present membership thirty-five. Meetings are held in the Baptist Church. W. B. Oden is elder, and Aaron Saunders, deacon.

Mount Moriah Churches.—There are three churches in Mount Moriah, viz.: Baptist, Methodist and Christian. The Baptist society was organized in the year 1862, and meetings were first held in a vacant store-room. The present house of worship was erected about the year 1877. It is a substantial frame structure, and represents a capital of \$1,600. Among the pastors of the church have been elders John Woodward and J. H. Burrows. Present pastor is Rev. V. M. Harper. The society has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, and at the present time numbers 113 communicants.

The Methodist class was established a little later than the Baptist, and is now one of the most flourishing congregations in the eastern part of the county. The house in which the congregation meets for worship was built in 1877, at a cost of \$1,500 or \$1,600. Present pastor, Rev. C. A. Watson.

Churches of New Hampton—Christian.—The Christian Church of New Hampton was organized about the year 1882 or 1883, by Elder W. H. Hook, of Bethany, with the following members: I. N. Carson, L. C. Carson, J. K. Thomas, John H. Duncan, Cordelia Duncan, Kate Willey, Harriett Headington, Nellie Yeater, ———— Halloway, Russell Patton, E. N. Cuddy, Stephen C. Duncan, M. O. Shrimpin, Charles McCoy, M. J. McCoy, Adelia Shrimpin, Frank Elliott, ———— Wagoner, ———— Wagoner, James Clawson, ———— Clawson and Edward Powers. The organization was the immediate outgrowth of a series of meetings held by Elder Hook, during the progress of which a great religious interest was awakened in the community. Meetings were held in a hall, and Elder Hook continued to minister to the church as opportunities would admit for several months. After he discontinued his

visits, however, the interest began to decrease, and in about eighteen months the society became practically disorganized.

In the winter of 1884 Elder A. I. Myhre, State evangelist of the Christian Church of Missouri, visited the town, and held a protracted meeting, during which a reorganization was effected, the following persons uniting themselves with the church: J. H. Anslyne and wife, Lou Anslyne, R. P. Halloway and wife, L. Headington and wife, Mrs. S. E. Wagoner, A. J. Wagoner, Dr. M. H. Eades, C. McCoy, Mrs. M. V. McCoy, J. A. Sevier and wife, Anna B. Sevier, Mrs. F. Ryan, Mrs. L. K. Willey, Elizabeth Ricketts, Mrs. Meredith, I. N. Carson and wife, S. C. Duncan and L. J. Arbuckle. The following officers were chosen by the congregation: I. N. Carson and M. H. Eades, deacons; J. H. Anslyne and C. McCoy, elders; and M. H. Eades, clerk. After the organization was perfected a building committee, composed of the following members, was appointed: J. H. Anslyne, Dr. Eades, I. N. Carson, Charles McCoy, W. Headington and George Meredith. A lot was procured, upon which, in 1885, a beautiful frame temple of worship, 24x36 feet, costing about \$1,000, was erected. Elder Henry W. Myric, of Gentry County, has ministered to the society since its reorganization, and is the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition, and at this time numbers about seventy-six communicants.

Presbyterian.—The New Hampton Presbyterian Church was organized on the 28th of February, 1885, by Rev. Duncan McRiver, of Gentry County. The first meeting was held at what is known as "Foster's Chapel," or "Union Church," about one and a half miles south of the village. The following are the names of the constituent members: John W. Virden, Caroline D. Virden, J. W. Carroll, Mary S. Carroll, M. Cochrane, Elizabeth Cochrane, George Tennant and Margaret Tennant. The Union Church was used by the congregation about one year, at the end of which time a frame house of worship, 28x40 feet, was erected in the village, at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. D. McRiver served as pastor from the organization until December, 1886, since which time the pulpit has been regularly filled by the present incumbent, Rev. James A. McKay. John W. Virden, J. W. Carroll and M. Cochrane are elders. A flourishing Sunday-school is in connection with the church.

The Christian Church is a flourishing society, and meets for worship in the Baptist building. Elders M. F. Oxford, W. H. Richardson, J. H. Coffey and others have ministered to the congregation at different times.

Mount Pleasant Church, No. 1, (Missionary Baptist), in Fox Creek Township, is an old organization, its history dating from 1851. It has a membership of about ninety, and is reported in good condition.

Bethel Baptist Church, Sherman Township, was organized March 25, 1886, by Rev. O. E. Newman. A house of worship costing \$900 was erected in November of the same year; membership, seventy-five; pastor, O. E. Newman.

Antioch Christian Church, in the western part of Sherman Township, is an old society. The house of worship is a frame building erected early in the seventies; present pastor, Elder J. F. Jordan.

In Section 27, Sherman Township, is a Methodist society, which meets for worship in a substantial frame building erected several years ago.

Mount Gilead Church (Christian), in Union Township, was organized about the year 1877. The society has a good membership, and a substantial frame house of worship.

There are several church organizations in White Oak Township, and four frame houses of worship. The Baptists have a church known as "Mount Zion" four miles east of New Hampton; and about one and a half miles south of the village, in Section 19, is a Union Church building in which different denominations meet for worship. There is a Southern Methodist Church several miles northeast of the town in Section 11, also an organization of the same denomination known as "Shady Grove Church," in the southeastern part of the township.

Additional to the churches mentioned there are several other religious societies in Harrison County, among which are the following: New Hope Baptist Church, Fox Creek Township; Christian Baptist and United Brethren Churches at Blue Ridge; Christian societies at Bridgeport, Butler Township; Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches at Martinsville; Christian Union Church in Sugar Creek Township; Methodist Episcopal Church at Bolton; Morris Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bethany Township, and several others in various parts of the county.

EDUCATIONAL.

No question is of more vital importance to the people than that of education. Nothing for which the State pays money yields so large a dividend upon the cost as the revenue expended upon the schools. From the scene of the teacher's labors there are radiated into society the great and beneficent influences that kindle its ardors for activity, which light civilization on its widening way, and which hold the dear-

est interests of humanity in its hands. Statistics are the smallest exponents of the schools; there are values that cannot be computed by dollars and cents. The first active steps taken by Missouri to extend the fostering aid of State patronage to the interest of general education date from about the year 1839. By the terms of the first constitution of the State it was provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

The establishment of the public school system of Missouri in its essential features, without restricting its benefits to the "poor," and with the main features of State and local organization, was effected by the Tenth General Assembly during the administration and in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Boggs, in February of the above year.

The system as then adopted has been variously modified from time to time, almost every Legislature having taken some action upon this most important of all questions. According to the law of 1870 each congressional township constituted a district. Under the law approved March, 1844, the township line was retained simply to assist in the numbering and designation of school districts. Each county at present contains a certain number of districts the management of which is looked after by a board of directors elected by the citizens of the district. The ordinary district system is modified by the occasional establishment of central graded schools, in which case the districts so disposed unite for the establishment of schools of higher grades. Another modification is, the district lying within an incorporated village vote themselves into special districts governed by separate laws granting special privileges. Most of the village, town and city graded schools are organized in this way.

The present school system of the State is pre-eminently popular and Democratic, and under it the cause of general education has made rapid and substantial progress.

Means for the support of the public schools are derived from permanent State, county and township investment, and from local taxation.

The public school fund of the State has accumulated from the proceeds of the sale of public lands granted by the United States to the State, and from stocks, bonds and other values transferred from time to time to the school endowment. The statement of the State school fund for the year 1886 is as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness at 6 per cent.....	\$2,909,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness at 5 per cent.....	225,000 00
In treasury to credit of State fund.....	414 80
Total	<u>\$3,134,414 80</u>

The interest on the fund, with a certain per cent of the State revenue, constitutes the fund for the annual distribution or apportionment to all children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

County school funds arise chiefly from the sale of swamp lands donated by the general Government to the State, amounting originally to 4,300,000 acres, and patented to the counties for school purposes. This money is loaned by county courts, and the interest devoted to the yearly support of the schools.

The township school fund has its source in a grant of land by the Government, consisting of Section 16 in each congressional township, and amounting, in the aggregate, to 1,200,000 acres. The larger portion of these lands has been sold, and the proceeds have been invested by the county courts in trust for the benefit of the townships to which they belong. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships according to their respective proprietary claims.

The direct taxation laid upon the taxable value of each district supplements the support yielded by the permanent funds. Additional to the above there is a special school fund, secured by grant, gift, devise or special legislation. The county fund is annually increased by the net proceeds of fines, penalties, estrays and forfeitures.

At this time Missouri claims the proud distinction of having the largest school fund of any of the States. The following is the exhibit for the year ending June 30, 1883:

Total amount to credit of State school fund.....	\$ 3,134,414 80
University or seminary fund	519,095 08
County public school fund	3,300,668 39
Township public school fund	3,441,048 16
Special school fund.....	71,455 44
Fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.....	121,279 94
Total school funds.....	<u>\$10,587,961 81</u>

County Schools.—That the pioneers of Harrison County early took an interest in education is evinced by the fact that schools were established in the various localities nearly as soon as the settlements were made. In the early development of the country, however, there were a great many obstacles in the way of general education. Settlements

were sparse, and money or other means of remunerating teachers were scarce, as the pioneers of nearly all new countries are poor. There were no schoolhouses erected, and competent instructors were difficult to obtain.

All persons of both sexes, who had physical strength to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work of securing a support. In the last place, books were scarce. Taking all these facts together, the wonder is that they made any progress in educational matters at all. But the pioneers deserve the highest praise for their prompt and energetic efforts in this direction. Just as soon as settlements would justify schools were begun, and as population and wealth increased schoolhouses were erected and educational facilities extended.

The early schools of the county were of the commonest kind, and for a number of years the schoolhouses, books, teachers and methods of instruction were of a primitive character. The buildings, as a rule, were small log structures, with puncheon or dirt floors, furnished with rude benches made of the split trunks of trees, and heated by a large opened-mouthed fireplace, which occupied nearly the whole end of the apartment. Light was admitted through a long window made by the removal of a log from the wall of the building, and the desks were usually nothing more than rough boards resting upon pins driven into the wall. These primitive buildings gave way in time to more comfortable frame structures, but the remains of some of the humble temples of learning are yet to be found in various parts of the county, eloquent of times forever past.

The schools of Harrison County at the present day will compare favorably with those in any other part of the State. Competent teachers are employed, and the course of instruction embraces all the branches usually taught in common schools. By a system of township institutes the teachers are enabled to keep abreast of the times, and the growing tendency is to relegate incompetent instructors to a place in the rear. The school buildings are good frame structures, the majority of which are supplied with all the modern educational appliances.

STATISTICS OF 1886.

Number of white children of school age.....	7,393
Number of colored children.....	34
Total.....	7,427
Total number enrolled.....	5,772
Total number of days' attendance in 1885-86.....	269,162
Average day's attendance.....	47

Number of days school has been taught.....	13,853
Average number attending each day.....	2,340
Number of teachers.....	144
Average salary.....	\$28.10
Number of rooms occupied.....	150
Seating capacity of all rooms.....	6,627
Number of white schools.....	139
Number of colored schools.....	1
Cost per day per pupil.....	.045
Value of school property.....	\$54,928

FINANCIAL.

Amount of county funds.....	\$63,907 01
Amount of township funds	30,811 16
Total of all funds.....	\$94,718 17
Fines, penalties, dog tax, etc.....	\$ 2,295 01
Amount on hand, July 1, 1886.....	15,310 95
Tuition fees.....	177 05
Received from public funds.....	768 95
Received from taxation.....	25,227 41
Total receipts.....	\$41,484 36
Paid teachers.....	\$23,960 32
Paid for fuel.....	1,752 07
Paid for repairs and rent.....	1,319 09
Paid for apparatus.....	2,074 59
Paid for new buildings.....	778 00
Sinking fund interest.....	4,979 33
Paid salary of district clerks.....	743 73
Total expenditures.....	\$35,637 13
Average levy.....	56

Bethany Schools.—The first school patronized by the citizens of Bethany was taught in the year 1846 by one Jonas R. Gray, who used for the purpose the hewed-log building, which stood about a quarter of a mile east of the town limits, on the land of David Buck. This building was erected for church and school purposes, and stood until some time in the fifties. Of the literary and professional qualifications of Mr. Gray but little is now known. William Fleming may also be mentioned among those who taught in the same building at an early date. William G. Lewis, a distinguished member of the Bethany bar, was identified with the educational interests of the town for a short time as a teacher, and is remembered as a very competent and popular instructor. His successor was F. M. Goodpasture, after whom schools were taught from time to time by Mr. Clendening, L. T. Morris, Dr. Skinner and others.

After the destruction of the log building by fire, a small brick schoolhouse containing a single apartment was erected in the southeastern part of the town, and subsequently opened for the accommodation of pupils. This building answered the purposes for which it was intended until the increase of the school population rendered additional accommodations necessary, when vacant rooms in various parts of the city were secured, and at one time schools were taught in the Christian Church. In 1870 an independent district with special privileges was organized for Bethany, and the following board of education elected: H. M. Cuddy, E. L. Hubbard, J. D. Wilson, W. R. Simms, H. D. Dougherty, and Thomas D. Neal. The following year H. D. Dougherty, D. S. Alvord, C. J. Blackburn, D. J. Heaston, H. M. Cuddy and John Taggart were elected directors, and among their first official acts was the reorganization and grading of the schools into four departments: high school, grammar, intermediate and primary.

The necessity of a building of sufficient proportion to accommodate the children of the town having long been manifest, the board in the spring of 1871 took the necessary action, and submitted plans and specifications. W. H. Hillman took the contract for \$6,500, and in due time a two-story brick structure, 50x44 feet, containing three rooms and a spacious hall was completed and ready for occupancy. The school rooms were furnished with 102 double iron desks, and other educational appliances were procured.

Schools in the new building commenced in the fall of 1871, under the principalship of Prof. R. A. Lovitt, assisted by Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Mary W. Kessler, and Mrs. W. H. German. The teachers for the school year 1872-73 were Prof. Frank Permont, principal; Mrs. Mary W. Kessler, grammar department; Mrs. Frank Permont, intermediate, and Mrs. Sarah C. German, primary; 1873-74, S. Bowman, principal; Nancy E. Conner, Nannie E. Price and Alice Woodward, assistant; 1874-75, D. K. Andrew, principal; assistants, M. A. Robbins, James L. Allen and Mrs. German; 1875-76, James E. Dunn, principal; Alice Lewis, Sarah Newman, and Mrs. W. H. German, assistants; 1876-77, Prof. John R. Kirk, principal; assisted by the subordinate teachers of the previous year. The same corps of instructors was employed during the year 1877-78; 1878-79, principal, J. R. Kirk; assistants, Lizzie Iles, Lucy Young and Mrs. German; 1879-80, J. R. Kirk, B. F. Thomas, Mrs. German and James Rusk; 1880-81, J. R. Kirk, Isola Howard, Lillie Lewis and Sarah Devers; 1881-82, F. D. Davis, principal; Mrs. German, Sarah E. Devers and W. F. Parker, assistants; 1882-83,

Prof. J. W. Yowell, principal; Jennie Lawver, Sarah E. Young, and Mrs. German, assistants; 1883-84, Prof. B. Riggs, principal; Alice Skinner, Eva Tucker and Mrs. German, assistants.

In 1883 it was found necessary to enlarge the capacity of the school building, and accordingly an addition of four rooms was built at a cost of \$7,000. The structure as it now stands is a fine specimen of architecture, and ranks among the most commodious and imposing school edifices in the northern part of the State. The addition was completed in time for occupancy in the fall of 1884. With the increased facilities for accommodation of pupils came the necessity for more teachers, and two additional ones were therefore employed for the year 1884-85. Prof. J. W. Yowell was elected principal. His assistants were James L. Allen, Cora Gilbert, R. R. Young, Mrs. German and Lenora Parsons.

In the year 1885 Prof. J. R. Kirk was employed as superintendent of the city schools, since which time their advancement in efficiency and excellence has been eminently satisfactory and substantial. Prof. Kirk ranks high professionally, and as a successful manager of schools occupies a conspicuous place among the leading educators of the State. Prof. C. H. Corey, of Moulton, Iowa, a teacher of acknowledged ability, has had charge of the high school since the fall of 1885. The teachers of the subordinate departments in 1885-86 were Allie Rains, Belle Morgan, Lou Lewis, Cora Gilbert and Mrs. N. E. Pratt. The teachers for 1887-88 are as follows: C. H. Corey, high school; George L. Owens, Miss Lee Buckles, Miss Lou Lewis, Miss Cora Burris and Miss Esther Pratt in the subordinate departments.

Present Board of Education.—R. H. Wren, H. A. Moulton, M. A. Ford, O. C. Macy, J. H. Nordyke and J. P. Hamilton.

Receipts for the year ending July 1, 1887, were \$5,326.36, and expenditures \$4,813.39, of which amount \$2,655 were paid as salary to teachers.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of white pupils enrolled.....	368
Number of colored pupils enrolled.....	34
Daily attendance.....	264.33
Whole number days' attendance.....	3,647.50
Enrolled resident pupils... ..	358
Non-residents	44

There is one colored school in Bethany, taught at this time by J. H. Daily.

In addition to the public schools of Bethany, there have been at different times private institutes of learning in the city, one of the

first of which was the Bethany Collegiate Institute, established in the year 1860 by Prof. W. D. Stewart. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1864, and continued in successful operation for several years. The course of study embraced the following branches: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, the higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, and some of the modern languages. The school was taught in a hall in the building occupied at this time by the Dunn Brothers and W. T. Harvey, southwest of the public square. An effort was made at one time to erect a building for the institution, but for some reason the enterprise was abandoned. Prof. J. H. Carter and Hon. John C. Howell, late judge of the circuit court, had charge of the institute at different times during the sixties.

A select school for instruction in the common and higher branches of learning was established in Bethany about the year 1861, by Prof. J. C. Bailey. It was in operation for a short time.

The schools of West Bethany are supported apart from those of the city proper. The West Bethany building is a two-story frame structure, with two apartments. There is but one school, however. It is taught at this time by Prof. Fremont Kidwell.

Cainesville Schools.—There is a two-story graded school building in the town of Cainesville, erected in the year 1872. The teachers for 1887–88 are: Prof. S. P. Davisson, principal; and Miss Allie Miles, assistant. The term begins in September of each year and lasts eight months. Average attendance, about 110. Board of education—W. C. McKiddy, I. R. Hadley, G. R. Wilson, Dr. H. Nally, Dr. S. D. Logan and George Cibborn.

The Mount Moriah schools are taught at the present time by Prof. Samuel F. Church, principal, and Miss Nona Magraw, assistant.

Teachers of the Eagleville graded schools: Prof. E. Young, principal; Miss Deckard, assistant.

Ridgeway—Henry Burrell, principal; Mrs. Yeater, assistant.

Blythedale—Prof. H. Yeater, principal.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The history of a nation's wars is generally a history of that nation's mistakes. Misrule at home or abroad, growing out of the wrong-headedness of rulers, is the fruitful source of these mistakes. War is always an aggression upon one side or the other; the stronger from motives of cupidity and power, making encroachments upon the rights and privileges of the weaker, or the weaker seeking to revenge themselves upon the stronger. In the war between the mother country

and the colonies, the former was the aggressor. The King backed by venal Parliament sought to impose onerous burdens of taxation upon the struggling colonists, while at the same time persistently refusing to concede to them the just and inalienable rights of representation. The colonists insisted that taxation and representation were inseparable and should go together, and, therefore, that "taxes or subsidies of every sort for the support of government, should be the voluntary tribute of the people through their representatives." The insistence upon this principle of taxation without representation, without representation by Parliament on the one hand and its resistance by the colonies on the other, soon brought about the heroic struggle which finally resulted in the complete independence of the latter.

It is not the present purpose to recount any part of that eventful period—it was over and almost forgotten before the greater portion of Missouri was thought of as a possible habitation. After the struggle was over, however, and the people again settled down to the more peaceful vocation of life, the growing importance of the great West began to attract the attention of many of the more adventurous spirits of Virginia and the Carolinas. Some of the war-worn veterans of the Revolution, by themselves or in groups, began to make their way westward, and a number of years after the close of the war settled in various parts of Missouri, a few seeking homes in what is now Harrison County, when it was first opened to settlement. The names of these patriots and all facts concerning them have long since faded from the memory of man. Among the early comers to Northwest Missouri were several who participated in the Indian War and the last struggle with Great Britain, but like the former, their names have been forgotten in the rapidly passing years.

The military history of Harrison County properly begins at the year 1843, at which time an order was received requiring the citizens of the territory to organize into companies, the same to be called upon whenever needed for service. Two of these militia companies were organized in Harrison County, with Charles L. Jennings as colonel, and Stephen C. Allen, major. Fortunately there was no necessity for their active service, as the Indians were peaceably disposed, and no other possible enemies were near to disturb the tranquility of the settlement. Upon two very important occasions, however, these hardy sons of wars were called upon for service, the first of which has gone into local history, as "The Killyan War," described by the graphic pen of Col. Heaston as follows:*

*See also page 223.

“Charles Killyan was a citizen of this territory, residing in the northern part of the county. He came to Harris’ mill in the spring of 1844 with a sack of corn. While at the mill the creek raised so that it could not be forded, and as it was likely to remain so for several days, he set out north to ‘head the stream.’ After passing into Iowa he crossed the creek and went east, intending to come down the ‘divide’ between it and Grand River to his home. When near his home he found he was on the east side of Grand River, which was too full to be forded. His failure to return home alarmed his family, and they sent to the mill in order to learn the cause of his prolonged absence. He had been to the mill, had started home, but not making his appearance or being heard from, the rumor at once gained credence that the red-skins had captured him. In this extremity an appeal was made to the gallant Col. Jennings, who, with his company of brave militiamen, started forth to rescue the unfortunate Killyan and punish the treacherous savages. About forty men responded to his call, and at the head of these intrepid troopers the gallant Colonel marched northward on the ‘divide’ in search of the missing neighbor. In the afternoon of the second day’s campaign they discovered in the distance a company of Indians, who were assisting the unfortunate Killyan to find his way home. But the Colonel and his comrades knew not that they were friendly red-skins. Perhaps they were only an advance guard, or they might be coming up in that manner as a decoy squad to draw the militia into ambush. But the Colonel was not to be so easily decoyed. Halting, and hastily forming his brigade into line of battle, he revived the drooping courage of the soldiers by bravely shouting, ‘Let the enemy come; we are ready for them, by thunder!’ Still the savages continued to approach. At this juncture some of the men awoke to the fact that they were not fit for military duty and gently fell back, while along the whole line signs of wavering began to appear. Then was heard the stentorian tones of the officer in command as he shouted, ‘By thunder, keep in line there!’ the effect of which was to inspire the men with renewed courage. Seeing the line of battle, the Indians ran up a white flag. Embassadors were sent out to meet them. Mutual and satisfactory explanations were made, the war was over, and ‘Johnny came marching home again.’ The militia were dismissed and returned to peaceful pursuits without the loss of a single scalp.”

The second war in which the militia of Harrison County were called upon to participate was against the Mormons, under Brigham

Young. *In the spring of 1846 the Mormons were driven from Illinois, and immigrating westward passed through the southern part of Iowa, at that time unsettled. A large company of them under the immediate direction of Brigham Young stopped for a season in Decatur County, that State, pitching their habitations near where the town of Leon now stands. The people of northern Missouri remembering the former troubles with the Mormons were excited and alarmed. But Harrison County still had its redoubtable military organization and gallant colonel, and, knowing how successfully he had brought the Indian War to a conclusion, all eyes were turned to him for safety and protection in this their second time of trouble. Fortunately he was equal to the emergency. He did not long wait in fear and dread of an attack, but Napoleon-like, carried the war into the enemy's country. Gathering together his brave and resolute soldiers he planned an extensive campaign, and marched boldly against the enemy. After a tedious march of two whole days, the valiant little army came in sight of the Mormon camp, and beheld the green prairie for some distance dotted with tents. The Mormons upon beholding the approach of the warlike squadron were greatly alarmed. They had been forced to flee from two States and had no further desire to meet or encounter armed men. They hoisted a white flag in token of peace, whereupon the Colonel advanced and inquired for their leader, Brigham Young. That dignitary very soon made his appearance, and bowing and smiling, politely inquired what was wanting. The Colonel raising himself to his full height in the stirrups bravely replied "we want to know what in thunder you are doing here!" at the same time explaining that his company were Missouri militia, and feared the Mormons were going to invade their State. Brigham then stated that his people had been persecuted and driven from their homes, and had started for the West, intending to seek a place of safety and seclusion far removed from the Gentiles, but having run short of provisions they had stopped to raise a crop, after which they would proceed upon their journey. A treaty was entered into under the terms of which the Mormons were not to come into Missouri or disturb its people or property, and while they observed these conditions the militia were to give them no further trouble. Thus ended the second campaign, and the gallant Colonel returned home with new laurels added to his immortal fame.

Several persons from Harrison served in the war with Mexico, but there was no organized effort made to raise troops in the county.

* See also page 227.

Civil War.—Less than a decade and a half after the close of the Mexican War, the great Civil War between the States broke out. Hitherto our wars had been waged against savage or foreign foe, but this was an internecine strife wherein brother was arrayed against brother, father against son and neighbor against neighbor. It was unparalleled in the history of nations, and dwarfs into insignificance the mighty struggles of the past. It is not the purpose of this history to enter upon a discussion of the issues that led to the war, nor to paint the horrors of its shifting scenes, but simply give the gallant part the people of Harrison County took in the struggle. A late writer has truthfully said, "All the evils of war, and all the horrors of civil strife were crowded into those four dreadful years, 1861-65, and all the refined cruelties known to the science and civilization of the enlightened age in which we live were practiced more or less by the opposing parties." But after four years of strife and bloodshed, the olive branch of peace again waved over a united country, and now, fraternal love and prosperity smile upon the land from one end of the nation to the other. As the South became naturalized and "reconstructed" to the new order of things, it found a source of sincere congratulations that the object of the strife between the sections was forever removed, and will never cause another war on American soil. In the final union of the "roses" England found the germ of her future greatness and glory, so in the harmonious blending of the "blue" and "gray," who shall limit the greatness and glory of the American people!

The people of Harrison partook largely of the general excitement of the times, but as the county did not lie along the track of either army and was altogether unimportant from a strategic point of view, it was not made the theater of any important military operation during the war. The people were almost unanimously in favor of the Union, and no sooner had war become a fact than meetings were held throughout the county for the purpose of raising troops for mutual protection and defense. At a large mass meeting held at Bethany on June 3, 1861, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted, expressive of the feeling of the public mind at the time:

WHEREAS, In the present distracted condition of our country, it behooves all citizens without respect to party, who desire to perpetuate the blessings of our republic and preserve the public peace, to refrain from all acts which may either directly or indirectly tend to excite the public mind to acts of insubordination or rebellion against the laws of our country, and,

WHEREAS, The minds of some of our people have become impressed with the belief that their persons or property are being put in danger through fear of mobs and lawless bands of marauders;

Therefore, be it resolved by the people of Harrison County, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of party,

First—That we mutually pledge ourselves to protect each other * * * against all lawless and unauthorized acts of all persons from whatsoever source they may come.

Second—That we feel justified in stating as a truth, although some persons may have private orders to leave * * * no person has been forced to leave the country by the citizens of Harrison County, on account of political opinions or sentiments * * * * *

Third—We believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to refrain from all acts which may have a tendency to excite people to acts of rebellion against, insubordination to, or violations of, the laws of the country.

Fourth—That in giving expression to our views in relation to the position of Missouri in the present crisis, we unhesitatingly declare that we are opposed to the secession of the State from the Federal Union, and we believe that the present lamentable evils which are upon the country are not a consequence of any acts of the sovereign State of Missouri, and occupying as we do a conservative position between the two extreme parties of the north and south, we hold the “olive branch of peace” to each, and while we deplore the present state of affairs, we believe that it is the duty of all true and loyal subjects of the State of Missouri to assist and defend the rights of the State in the Union, and under the authority of the constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri.
* * * * *

Seventh—That we claim the right to organize into companies for home protection and defense under the articles of the constitution, which provides that the people have a right to assemble for the common good, and that their rights to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State cannot be questioned.

This meeting was addressed by S. C. Allen, Samuel Downey, William G. Lewis, D. J. Heaston and E. Hubbard, all of whom set forth in vigorous and eloquent language the necessity of adhering to the national union.

Similar meetings were held early in the summer of 1861 at Mount Moriah, Eagleville and other places, the tendencies of which were to arouse the people to a realization of the situation, and unify the public sentiment against secession. In the meantime companies of Home Guards were raised, and on July 13, 1861, the various organizations in the county met at a place called Harrison City, for the purpose of forming a regiment and electing officers. The day was a pleasant one, and the number of spectators on the ground was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. Henry Nevill, by request of the different companies, took charge of the men, paraded them for a while, after which stirring and energetic speeches were made by Messrs. Allen, Elwell, Downey, Hubbard and Heaston.

After the regiment was formed it organized by electing Henry O. Nevill, colonel; George Burris, Sr., lieutenant-colonel, and W. P.

Robinson, major. The strength of the different companies that reported themselves was as follows: Eagleville Guards, 160; Washington, 64; Salem, 60; Springfield, 90; Pleasant Ridge, 100; Clay, 78; Mount Moriah, 58; Bethany, 60; "Rough and Ready," 57; Benton, 80; Cainesville, 60.

The main object of the meeting was to ascertain how many of the above men were desirous of enlisting for the regular service. Quite a number signified their willingness to go to the front, and gave their names to E. Hubbard, who at once proceeded to recruit for the regular service.

Several other companies of Home Guards were raised during the summer of 1861, the majority of the members of which subsequently went to the front in different regiments, and did valiant service for the Union cause.

Volunteer Troops.—All of Companies D and E, Twenty-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, were raised in Harrison County in the summer of 1861. Recruiting for the regiment commenced in July of that year under the direction of Col. Jacob T. Tindall and Judge Smith, of Gentry and Linn Counties, respectively. Company D was mustered September 22, 1861, with the following officers: W. P. Robinson, captain; John A. Fischer, first lieutenant, and Lafayette Cornwall, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were George Yoder, first sergeant; Samuel J. Moore, second sergeant; George W. Derr, Robert L. Oxford, and Ezeriah Hulse, corporals. Privates: Charles Baker, James H. Bishop, Allen B. Bridges, Joshua Dallas, Samuel B. Fancher, Richard Foster, John M. Franklin, James Fancher, William Graham, John J. Hogan, A. B. Ireland, John M. Kopp, Henry C. Tessley, Milton N. Tilley, James H. Mathes, Richard O. W. Osborne, Marion Pace, David Rope, James Ross, W. Sweeten, Adam Sweeten, Newton J. Smith, William B. Baker, Thomas Dallas, Reuben Dale, P. L. Evans, Lafayette Ferguson, Lewis Noolin, Henry J. Holloway, E. A. B. Hulse, Joseph E. Meglenne, George B. Bean, John Chambers, James H. Curtis, George Fetty, Daniel Grover, Samuel Moore, George W. Prather, James M. Wright, George Collins, James M. Melton, J. P. Prather, James C. Brown, L. D. Bishop, James M. Burns, James Burns, Charles Curtis, Thomas B. Grinstead, Elliott Griffin, James L. Hammock, William H. Hobbs, Joseph L. Hunsicker, O. Johnson, Jeremiah Crawford, J. Lockwood, E. N. Melton, William B. Officer, William B. Richardson, Marion Young, Joseph B. Vogan, John N. Pattinger, Henry Bartlett, George D. Bagley, George W. Flood, Willis Flood, Nimrod T. Stoner, Isaac

Young. Some of the above men were from neighboring counties, but the large majority were residents of Harrison.

William P. Robinson was promoted colonel of the regiment June 7, 1862, and was succeeded as captain by John W. Moore, of Eagleville, who served as such until the expiration of the term of service, September, 1864. Lieut. Fischer resigned his commission January 12, 1863, after which time Henry Sweeten filled the position. Lafayette Cornwall resigned the second lieutenancy, and was succeeded by James A. Brewer. The latter resigned January, 1863, from which time until May, 1864, the office was held by Joseph H. Ristine. Ristine was promoted first lieutenant of Company K in May, 1864, and was succeeded by Meredith Riggin, who held the position until the expiration of the term of service.

Company E, as organized for the service, was officered as follows: Archibald Montgomery, captain; W. R. Simms, first lieutenant and George W. Brown, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were as follows: Sergeants—John A. Martin, first; Spotwood Thomas, second; Jonathan H. Smith, third; John S. Jackson, fourth, and James Johnson, fifth. Corporals—Richard Goucher, first; James K. Heath, second; Hanley Webb, third; James Blankenship, fourth; John F. Gordon, fifth; Andrew P. Rupe, sixth; George W. Crume, seventh, and Orlin Butler, eighth.

Privates: James H. Allen, Adam W. Behee, Bailey Nelson, Joseph Baldwin, Thomas Brown, John Brown, Lewis Cummins, William Cummins, Aaron Craft, George L. Cain, John M. Cain, George W. Chapman, John S. Clousson, Andrew J. Daniel, William Daniel, Charles F. Daniel, John G. Daniel, George W. Earl, John Ferguson, Henry L. Goucher, Charles F. Gray, John H. Gardner, Harrison Haney, John J. Harper, William Heath, James B. Hooper, Alfred Jenkins, J. B. Long, William Lear, Matthew Millspaw, Jacob E. Miller, Thomas H. Mitchell, John G. Narsh, James N. B. Narsh, Jacob Ramey, F. M. Rice, Riley Roberts, John T. Rupe, William Delly, Samuel Sneed, Burton Salmon, Marion Salmon, William Stuckey, Jeremiah Simms, Porter Simpson, Martin V. Strait, Smith Strait, William Spurgin, William Shumard, Ansel Terry, Reuben D. Tilly, Van Thompson, Joseph Lally, James VanMeter, Wesley N. Vinson, James M. Williams, Venum Williams, William H. Williamson, William J. Watkins, Alfred Whittaker and John M. Wallace.

Archibald Montgomery resigned his commission October, 1862, and was succeeded by William R. Simms, who held the position until mustered out of the service in 1864. S. A. Thomas was promoted

first lieutenant December, 1862, resigned July 30, 1863, and was succeeded by John A. Martin, who served until the expiration of the term. Second Lieut. George W. Brown resigned his commission July 8, 1863. John A. Harper was then promoted to the office, and held the same until September, 1864.

A large portion of Company G was raised in Harrison County; also portions of Companies H and I.

The officers of Company G were originally Wat. E. Crandall, captain; James S. Todd, first lieutenant, and W. McCullough, second lieutenant. Officers of Company H—Francis Lisko, captain, and Thomas B. Mikels and Ebenezer West, first and second lieutenants respectively. Company I—captain, John Parker; first lieutenant, T. H. Hollingsworth; second lieutenant, Jeremiah Nash.

The Twenty-third was made up from the counties of Harrison, Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Putnam, Mercer, Daviess and Carroll. The regiment entered into active service in 1861, but participated in no engagements until the following year, the principal duty in the meantime being preserving the peace and protecting the lives and property of Union men in the county, where the command was stationed. On the 1st of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., at which place it arrived on the 4th inst. Upon reporting to Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, then commanding the army of the Tennessee, Col. Tindall was ordered to report with his regiment to Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding the Sixth Division. It was on the 6th of the above month that the Twenty-third received its first baptism of fire in the terrific struggle of Shiloh, which has gone into history as one of the most sanguinary battles of the rebellion. The men bore themselves like the heroes they were in the trying ordeal, and earned a reputation for gallantry second to no other regiment which took part in the battle. The following communication from Lieut.-Col. Quin Morton is a brief but graphic account of the conduct of the Twenty-third in its first engagement:

“I deem it my duty to make a report of the action of the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers at Pittsburg Landing, on April 6, 1862. At 7 o'clock A. M., by order of Col. Tindall, I marched the regiment in the direction of Gen. Prentiss' camp. After marching about two miles an officer of Gen. Prentiss' staff ordered us to halt, and prepare for action, which was promptly done. As soon as the regiment was placed in position the enemy opened fire on us from a battery, at about 400 yards' distance, which was continued without intermission for two hours.

“We were then ordered to change our position, and to engage a large force of the enemy who were pressing us upon the center, which was done. After a severe engagement at the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards we drove the enemy back, not, however, without serious loss. We held the position assigned us until 4 o'clock P. M., fighting almost without intermission, at which time we were ordered to change our front to meet the enemy who had outflanked us. Here we fought until 5 o'clock, driving the enemy back, although they charged us frequently during the time. Again we were compelled to change our position, and soon after the change we were surrounded and fired upon, from front and rear, by two batteries and infantry. Here there was a most terrible shower of shot and shell. We repulsed the enemy in our rear, and determined to try and reach the main body of the army which had fallen back to the river; and in the effort to lead our now broken forces back the gallant and much lamented Col. Tindall fell shot through the body, after having done his duty most nobly during the day.

“After retiring about 200 yards we met a large force of the enemy, and were compelled to surrender at about 6 o'clock P. M., after ten hours' almost incessant fighting. Officers and men behaved nobly. * * * Capts. Dunlap, Robinson and Brown, Adj. Martin, and Lieuts. Munn and Simms were wounded. Thirty privates were killed, about 170 wounded, and 375 taken prisoners.”

Capt. Archibald Montgomery, of Company E (Harrison County men), wrote from camp at Pittsburg Landing, April 10, as follows: “* * * Our expected battle is over. It came off Sunday and Monday last, and a hard-fought battle it was. It lasted two days and two nights, but we whipped them. * * * Our regiment was led out on Sunday morning in front of the hottest part of the field. We fought till evening, when the Secesh overpowered our regiment and some others, and took them prisoners. They, however, took only a part of our regiment. There were some out of every company who made their escape. I escaped with about forty of my company, forty of my men being taken prisoners. I found only two of my men killed—Riley Roberts and James K. Allen. The wounded are William Watkins, badly; Harrison Hanly, very badly; William Heath, slightly; J. P. Rupe and William Lowe, in the thighs. The names of some of my men captured are Lieut. Simms, Lieut. Brown, John Martin, T. Brown, William Burris, F. Cummins, W. Chapman, W. Daniel, J. Daniel, J. G. Daniel, T. Daniel, R. Gray, C. Howry, J. Harper, W. Lear, M. Millspaw, J. Miller, T. Murphy, J. Noah, J. Parkerson, F.

M. Rice, W. Vincent, J. VanMeter and R. Watson. * * *
 This has been a bloody battle. * * * Our regiment lost
 twenty-six killed and sixty wounded, that we know of. Our colonel
 was killed and our major taken prisoner. * * * I have
 command of the regiment. You see we are in a bad fix, and I can't
 tell what we will do or where we will go. The army is still burying
 the dead; the bodies lay over a space of four miles square. We went
 out to-day and buried our dead; seventeen in one pit."

From the above it will appear that the Harrison County boys, in
 this their first battle, conducted themselves with great gallantry, and
 bore their part in the bloody ordeal with the fortitude of experienced
 veterans.

In June, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Benton barracks, and
 continued on duty there and in the city of St. Louis for some time,
 when they were ordered southward to reinforce the Army of the Cum-
 berland. On recovering from his wound W. P. Robinson rejoined
 the regiment, and was promoted colonel of the same on the 7th of
 June, 1862. From that time until the expiration of the term he
 continued in command, and did gallant service in the campaigns of
 the Fourteenth Army Corps, participating in a number of engage-
 ments, among which were the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro
 and other engagements near Atlanta. As already stated, the Twenty-
 third Regiment was mustered out of the service on the 22d of Sep-
 tember, 1864.

Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, "Merrill's Horse."—This
 company was recruited in the summer of 1861 as the Harrison County
 Cavalry Company, and, as originally organized, had the following
 officers: Eli Hannahs, captain; Elijah Hubbard, first lieutenant;
 William T. Foster, second lieutenant; G. W. Elwell, first sergeant;
 Jackson Green, second sergeant; T. J. Taylor, third sergeant; John
 Haggerty, fourth sergeant; Samuel Fitch, fifth sergeant; Isaac Sher-
 ley, first corporal; Thomas D. Neal, second corporal; Bovin Ballard,
 third corporal, and H. C. Young, fourth corporal. Privates—A. J.
 Barber, John Barber, D. C. Brown, W. A. Brown, T. F. Boyce, J. M.
 Bryant, Jacob Ballard, N. Ballard, Isaac Brown, Anderson Brown,
 Lewis Byram, A. N. Cave, W. S. Conner, Lewis W. Curl, T. J. Clark,
 Charles Cain, Joel Dunken, G. W. Dart, W. O. Durgen, William Er-
 win, T. L. Foster, A. W. Foster, Daniel Grover, W. H. Gillespie, J.
 M. Gillespie, G. C. Harbard, A. D. Higgins, John Koons, B. Long, W.
 C. Lantis, J. J. Long, Elijah Moore, R. S. Merrin, S. W. Menden-
 hall, J. W. Merrifield, Otho Merrifield, James Macatel, John Moore,

J. E. McElvain, William Merrifield (1), William Merrifield (2), G. W. Miller, William P. Martin, J. S. Petit, H. C. Potary, H. M. Russ, A. Ramsey, H. Reynolds, M. Skinner, J. M. Saylor, A. J. Samples, W. P. Wood, J. D. Wilson, W. H. Wilcox, Samuel Young, J. H. Young, Jacob Gilpatrick, T. J. Lantis, G. W. Derr, William Irwin, J. F. Pierson, William Wyatt, I. B. Nichols, J. M. Bears, Peter T. Flinn and W. P. Moore.

In December, 1861, the company was reorganized at St. Louis, as Company F, and attached to the Second Cavalry, known as "Merrill's Horse," with which it served gallantly until the close of the war.

The captain at the time of reorganization was Theodore Pierson, who resigned March 4, 1863. His successor, Henry K. Bennett, was transferred in May, 1863, to Company B, and on the 1st of June, of the same year, George H. Rowell took command. Elijah Hubbard commanded the company from the summer of 1863 until mustered out of the service September 19, 1865. The first lieutenants were Elijah Hubbard, from 1861 until May, 1863; Joshua Rohrer, May 1, 1863, until June of the same year; Day O. Crane, for a short time; G. W. Elwell, 1863, until November, 1864; George Bradshaw, November, 1864, until mustered out of service in 1865. Second lieutenants—William T. Foster, December, 1861, until May, 1862; Lucien B. Potter, a short time in 1862; G. W. Elwell, November, 1862, until May 1, 1863; J. H. Keating, May 1, 1863, until June 1, 1863; J. S. Taylor, June 1, 1863, served until transferred to Company B, the same year; M. P. Woodruff, January 1, 1864, until November 17, 1864; N. W. Lewis, August 16, 1865, not mustered out.

This company performed gallant service in Missouri during the first two years of the war, and with the regiment participated in a number of battles and skirmishes besides effectually checking the guerrilla raids in various parts of the State.

Company A, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, was organized in Harrison County, in the summer and fall of 1862, and officered as follows: Horace Fitch, captain; James B. Brower, first lieutenant, and Calvin Tilton, second lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers—R. P. Jones, G. T. Nevill, S. C. Ferguson, S. H. Alexander and J. Kelly, sergeants; G. Patton, C. Daly, E. Kelly, A. Strait, R. S. Fletcher, J. W. Burton, A. B. Wilson and D. C. Shirley, corporals. Privates—S. C. Aliff, T. W. Aliff, S. H. Aliff, J. Brown, T. H. Brown, S. Brazzell, S. Brubacker, W. A. Bush, C. L. Benton, D. R. Bradford, H. Busson, D. Cook, G. Colton, T. D. Cooley, J. Davis, J. B.

Dehart, A. B. Davenport, J. Davenport, T. Daley, J. Ennes, A. T. Freel, H. O. Gray, W. H. Henson, H. Huffman, J. Hicks, W. M. Heaston, J. Hopkins, S. B. Henry, W. Hart, A. H. Herider, G. Irwin, W. Jones, G. Jackson, A. Labross, J. W. Martin, N. L. D. Matthews, T. J. McFall, J. Miller, J. Murphy, Irwin Montgomery, E. Phillips, J. Poush, H. Poush, C. Poush, E. Reedy, J. B. Richardson, P. Strait, T. B. Schaeffer, F. M. Smith, W. Shoots, A. L. Simpson, J. M. Shively, R. J. Sturdevant, L. T. Shirley, G. Taylor, J. Q. Trimmer, J. Weaver, J. Wright, W. H. H. Wilson, D. Wright, J. Williams, W. Wooden and W. N. Wiley.

The organization of the Thirty-fifth was perfected December 3, 1863, and immediately thereafter it took the field. During the greater part of that year it was stationed at Helena, Ark., and participated in the battle at that place, on the 4th of July, of the same year, and lost heavily in the engagement. In June, 1864, the regiment with others, under the command of Gen. N. B. Buford, "proceeded down the Mississippi River; up the White, to cut off through that into the Arkansas; up the last mentioned river, into the neighborhood of Arkansas Post, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of a rebel force then organizing under Shelby, Daubin and others." Having accomplished this object the expedition returned to Helena, June 26. The following month the regiment participated in a hotly contested battle, with a portion of Shelby and Daubin's forces, cutting their way through the enemy's lines three times, with the loss of their gallant leader, three officers and thirty-seven men. During the fall of 1864, and the spring and early summer of 1865, the Thirty-fifth was engaged in guerrilla warfare, picket and garrison duty. It was honorably discharged from the service on the 28th of June, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.

Company E, Forty-third Infantry.—This company was made up wholly of Harrison County men, and was recruited in the fall of 1864. The organization was effected with the following commissioned officers: Simeon Sutton, captain; William Canady, first lieutenant, and Daniel D. Boyce, second lieutenant. Privates—John S. Allen, Thomas B. Allen, Thomas J. Adair, Hezekiah Allen, Charles W. Barber, A. Boothe, Benjamin R. Brower, David E. Bain, Burgess Barber, Benjamin Bridges, William Blake, Lewis H. Barger, Philip Butcher, John Bogue, John S. Cook, Jesse Charleston, Thomas J. Carson, William F. Cain, Jeremiah Cooper, M. V. B. Eisenbarger, David Elliott, Orlando Elliott, Robert S. Ellis, George W. Fletcher, Daniel J. Gililand, Samuel N. Glaze, William H. Gillpatrick, James P. Garton,

John S. Davis, John A. Delong, Samuel Davis, Charles L. Davis, Dicurgus Hammer, James F. Hamaker, David Honn, Ephraim L. Hampton, Charles L. Hall, Joseph N. Koontz, Jonathan Sundry, Robertson Lafallett, David C. Moore, Daniel B. Miller, Samuel V. McHenry, Thomas Moore, George V. Murphy, George W. Myers, James M. Nevill, Joshua A. Officer, Conrad Poush, James N. Richardson, Jacob H. Richardson, Aurelius Richardson, T. J. Robertson, William H. Richardson, Christopher Rife, F. B. Sherer, John Fowler, William R. Fowler, Thomas B. Thompson, John L. Thompson, Jacob F. Templeman, Samuel Ulin, R. B. Wilson, C. H. Weldon, William G. Weldon, James J. Weldon, Stephen W. Watson, Joseph Wright, Levi Wooden, Hugh Foster, John E. Frasier, Lewis R. Glenn, Elbert Hogan, William A. Inhope, Darius Looman, M. P. Magee, Adam Osborn, Isaac Phillibaum, John H. Poynter, F. R. Quigley, Marcus Rakestraw, William Shipley, William J. Travis, Martin V. Toombs, Richard F. Utter, Silas W. Wagner, Richard P. Holaway, Franklin B. Young.

The Forty-third was organized as a regiment on the 22d of September, 1864, and mustered into service June 30, 1865. Several companies participated in the battle of Glasgow October 15, 1864, after which, until discharged in 1865, the regiment was actively engaged in an irregular guerrilla warfare.

Company H, Twelfth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, was organized in Harrison County in January, 1864, by Preston Sharp, and numbered about sixty men. The officers were S. S. Vansyckel, captain, served from February, 1864, to April 29, 1864. His successor, John Collar, served from the latter date until the regiment disbanded in 1865. Preston Sharp, first lieutenant, from February, 1864, until expiration of term of service; Daniel Johns, second lieutenant, from February 25, 1864, until June 2, 1864; James R. Allen, his successor in the office, from July 9, 1864, until February 17, 1865; Alexander Fortune, from March, 1865, until the regiment was discharged. The Twelfth Cavalry was assigned to duty in St. Louis in 1864, and later was attached to the First Division Cavalry District of West Tennessee, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Hatch. Its first battle was an engagement at Grant, on the Tallahatchie River, near Abbeyville; later formed a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's command on his expedition to Oxford, Miss., in which campaign it bore a conspicuous and brilliant part; was engaged in battle with Hood's army in November, 1864, and in December took part in the first day's battle before Nashville, and was one of the first regiments to reach the enemy's works, capturing seven

pieces of artillery and about 250 prisoners. After performing various kinds of duty in Northern Mississippi and other parts of the South, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Dodge, commanding the department of Missouri, and later was detached and assigned duty in the West. During the summer of 1865 the regiment was engaged in Indian warfare on the Powder River and Yellowstone, in which the men behaved with characteristic gallantry.

Missouri State Militia.—Company I, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was raised in Harrison County in the spring of 1862. Officers: Milton Burris, captain; John H. Smith, first lieutenant, and Daniel Shumate, all of whom served until honorably discharged in April, 1865. The First Cavalry was commanded by Col. James McFerran, and was engaged principally in guerrilla warfare in various counties of Missouri. It did gallant service and took an active part in a great many skirmishes with irregular Confederates and bushwhackers, and secured peace and quiet to the region where it operated.

Company E, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was organized April, 1862, with Capt. Charles B. McAfee in command. L. Cornwall was first lieutenant, and served from April, 1862, until the 12th of the succeeding month, when he was succeeded by William C. Frazee, who served from May 14, 1862, until September 23, 1862, at which time Stephen C. Clark was promoted to the position. William H. Burns served as second lieutenant from April, 1862, until the following September, and in October Thomas Perkins was promoted to the office.

Col. Walter A. King commanded the Third Cavalry, and the principal duty performed was operating against guerrillas and bushwhackers, and preserving the peace in various counties of the State.

Company G, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, captain, John A. Page, was organized in the spring of 1862. William Newby was first lieutenant, and James C. Baker, second lieutenant. The former resigned his commission July 27, 1863, and was succeeded by Delivan Hannas, whose term of service expired in 1865. The commission of Lieut. Baker was vacated July 21, 1863, and on the 26th of that month David Gondier was promoted to the position. Under the command of Col. E. Catherwood, the Sixth Cavalry performed gallant service against guerrillas during the years 1862 and 1863; also operated in Arkansas and the Indian Nation, and participated in the attack and rout of Gens. Steele and Cooper, at Perryville, Choctaw country, battle of Backbone Mountain and capture of Fort Smith. During the years 1864 and 1865 the Sixth participated in a

number of engagements, and in the campaigns against the Confederate, Gen. Price, among which were the battles at Jefferson City, Russellville, Boonville, Dover, Independence, Big Blue, Osage, Newtonia, and others. During the latter part of 1865 it performed ordinary camp and escort duty.

Enrolled Missouri Militia.—In July, 1862, Gov. Gamble issued an order (No. 19) requiring the loyal men subject to military service to organize into companies and regiments. The material part of this order was as follows:

Every able bodied man capable of bearing arms and subject to military duty is hereby ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post, and report for duty to the commanding officer. Every man will bring with him whatever arms he may have or can procure and a good horse if he has one.

All arms and ammunition of whatsoever kind and wherever found will be taken possession of, and used for the public defense. * * * The militia-men shall assemble at any post, will be immediately enrolled and organized into companies, elect their officers, and be sworn into service.

Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for military duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled.

In pursuance of this order eleven companies were organized in Harrison County, and formed into what was known as the "Fifty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Militia." The first commissioned officers were D. J. Heaston, colonel; James M. Nevill, lieutenant-colonel; William G. Weldon, major. Col. Heaston resigned in a short time, and was succeeded by James Neville, and he in March, 1864, by William G. Lewis.

F. M. Jackson was promoted lieutenant-colonel in August, 1863, and served till expiration of term in 1865. The other regimental officers were as follows: H. J. Skinner, adjutant; Howard T. Combs, adjutant, succeeded the former July, 1863; Elliott P. Bunch, quartermaster; R. H. Vandivert, surgeon; Jonathan U. Lewis, surgeon.

Company A.—F. M. Jackson, captain, succeeded subsequently by John S. Hall; A. J. Allen, first lieutenant; George Burris, Jr., second lieutenant.

Company B.—Simeon Sutton, captain; F. R. Quigly and Richard W. Handy, lieutenants.

Company C.—Benjamin S. Ramey, captain; Benton Salmon and L. G. Spurgin, first and second lieutenants, respectively.

Company D.—Captain, J. C. Frisby; first lieutenant, Daniel D. Boyce; second lieutenant, William H. Eades.

Company E.—William J. Prater, captain; David Wright and D. S. Miller, lieutenants.

Company F.—Stephen C. Allen, captain. The lieutenants were Joseph Miller and H. R. Badger.

Company G.—Preston Sharp, captain; J. C. Anderson, first lieutenant, succeeded September, 1862, by Jacob Koontz. The second lieutenant was J. C. Anderson.

Company H.—William Canady, captain; John Canady, first lieutenant; Henry H. Nevill, second lieutenant.

Company I.—James H. Lynch, captain; Felix Randall and Americus Bunch, lieutenants.

Company K.—William W. Harper, captain; O. T. Graham, first lieutenant; William J. Nevill, second lieutenant.

Company L.—James P. Anderson, captain: James Stanbrough and George W. Nevill, lieutenants.

This regiment was organized ostensibly for home protection and police duty, subject to be called upon whenever needed. It was called out upon three occasions, and in all performed about two months' service.

There were perhaps from twenty-five to thirty men from Harrison in the army of the Confederacy, but no organized effort was made during the war toward raising troops for the Southern cause in the county.

It only remains to be said that the people of the county who remained at home, both Southern and Union, lived in comparative peace with each other. They strove rather to protect than to expose each other to military aggression or persecution. 'Tis true there were several transactions of a serious nature which grew out of the sectional troubles, but these were greatly deplored by the law-abiding citizens irrespective of political affiliation. Both sides, while disagreeing on matters of opinion, wisely left the fighting to the soldiers in the field. Had other portions of the State been guided by the same wise counsels, they would have been spared on many occasions the bitterness and humiliation that fell with such a heavy hand upon person and property.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

He who attempts to present with unvarying accuracy the annals of a town or city whose history reaches back through a long period of years, imposes upon himself a task beset with many difficulties. These difficulties, manifold and perplexing in themselves, are often augmented by conflicting statements and varying data, furnished by well-meaning old residents and others as material from which to compile a true and

faithful record of past events. To give facts, and facts only, should be the aim and ambition of him who professes to deal with the past, and in the pages which follow the chronicler inclines to those statements supported by the greater weight of testimony and the more reasonable air of probability.

Bethany.—The founding of the city of Bethany dates back nearly half a century. The earliest settlements in the vicinity were made without regard to the place ever becoming a town or city, and were more the force of accident than of any prearranged or definite plan. The beautiful site with the fertility of the surrounding country, plenty of timber and abundance of game arrested the attention of several pioneer families who saw in all these attractions an eligible place for homes. Accordingly they selected their location, and at once proceeded to erect their humble cabins “afar from the busy haunts of men.” This was not less than forty-eight years ago, from which time properly dates the history of that part of Harrison County known as Bethany Township.

As early as the year 1839 a pioneer by the name of Sharp Winningham moved from Ray County, Mo., and located a home about a mile and a half northeast of the present site of Bethany. From the best information Mr. Winningham was one of the first permanent settlers in the vicinity of the town. Philip Harris, about the same time, settled two miles southwest, where, in 1841, he erected a water mill on Big Creek, the first industry of the kind ever established in Harrison County. A man by the name of Williams made a temporary settlement a little over a mile west of the town site in 1838 or 1839, and in the latter year one Hiram Tinney moved to the locality, and made a few improvements a short distance east, on land purchased in 1841 by Elder John S. Allen. John Poynter and Joel Harris settled west of the town in 1840, and the next year witnessed the arrival of Thomas Tucker, W. R. Allen, William C. Allen, John S. Allen, A. W. Allen, Josiah Allen, Ephraim Stewart, C. L. Jennings, J. W. Brown, Thomas Brown and Levi Reeves, all of whom located within a radius of a few miles from the town site. These were all men of substantial worth, and did much toward encouraging immigration to this part of the county.

Among the other early settlers in the vicinity of Bethany were David Buck, Luther Collins, Thomas Geer, Dr. Robertson, Samuel Neal, Dennis Clancy and others, the majority of whom became residents of the county early in the forties.

On the 14th of February, 1845, the Legislature of Missouri passed

an act providing for the organization of Harrison County, and immediately thereafter three commissioners were appointed to locate a site for the seat of justice. In due time these commissioners visited the county, and after due deliberation made a report of their proceedings to the court as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
HARRISON COUNTY. } ss.

We, Edward Smith, John Gibson and Ebenezer H. Wood, the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to locate the seat of justice of Harrison County according to an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of certain counties," approved February 14, 1845. Therefore, in obedience to said act, we, the said commissioners, met at the time and place by said act mentioned, and were severally sworn according to law by John W. Brown, justice of the peace in and for the township of North, in said county of Harrison, and State of Missouri aforesaid. Whereupon, we proceeded to examine the several points and places whereupon to locate said site, and after a full and faithful examination, we, the said commissioners, have selected the following place, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 10, Range No. 28, Township No. 63; also the east half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 10, Range 28, Township 63. Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1845.

EDWARD SMITH,
JOHN GIBSON,
E. H. WOOD,
Commissioners.

To the site thus selected the name of Dallas was given, and at the June term, 1845, the county court appointed John S. Allen commissioner to survey the town into lots and offer the same for sale. After entering into bond of \$1,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty, Mr. Allen employed some workmen to cut off the brush and timber, and securing the services of John Plaster, surveyor, had the original plat of Dallas "laid out" on the 27th of June, 1845. This plat known as the first survey of Bethany is seventy-six rods east and west, and forty-two rods north and south, making an area of nineteen acres, three roods and thirty-three rods. The plat consists of fifteen blocks, each containing 144 square rods; the center lots, fronting the square, contain $4,603\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of ground; the remainder of the lots embrace 6,138 square feet. The alleys are all twelve feet wide. The following streets are shown on the plat: East, Water, Marion, and West, running north and south, and South and Main, running east and west.

It appears that the name Dallas did not meet the general approval of the people, quite a number of whom suggested that some other name be adopted. The nature of their objections is not now known,

but so determined did they become that the matter was brought before the county court at the June term, 1845. It was then mutually agreed that the court and officers present, including the sheriff, clerk, treasurer, attorney and county seat commissioner, should select the name by ballot. The names Bethany and Carthage were proposed. The votes showed a majority in favor of adopting the former, accordingly the name Bethany was given to the town, and so entered as a matter of record.

From the best local authority it is ascertained that the first house on the present site of Bethany was a hewed-log building about 16x16 feet in size, erected northeast of the public square, as early as 1845, by William R. Allen. While built ostensibly for a residence it was not used as such, but answered the purpose of a business house, and served to give shelter to the first stock of goods ever brought to the town. It stood for a number of years, but subsequently with a number of other ancient landmarks was completely destroyed by fire in 1864.

During the fall and winter of 1845-46 several buildings were erected in the town, among which are remembered the log residence of Clement Oatman on North Street, and the dwelling of Martin Jennings west of the square, where Dascomb's butcher shop now stands. Mr. Jennings was the first man to extend his hospitalities to the traveling public, and it was in his building that the first grand jury of Harrison County convened for deliberation.

An early building was erected by Robert Bullington where the St. Joseph House now stands; and on the same lot Alston Allen built a hewed-log structure in which was kept one of the first groceries and restaurants in Bethany. Both houses were erected as early as 1846, and stood intact until comparatively very recent date. John W. Brown and W. R. Allen built a hewed-log house on the same street a little east of the Bullington building, and engaged in the mercantile business about the year 1847. The following year John W. Brown, W. R. and John S. Allen erected a frame business house on the corner of the same block, Lot 7, Block 3, where the Roberts' brick store-room now stands, and about the same time a frame building was erected on North Street, by Samuel Nelson.

The first courthouse was erected in 1846 on the southwest corner of Block 2, northeast of the public square, and by its presence added dignity to the town. It will be impossible at this late day to give anything approximating a full list of the earliest residents of Bethany, but among those who came when the town was but a niche in the

surrounding were Jacob Oxford, M. P. Wills Samuel Clark, Hardin Oatman, John Oatman, Dr. Long, and those whose names are already given. During the first three or four years the following persons became owners of real estate in the village: Thomas Taylor, William S. Brown, Thomas Foster, Ansel Terry, James L. Robinson, John W. Casebolt, Michael Ballew, Samuel Nelson, George W. Noah, John W. Brown, Samuel Edmiston, Amos Spurgin, E. S. Hughes, Benjamin T. Whedbee, J. M. Smith, Charles L. Jennings, Jesse Vail, Ezariah Hulse, Nathan B. Thompson, David Macey, John D. Enloe, E. M. Scott, Matthew B. Wilkinson and Joel H. Worthington, the majority of whom became residents.

Early Business Men.—John and Clem Oatman were the first merchants in Bethany. They bought a stock of goods soon after the town was surveyed, and sold the same in the little log building erected by W. R. Allen. They did a fair business for the time, and remained in the town until about the year 1847 or 1848, when their stock was purchased by Samuel Nelson. The latter continued the trade with fair success until 1849, at which time he sold out and went to California. Jesse Vail erected a log building about the year 1848, and for one year carried on a fairly successful trade with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise. Conspicuous among the early merchants was John S. Allen, who engaged in the goods business in the spring of 1848. In 1851 he erected a frame store building on North Street, and subsequently put up the brick business house which he still occupies. This was the first brick business house in the town. Mr. Allen has been prominently identified with Bethany ever since it was founded, and has done as much, if not more, than any other man toward promoting its business interests. Among other early merchants were Bell, Buck & Hodge, Mr. Cleveland, Benjamin Whedbee, J. P. Devers, Dr. Ford, Brady & Wills.

Mechanics.—One of the first mechanics in Bethany was John W. Casebolt. He moved to the village shortly after the survey, and erected a blacksmith shop on the present site of Smith's lumber yard, North Street, where for a number of years he plied his vocation of smithing and wagon-making. He appears to have been a good workman, and found abundant opportunities for the exercise of his skill during the early days of the town. A Mr. Tisdale engaged in the business of making and repairing wagons in an early day, as did also James Sevier and Patrick Maxey, all of whom earned the reputation of skillful mechanics. William Gale was the first cabinet-maker and wood-workman.

Professional Men.—Dr. Hardin Oatman began the practice of medicine in Bethany in the fall of 1845, and continued for several years. J. C. Blackburn, William Fallis, Dr. Ford, Dr. Sanders, Dr. Burton, Dr. Trower, Dr. Tennis, D. Macy and John D. Enloe were other early physicians.

In addition to the above professional celebrities, the legal fraternity was early represented in Bethany by not a few intellectually able men, prominent among whom was William G. Lewis, the peer of any lawyer of his time in Northern Missouri. Among other resident attorneys may be mentioned the following: John R. Morledge, John H. Phillibaum, H. P. Edmiston, Orrin Lee Abbott, and later, William F. Miller, D. J. Heaston, John Wyatt, Thomas D. Neal, John C. Howell, D. S. Alvord, and others.

The Postoffice.—There were very limited mail facilities here when the postoffice was established, forty-two years ago. We learn that an office was started in Bethany in 1845. David Buck was the postmaster, and no doubt his duties were light, particularly when but few papers were then published, and letters from the old home cost much more than the present reduced rates of postage. No better illustration of growth and development and of the changes wrought is needed than is seen in the modern postoffice. At one time the pony mails passed through the country weekly or semi-monthly, when they were permitted by the streams to go through at all. There are no records by which it can be ascertained how much mail matter now comes daily into the town of Bethany, but an approximation might be reached by contrasting the large bags of papers and letters received by every train with the old fashioned horseback mail. This increase in mail matter, however, is not merely the mark of growth or population of the town, or a measure to the spread of intelligence or education, but it is a mark of the age, and an index to the change and habits of the people, and applies to the whole country. The first postoffice here was called Bethpage. The name was subsequently changed to Bethany, and the office has been held from time to time by John W. Brown, T. H. Templeman, Miss Frances Collier, J. W. Wion and James Simms. The present incumbent is George Phillips.

Manufactories.—Bethany has never been noted as a manufacturing town. The early enterprises of this kind have been confined to saw and flouring-mills, carding-mills, tanneries, brickyards, wagon and furniture factories, none of which were ever conducted upon a very extensive scale. Why the city has not been more of a manufacturing center is a problem. With the finest timber in easy reach, excellent

railroad facilities and the close proximity of good markets, what more is needed? Only energy and enterprise. The geographical position of the town, its advantage as the center of a fertile region possessing various resources demanded by an advancing civilization, warrant the belief that a safe exercise of enterprise and industry on the part of its citizen manufacturers will greatly increase the present population and wealth in a few years. Nearly every competent manufacturer or mechanic who has given strict attention to his trade in Bethany has prospered. This fact of itself is sufficient to warrant the belief that the city could, with proper degree of energy, be made a prominent manufacturing center.

The honor of establishing the first manufacturing enterprise in Bethany belongs to Col. C. L. Jennings, who, about the year 1854 or 1855, erected a steam mill in the northwest part of the town. This was a combination mill, manufactured both lumber and flour, and for a number of years was extensively patronized by the citizens of the city and adjacent country. It was afterward sold and moved to the east part of the county.

The second mill was erected by Dr. Ford about the year 1854, and stood not far from the spot occupied by the former structure. It was a combination mill also operated by steam power, and did a fair business for a short time. The building was afterward sold and moved from the city.

One of the best flouring-mills of Northwest Missouri is the Bethany mills, owned and operated at this time by the McClure Brothers. This establishment dates back to about 1860 or 1861, and stands in the west part of the city on Big Creek. It was erected by Henry Laney, who for some time operated it as a flouring-mill and woolen factory. It subsequently passed into the hands of James C. Baker, who after operating it a short time sold out to Mr. Laney, and he in turn disposed of the business in 1878 to the McClures. The present firm, McClure Bros., remodeled the mill in 1887, supplying the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour by the full roller process, and are now doing a large merchant and custom business, making upon an average of fifty barrels per day, the greater part of which finds ready market in the county. Seven men find steady employment in the mill, and the business of the firm is constantly increasing. The brands of flour are the "first patent" "Primrose" and "Nixie," all of which have gained a wide reputation on account of their superior quality. The mill building is a large two story and a half frame structure, 55x90 feet in size exclusive of the engine and boiler rooms,

and contains in addition to the flouring-mill, machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, carding, spinning, etc., which is kept in operation about six months of the year.

About the year 1861 or 1862 Messrs. Collier and Dean brought a steam sawmill to the town, which was in operation for a period of two or three years. It stood near the western limits of the city, and during the time it was in operation did a fairly successful business. Considerable attention has been given in Bethany to the manufacture of wagons and carriages. One of the first persons to engage in this enterprise was John F. Pitt who, about the year 1876, erected a large factory on North Street, in which he carried on the business in connection with general blacksmithing until 1887. The buildings were then leased by J. A. Cushman who, by his energy and perseverance as well as a thorough knowledge of all details of the business, has succeeded in building up a wide-spread trade, second to no other enterprise of the kind in Harrison or adjoining counties. He employs none but first class mechanics, and manufactures from 150 to 200 wagons per year, besides doing a general repair and blacksmithing business.

A wagon and carriage factory was started about the year 1869 or 1870 by J. H. Curry, who was succeeded in 1884 by W. S. Eades. The building is situated on North Street, and the enterprise is one of the leading industries of the city. Mr. Eades employs four hands, and makes a specialty of manufacturing and repairing wagons and carriages, besides doing a large blacksmithing business.

The Cooper Furniture Factory on North Street was erected in the year 1886 by W. T. Cooper, who engaged in the business in 1885 in partnership with J. W. Lehr. The first building was burned in the latter year, since which time Mr. Cooper has carried on the business by himself. The present building is 27x50 feet in size, supplied with good machinery operated by steam power. Employment is furnished to from four to six men, and the furniture manufactured has already gained more than a local reputation. There are several establishments and shops where manufacturing and repairing are conducted upon a limited scale, but the above constitutes the leading manufacturing enterprises of the city.

Banks.—The first bank in Harrison County was established by Campbell Crossan in the year 1872, with a capital of \$10,000. Mr. Crossan has since continued the business as sole proprietor, and has met with the most encouraging success, his bank being one of the best known establishments of the kind in this section of the State. The

present neat building on Water Street was erected in 1883. G. C. Crossan is the efficient cashier, and Ed. M. Crossan, assistant.

Bethany Savings Bank was established in August, 1872, incorporated as a State bank with John S. Allen, president; M. McCollum, cashier, and A. F. Woodruff, secretary. The capital stock is \$22,000; deposits subject to draft, \$65,280, and total resources, by the financial statement of August, 1887, \$88,769.94. The reputation of this bank is second to no other in Northern Missouri, and the vast amount of business done yearly shows that the people have unlimited confidence in its management. The proprietors are among the most substantial business men of the city, while the officials are noted for their popularity and efficiency. The directors at this time are J. P. Slatten, V. Price, D. S. Alvord, J. F. Bryant, J. P. Hamilton, A. F. Woodruff and H. A. Moulton.

City Government.—Bethany was incorporated as a city by an act of the General Assembly bearing date of January 6, 1860. Under this charter the corporate limits of the town were included in the west half of the southeast quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 63, Range 28. This was amended March 3, 1869, so as to include all lots and additions that had been annexed to the original plat of the town. The charter provided for the election of the following municipal officers: one mayor, five councilmen, city attorney, treasurer, clerk and marshal, whose terms of service were fixed at one year each. The first officers were T. H. Templeman, mayor; W. F. Miller, attorney; D. J. Heaston, clerk; S. C. Miller, treasurer; Thomas Starkey, marshal; W. G. Lewis, C. L. Jennings, J. W. Casebolt, J. P. Devers and B. F. Whedbee, councilmen. The following were among the ordinances adopted by the first board: relative to councilmen attending meetings, etc.; keeping in repairs all streets, and defraying other expenses; providing for a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all property, and a poll tax of 75 cents; providing for opening streets, and fixing punishment for refusing so to do; providing adequate fines and punishment for certain misdemeanors—rapid riding and driving, etc.; fixing license tax for shows, exhibitions, etc.; providing for removal of nuisances, etc., and several others. The first assessor was Dr. William Fallis, who was allowed 8 cents for each name in the list returned by him. March 12, 1875, Bethany was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, and its limits made to include the following territory: the southeast quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, and the north half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the north

half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, all in Congressional Township 63, Range 28. Without attempting to trace the different boards, and city legislation, we give the following list of officers who have served from time to time:

Mayors—T. H. Templeman, D. J. Heaston, J. F. Bryant, M. W. McCurry, A. N. Cave, W. H. Hillman, John W. Wion, Lee D. Bell, W. H. Skinner and J. H. Nordyke.

Clerks—D. J. Heaston, J. F. Bryant, W. C. Heaston, F. H. Ramer, John W. Kenyon, W. P. Robinson, Andrew Cumming, W. H. German, James H. Rusk and E. R. Durham.

Treasurers—H. O. Bryant, J. E. Zimmerlee, E. G. Covault, A. D. Stubbs, H. A. Moulton, Robert Dunn and Theodore Newburn.

The municipal officers at this time are J. H. Nordyke, mayor; E. R. Durham, clerk; Theodore Newburn, treasurer; T. B. Ellis, collector; E. H. Frisby, city attorney; William L. Fruit, marshal and street commissioner; E. S. Miner, A. J. Fuller, Andrew Cumming and Joseph A. Winslow, councilmen.

It is laudable in Bethany that she puts her best men in office to control her affairs. When a city does this a pure and uncorrupted government is the result.

Additions.—The following are among the most important additions made to Bethany since the survey of the original plat: Schnatterly's addition of thirty-three lots, by H. L. Schnatterly, March, 1871; Buck's addition, nine lots, April, 1871; West Bethany, twelve blocks, on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 63, Range 28, laid out October, 1871, for Robert S. Nelson, Thomas Monson, Elisha W. Barton, Woodson Swope, William Fallis, George H. Snyder, John Slinger and A. H. Garton. This was incorporated separately in 1871, but since that time the two towns have been considered as one. Allen's second addition, eight lots, October, 1871; Schnatterly's addition, thirty-five lots, March, 1871, by H. L. Schnatterly; Bryant's addition, twelve lots, April, 1881; Garton's addition, ten lots, March, 1881; Tucker's second addition, June, 1873, by Charles G. Roberts and James Tucker, administrators of the estate of Thomas Tucker; Schnatterly's third addition, July, 1882; D. J. Heaston platted an addition of forty-four lots, March, 1882; Blackburn's addition, surveyed May 11, 1883, for C. J. Blackburn, proprietor; Turner's addition of forty-eight lots was laid out in August, 1884, by Joseph Bartlett, administrator of the estate of Robert Turner.

Fires.—Bethany, like many larger cities, has been visited at dif-

ferent times by the fire fiend. From its birth it has had its fires, but the first great conflagration occurred about the year 1864, when the northeast part of the town, on North Street, was laid in a heap of smoldering ruins. This fire originated in the Bethany House, kept by Jacob Jones, and before it could be checked five business houses and several residences were completely destroyed. Among the buildings burned were the hotel, store of William A. Templeman, Veazy Price's harness shop, store building of John S. Allen, residence of Mrs. Nelson and others. The loss was very great, but the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration. There have been several destructive fires since that time, among which was the burning of the courthouse. A full account of this disaster is given elsewhere.

In April, 1883, occurred a very destructive conflagration, during the progress of which the buildings east of the public square were reduced to ashes. This was the work of an incendiary. The following is a list of the buildings burned and the loss sustained: A. D. Smith's dwelling, loss \$500; Dr. Dunn's livery and feed stable, \$1,000; Misses Curry & Wymore, loss on building, \$400, on stock of millinery, \$250; W. H. German, loss on building, \$800, on billiard tables, \$300; Hyatt & McGrew, loss on grocery stock, \$2,200; C. Crossan, bank, \$1,500; F. H. Ramer, *Republican* office, \$1,000; Thomas D. Neal, loss on building occupied by *Republican* office, \$500; Mrs. Utterback's millinery store, \$1,300; Joseph Bonser, grocery store, \$800; Bethany Savings Bank, loss on building belonging to the Cuddy estate, \$1,300. R. F. Good, dwelling house, \$600; J. Myles, photograph gallery, \$100; loss on the Miller building, \$500; B. Collins' residence, \$250; J. C. Wilson lost nearly all the furniture of his law office; Wes. Behee, loss on tools, machinery, etc., \$300; Sid. Behee, loss on tools, \$100.

The buildings north and south of the east side of the square were saved by the persistent and untiring efforts of the citizens. In less than thirty minutes after the first alarm of fire was sounded at least 200 men, armed with buckets, were on the ground and at work, and only by their industry were the Athenaeum and other buildings saved. The banks had their valuables in their vaults, and after opening the same the contents were found safely preserved.

While the conflagration entailed a very destructive loss the sufferers, with characteristic energy, soon rallied from its effects, and began the erection of new and improved buildings. The new Bethany that, Phoenix-like, rose from the ashes of the old, is far more beautiful and magnificent, which proves the loss to have been a blessing in disguise.

But for it and others the city would not wear her present comeliness and beauty. Illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, its new growth has been marked by a progress before unknown.

Growth and Development.—The first few years of Bethany was not characterized by a very rapid growth. The country was then new, and but little necessity for towns existed. A few small stores and shops were all there was of business for several years, and the development of the town as well as the adjacent country was naturally slow. But as population increased, business grew and developed with the demands of the times, and as early as 1855 the town was noted as one of the best local trading points in Northwest Missouri. From that time until the breaking out of the war its growth was steady and substantial, and its favorable location attracted the attention of gentlemen possessed of means and comprehensive business capacity. During the war the town was content to occupy a secondary place, but after the close of that unhappy struggle business of all kinds revived, and a career of substantial prosperity has continued uninterrupted until the present time. The completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1880 marked an important era in the history of the city, since which time its population has greatly increased, and more pretentious business houses have been erected. Among the improvements since the advent of the railroad may be noted the Wren & Cumming's large two-story brick business house; the Atheneum building, a large three-story brick structure, 50x100 feet in size, with business rooms below, and a fine hall capable of seating from 800 to 1,000 people above; the Poynter hotel, now the Hotel Emerson, a three-story brick, on the principal street of the city; J. P. Hamilton's large hardware store; F. T. Harvey's furniture house; the Cuddy block, the largest business building in the city, and a structure that would do honor to a much more pretentious town; the Noll building, business houses erected by Joseph Bryant, the Roberts' brick building, Crossan's bank, King's blacksmith shop, the Pitt wagon factory, Eade's wagon factory, Cooper's furniture factory and others.

The handsome residences should not be overlooked in the general summary of the city's elegant buildings. Many palatial dwellings situated on beautiful grounds, and surrounded by trees, ornamental shrubbery, and fragrant flowers are seen on the principal streets, while smaller, but not less beautiful houses in all parts of the town would lead the stranger to believe that Bethany is decidedly a city of

comfortable homes. Of the many structures we will particularize none, for fear of omissions that might appear unjust to the owners. Other ornaments to the architectural beauty of the city are the churches, school building and courthouse, which find appropriate mention elsewhere.

In its moral, social and intellectual condition Bethany can justly enter into rivalry with any city or community in the State of Missouri. The manners of her people are polished and refined, her public as well as private morals are above reproach, and there is less disorder among her citizens than generally falls to the lot of the most favored communities. In short her meed of prominence, character and standing, considering its population, is equal to any town west of the Mississippi.

Business and Business Men.—As a business point Bethany occupies no secondary place among her sister towns of Northwest Missouri. Situated in the midst of a proverbially rich agricultural and stock country, and easily accessible by rail to the leading commercial centers north and south, the town has become the principal source of supplies for a large area of territory, and one of the most prominent shipping points for grain and live stock on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. The spirit of improvement during the last two years denotes a healthy business prosperity, and it is no wild or extravagant prediction to suggest the probability of Bethany becoming the leading city of Northwest Missouri. Additional to the early business men enumerated the following men and firms were identified with the commercial interests of the town from time to time: Bell & Buck, H. M. Cuddy, Allen & Cuddy, Mr. Hardesty, Dr. J. C. Blackburn, Roberts Bros., Blackburn & Newman, Dr. Tull, Eller & Bro., Ford & Brown, Johnston & Sherer, Hiatt & Sons, W. A. Templeman, Mr. Holt, J. P. Hamilton & Co.

Present Business.—Dry goods, Moulton & Cuddy; Yowell & Love, Wren & Cumming, Glaze Brothers, Dunn Bros. & Co., W. C. Rose and John S. Allen. Hardware—J. P. Hamilton & Stubbs, and M. A. Ford & Co. Drugs—T. B. Sherer & Son, Fuller & Newburn and D. T. Johnson. Grocers—T. A. Dunn, Gay Aufricht, C. W. Myers & Son, Jacob Noll, J. M. Cornelison, E. M. Ashford and J. W. Bonser. Furniture—F. T. Harvey. Harness and saddlery—John S. Allen & Son, M. Turner and Barry Bros. Milliners—Mrs. M. J. Dodd, Hubbard Sisters, Mary Roberts, Miss Devers and Mrs. W. W. McCurry. Agricultural implements—W. G. Osborn. Lumber Yard—Miner & Frees. Restaurants—Andrew Flint and Philip Schwenck.

Livery—John S. Allen, Jr., and J. Hand. Hotels—Hotel Emerson, formerly the Poynter House, J. S. Emerson; St. Joe House, by J. T. Richardson; Anderson House, by Mrs. Anderson; Ramer House, by Mrs. Ramer. Marble shop—John W. Kenyon. Photographers—Papi-neau Bros. Meat markets—J. M. Dascomb and J. H. Casebolt. Huckster—George Peak. Manufacturers of patent medicines—D. B. Heath & Son. Furniture factory—W. T. Cooper. Manufacturers of wagons and carriages—J. Cushman and W. S. Eades. Butcher—S. P. King. Shoemakers—E. Zimmerman, Gilbert Arney and ——— Hat-terman. Painters—J. H. Prentiss, A. Prentiss, Joseph Prentiss, R. Bedell and P. Swatsell. Physicians—J. Walker, A. H. Vandivert, Lewis King, T. B. Ellis and W. H. Skinner. Dentist—H. R. Neeper. Dealer in pianos and organs—A. J. Barber. Merchant tailor—H. Roleke.

Assessed value of real estate and personal property for the year 1887, in Bethany and West Bethany, was \$598,785. The population is about 1,600.

Secret Societies.—The moral and benevolent institutions wield almost as great influence in their way as Christianity itself. Of all the charitable and benevolent organizations Freemasonry is the most ancient and honorable. Not the least of the wonderful features of the order is its perpetual youth. All organizations have their times to live and die. Human governments rise, flourish and disappear, leaving only desolation in the places where their glory formerly shone. But Masonry originating so long ago that history tells not of its beginning has survived the decay of dynasties and the revolution of races, and kept pace with the marvelous march of Christianity.

Freemasonry was introduced into Bethany at an early day. Bethany Lodge, No. 97 was organized under dispensation on May 7, 1853, with the following officers: J. P. Devers, W. M.; C. M. Scott, S. W.; W. R. Allen, J. W.; B. F. Whedbee, Sec.; H. T. Monson, S. D.; Milton Fowler, J. D., and J. W. Casebolt, Tyler. The first person initiated was W. S. Clark, June 4, 1853, and on August 27 of the same year Elijah Glendening was raised to the degree of Master Mason. Among the members at that early period are found the names of a number of Bethany's prominent citizens: Elisha W. Bantom, J. S. Haines, Thomas M. Geer, J. P. King, M. P. Wills, Stephen C. Miller, L. D. Thompson, John Spencer, P. Copenbarger and others. The lodge was chartered May 25, 1854, with J. P. Devers, W. M.; B. F. Whedbee, S. W.; W. R. Allen, J. W. When first organized the lodge was No. 44, but under the charter it was changed to 97. Among those

who became identified with the organization during the years 1854-55, were Peter Price, H. Salmon, H. Cox, Iven Low, Robert Salmon, Isaac Brady, H. M. Cuddy, William Cummings, C. J. Blackburn, T. H. Templeman, G. W. Miller and William G. Lewis. The officers of the lodge in 1855 were John P. Devers, W. M.; B. T. Whedbee, S. W.; John S. Allen, J. W.; M. P. Wills, Sec.; S. C. Miller, Treas.; C. J. Blackburn, S. D.; G. W. Miller, J. D. and E. W. Bantom, Tyler. In June, 1856, the following officers were chosen: John S. Allen, W. M.; John Spencer, S. W.; William G. Lewis, J. W.; M. P. Wills, Sec.; S. C. Miller, Treas.; William Cummings, Tyler.

1860—John Wyatt, W. M.; T. B. Sherer, S. W.; John H. Phillibaum, J. W.; D. J. Heaston, Sec.; S. C. Miller, Treas.; H. T. Monson, S. D.; E. W. Bantom, J. D., and George Davis, Tyler.

1870—D. J. Heaston, W. M.; J. A. Brewer, S. W.; J. E. Zimmerlee, J. W.; Lewis Heffner, Treas.; W. P. Robinson, Sec.; I. S. Bryant, S. D., and Joseph Bartlett, J. D.

1880—T. B. Sherer, W. M.; J. R. Kirk, S. W.; Julius Tower, J. W.; Lewis Heffner, Treas.; W. P. Robinson, Sec.; George W. Wanamaker, S. D.; I. S. Bryant, J. D., and J. J. Wernminger, Tyler.

The officers for 1887 are E. R. Durham, W. M.; Sparks McClure, S. W.; H. R. Neeper, J. W.; C. Crossan, Treas.; T. B. Ellis, Sec.; J. R. Kirk, S. D.; W. L. Fruit, J. D.

The first place in which the lodge held its meetings was a room in the upper story of what is now the St. Joe House, which was subsequently exchanged for an apartment in the Allen building, on North Street. After using the latter a number of years a hall was fitted up in what is now the Dunn building, southwest of the public square, where the sessions were regularly held until 1884. In that year the present hall in the third story of the Cuddy block was completed and rented by the lodge. This is said to be the finest and most complete Masonic hall in the State outside of the city of St. Louis. The main room is in size 43x66 feet, in addition to which there are a lodge parlor, preparation or candidate's room, Tyler's station and armory room for commandery, all elegantly finished and furnished in the latest style of art. Bethany Lodge has much more than a local reputation, and for systematic and complete work ranks among the best Masonic organizations in Missouri. It has enjoyed an almost unparalleled degree of prosperity, and is constantly increasing in numbers and influence, the present membership being about sixty-two. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all of Bethany's leading business and professional men have been active members of the lodge, consequently its history is

closely interwoven with nearly everything of interest connected with the city. Conspicuous among the active members of the organization was William G. Lewis, elected Worshipful Master in 1867. He received the three degrees of Masonry in Bethany Lodge, being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 4th of November, 1855; was re-elected Worshipful Master in 1867, again in 1868, and continued to hold the position until the time of his death, February 18, 1869. He was for a number of years a prominent citizen of Bethany, "ever aiding, encouraging and supporting the right," and as a Mason ranked high in the fraternity of Northwest Missouri. The following appropriate resolutions were adopted by the lodge upon the occasion of his death:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe to remove from our midst our worthy Brother and Worshipful Master, William G. Lewis, and in his death our lodge has lost one of its most honored, most virtuous and most noble members, and

WHEREAS, this lodge feels so sensibly this, its great loss, therefore

Resolved, that in the death of Brother Lewis our county has lost one of her most distinguished citizens, society a bright light and intelligent ornament, and the fraternity a devoted and untiring member, our lodge a faithful presiding officer, and the church an exemplary Christian.

Resolved, that this lodge extend its heartfelt sympathy and consolation to the bereaved widow and orphan children, who have thus lost a kind, affectionate husband and father, pointing them to that bright immortality that fadeth not away.

Mr. Lewis was the only Worshipful Master of the lodge who died while in office.

Bethany Royal Arch Chapter was organized June 10, 1873, with the following officers and charter members: D. J. Heaston, H. P.; C. Crossan, K.; W. P. Robinson, S.; A. Crossan, C. H.; Joseph Corbett, P. S.; William T. Small, R. A. C.; C. Crossan, Treas.; Thomas H. B. Walker, Sec.; Arthur Graham, M. 3d Veil; C. Cheney, M. 2d Veil; S. J. Scott, M. 1st Veil. A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Missouri on the 9th of October, 1873.

The officers in 1876 were D. J. Heaston, H. P.; C. Crossan, K.; W. P. Robinson, S.; A. Crossan, C. H.; M. S. Gillidett, P. S.; T. B. Sherer, R. A. C.; W. C. Heaston, M. 3d Veil; L. Hart, M. 2d Veil; I. S. Bryant, M. 1st Veil; Lewis Heffner, Treas.; John W. Kenyon, Sec., and C. Heney, G.

Present officers: Theodore Newburn, H. P.; M. A. Ford, K.; T. A. Dunn, S.; J. R. Kirk, C. H.; W. J. Wightman, P. S.; C. Crossan, Treas.; T. B. Ellis, Sec.; T. B. Sherer, M. 3d Veil; W. P. Robinson, M. 2d Veil; J. H. Prentiss, M. 1st Veil; present membership, thirty-eight.

Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar, was organized on the 8th of March, 1883, by W. J. Terrell, of Harrisonville, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Missouri, assisted by John R. Parsons and S. E. Wagner, Past Grand Commanders; John E. Sloan, Grand Drill Master; G. F. Rogers, G. J. Waid, C. E. Lord and R. O. Carscaden. The commandery was chartered May 1, 1883. The first officers were C. Crossan, Eminent Commander; D. J. Heaston, Generalissimo; M. S. Gillidett, C. G.; W. P. Robinson, S. W.; T. B. Ellis, J. W.; H. M. Craner, Treasurer; G. H. Osborne, Recorder; Theodore Newburn, S. B.; J. B. Thomas, S. B.; T. B. Sherer, Warden. At the first regular meeting the order was conferred upon five candidates, and seven petitions were received. The membership at this time is thirty-two. The officers are C. Crossan, E. C.; Gay Aufrecht, G.; Theodore Newburn, C. G.; T. B. Sherer, Prelate; W. P. Robinson, Treasurer; T. B. Ellis, Recorder; M. A. Ford, S. W.; T. A. Dunn, J. W., and M. S. Gillidett, Warden.

I. O. O. F.—Odd Fellowship, the twin sister of Masonry in charity and benevolence, is represented in Bethany by Miriam Lodge, No. 129, which was chartered on May 19, 1850. Among the early members of the organization were the following: D. C. Threlkeld, O. L. Abbott, D. D. Boyce, John E. Creyton, J. F. Collier, David Goucher, James Sevier, James Richster, Ephraim Stewart, H. M. Cuddy, P. H. Maxey, C. A. Nelson, William Martin, E. S. Minton, James Price, A. M. Dean, Samuel Ross, William P. Carson and Samuel Downey.

First meetings were held in the John S. Allen building north of the public square, and for a number of years the lodge grew and prospered. The hall in which meetings are now held is well finished and furnished, and belongs to the lodge. In 1870 Miriam Cemetery one-half mile northwest of the city was laid out under the auspices of the order, and has since become the principal burial place in the county. The lodge is in good condition financially, and has an active membership of forty-two. The elective officers for 1887 are J. R. Kirk, N. G.; Irwin Williams, V. G.; John W. Wirninger, Sec., and Joseph Bonser, Treas.

Bethany Encampment, No. 35, was instituted in the year 1867 with about fourteen members. The society at one time became quite strong in numbers, and was kept up until about the year 1885. Owing to deaths and removals it was deemed advisable to disband the society, accordingly the charter was surrendered in the above year. A lodge of the Rebecca degree was organized in 1866, and prospered for several years. It was disbanded in 1883, and the charter surrendered.

Bethany Lodge, No. 87, Knights of Pythias, was established in 1883, with eighteen members whose names are as follows: S. W. Leslie, J. C. Wilson, F. R. Aufricht, W. J. Taylor, Frank Meyer, W. S. McCray, E. Dunn, J. H. Casebolt, J. D. Good, T. O. Tucker, W. L. Barry, J. T. Corcoran, Joseph Newland, H. D. Poynter, W. A. Templeman and Max Keller. The lodge at one time had the names of thirty-eight members upon the roll, a number which subsequently became greatly diminished on account of removals. Meetings were regularly held until 1886, at which time the charter was surrendered.

Inter Ocean Lodge, No. 84, Ancient Order United Workmen, was chartered October 28, 1878, and organized with the following officers: U. M. Browder, P. M. W.; Miles S. Gillidett, M. W.; Robert F. Good, G. F.; Jacob H. Anslyn, O. G.; Fred H. Ramer, recorder; Jefferson Nordyke, financier; Joseph Winslow, receiver; James M. Roberts, G.; William J. Taylor, I. W.; Isaac S. Bryant, O. W. The officers at this time are C. A. Axline, M. W.; U. G. Osborn, F.; V. P. Rupe, O.; A. D. Stubbs, R.; J. W. Kenyon, F.; W. T. Cooper, Treas.; Robert F. Good, I. W.; W. S. Eades, O. W., and J. H. Cover, P. M. W. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' hall on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. The lodge has a membership of forty-four, and is reported in good condition.

Bethany Legion, No. 113, Select Knights, a higher degree of the Workmen order, was organized on the 8th of March, 1886, with fifteen charter members. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: M. S. Gillidett, C.; Dr. H. R. Neeper, V. C.; A. J. Fuller, L. C.; J. H. Cover, S. W.; W. S. Eades, J. W.; J. G. Walker, M.; F. Papineau, S. B.; U. G. Osborn, Rec.; J. W. Kenyon, Rec. Treas.; W. T. Cooper, Treas. Present membership is twenty-one. Present officers: M. S. Gillidett, S. C.; H. R. Neeper, V. C.; A. J. Fuller, L. C.; U. G. Osborn, Rec.; W. T. Cooper, Treas.; John W. Kenyon, Rec. Treas.; J. H. Anslyn, M.; J. H. Nordyke, P. C.; F. Papineau, S. B.; J. H. Cover, S. W.; A. E. Dale, G.; J. H. Walker, A. J. Fuller and W. T. Cooper, Overseers.

Grand Army of the Republic, Lieutenant T. D. Neal Post, No. 124, was organized November 22, 1883, with the following charter members: C. H. Potter, A. W. Behee, Richard Goucher, A. J. Parsons, Edward C. Mitchell, W. J. Taylor, Benjamin Sutton, F. M. Gillespie, M. C. Beeks, John H. Blessing, Pleasant Case, Henry M. Russ, Sylvester Smith, John H. Killough, C. C. Blessing, Philip S. Green, William Alder, Jackson Walker, James Van Meter, Elisha B.

Heath, M. F. Clark, Emery Williams, A. M. Haney, John Williams, Jacob Noll, T. B. Sherer, W. H. Gale, J. W. Kenyon, W. H. Bail, W. C. Heaston, James W. Parman, Michael Allen, W. H. H. Gillespie, W. P. Robinson, W. P. Brown, Joseph C. Johnson, William Stinson, Lewis Justice, James Johnson, Edward B. Ward, Albert Reeves, R. D. Hook, F. T. Harvey, John T. Price, E. S. M. ———, Jackson Vail, S. B. Cross, W. L. Fruit, John A. Dryer, John Jennings, R. H. Wren, George D. Williams, A. J. Fuller, W. H. Skinner, B. F. Sperry, M. S. Gillidett, D. S. Alvord, Joseph Willcut, A. J. Davis, J. M. Bryant, John T. Rupe, John W. Smith and George W. Hall. The organization was effected by Maj. John Harnois, deputy mustering officer, and member of Custer Post, No. 7, of St. Joseph. First officers were W. P. Robinson, P. C.; J. Walker, S. V. C.; W. C. Heaston, J. V. C.; E. S. Miner, O. D.; A. J. Fuller, Adjt.; R. H. Wren, Q. M.; Clinton H. Potter, O. G.; W. H. Skinner, S. M.; J. W. Kenyon, Q. M. S. The second and third commanders of the post were R. H. Wren and W. H. Skinner, respectively. Present officers are F. T. Harvey, P. C.; J. G. Henshaw, S. V. C.; Andrew McClure, J. V. C.; W. L. Fruit, O. D.; John W. Smith, Chaplain; J. Walker, Surgeon; Richard Goucher, O. G.; Richard Lovelace, Adjt.; J. M. Hampton, Q. M.; T. L. Sullivan, S. M.; A. D. Stubbs, Q. M. S. This is one of the most flourishing posts in Northern Missouri, numbering at this time over 200 members.

Lieutenant Jacob B. McClure Camp, No. 22, Sons of Veterans, was chartered June 26, 1886, with twenty-seven members, whose names are as follows: Joseph Newland, Joe W. Prentiss, E. R. Durham, James F. Gale, R. T. Bedell, V. P. Rupe, F. M. Rupe, L. A. Harvey, Newt. Jennings, Edgar Skinner, William E. Hartshorn, Sparks McClure, Ashman H. Vandivert, H. E. Hampton, Clay Prentiss, William H. Shipley, Frank McClure, C. A. Axline, William O. Selby, Harry Fruit, Albert Parsons, Charles W. Gillidett, Gideon Gillidett, George W. Wymore, Ira W. Rice, John E. Stead and George W. Dodd. The camp was mustered April 23, 1886. The first officers were E. R. Durham, Capt.; Joseph Newland, 1st Lieut.; A. H. Vandivert, 2d Lieut.; R. T. Bedell, Chap.; Edgar Skinner, O. S.; Joseph Newland, Q. M. S.; T. N. Rupe, S. of G.; Newton Jennings, C. S.; Joseph T. Gale, C. of G.; W. E. Hartshorn, P. G.; J. W. Prentiss, P. M.; Sparks McClure, J. W. Prentiss and V. P. Rupe, C. C. Officers for 1887: E. R. Durham, Capt.; C. A. Axline, 1st Lieut.; M. A. Ford, 2d Lieut.; C. H. Corey, 1st Sergt.; H. R. Neeper, Q. M. S.; C. W. Gillidett, S. of G.; W. E. Hartshorn, C.

S.; Gideon Gillidett, C. G.; Harry Fruit, C. G.; Frank Cross, P. G.; Clay Prentiss, P. M.; Sparks McClure, V. P. Rupe and Frank McClure, C. C. Present number of members is forty-eight.

Bethany is the headquarters of the division of Missouri Sons of Veterans, and at this time the following State officers of the organization reside in Harrison County: Ashman H. Vandivert, Com.; E. R. Durham, Sec.; Ezra H. Frisby, J. A., and Samuel F. Church, Adjt.

Temperance Organizations.—In January, 1862, a society of the Knights of Temperance was organized in Bethany, among the early members of which were the following: W. D. Stewart, G. W. Newman, Isabell Ramer, J. F. Collier, E. R. Martin, A. Templeman, Mrs. F. C. Collier, Mary Allen, J. H. Newman, C. A. Hedrick and E. A. Wayland. The society was well sustained for several years and did much toward checking the prevailing intemperance of the times. In January, 1864, Bethany Lodge, No. 491, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted by John J. Miller. It had a prosperous career for some time, and numbered among its members many of the leading citizens of the city and adjacent country.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, a society of the W. C. T. U., was organized in Bethany about the year 1881 or 1882. It has at this time a membership of about fifty, and is accomplishing a good work in the cause of temperance. The place of meeting is a beautiful hall in the Cuddy block neatly furnished. The officers of the organization are Mrs. Maude Allen, president; Mrs. Thompson, vice-president, and Miss Cora Heaston, secretary. Under the auspices of this society, a number of prominent lecturers have visited the city from time to time, among whom were Luther Benson, Col. George Woodward, C. J. Holt, Joseph Critchfield, Ansley Gray, Miss Frances Willard and Julia Bosworth.

Cainesville.—This flourishing town is situated in the northeast corner of Adams Township, on Grand River, within one mile of the Mercer County line, and dates its history proper from about the year 1854. The locality was selected in quite an early day, however, and among those who located farms within a radius of a few miles were Alfred Hickman, Joshua Moss, Philip Davis, Benjamin Grubb, "Bonny" Grubb, Thomas Aubery, Calvin Williams, E. Booth, A. Booth, and others whose names are not now remembered.

In about the year 1854 one Peter Cain, an early pioneer of Mercer County, in partnership with Isaac Waldrop and Henry Kennedy, erected a frame saw and flouring mill on Thompson's fork of Grand River, present site of the town, which soon became the nucleus of quite a flourishing settlement.

This was the first manufacturing enterprise of any note attempted in the eastern part of the county, and so highly prized was it that people frequently came distances of thirty and forty miles to get their grinding done. Connected with the mill was a large shed or sleeping and cooking apartment for the accommodation of such customers as were compelled to wait several days for their grists. Such was the reputation of the mill that it was no uncommon sight to see fifteen and twenty teams hitched in close proximity to the buildings, the owners waiting for what the miller was pleased to call their "turns." The mill soon brought the locality into prominence, and within a short time after it was started Mr. Cain opened a small general store, which proved a great accommodation to his many customers and the neighborhood at large. He sold his goods in a small frame building which stood a short distance northeast of the mill site, and for some time carried on quite a successful business. In the meantime the advantages of the locality attracted others, and in April, 1855, Andrew Clark secured the services of T. J. Cast, county surveyor, and laid out a town on the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 65, Range 26, which he named Cainesville in compliment to Mr. Cain. The original plan of the town includes seven blocks subdivided into sixty-two lots traversed by the following streets: Elm and Lafayette, running east and west, and Washington and Vine, north and south. The lots were at once placed upon the market, and within a short time quite a number of them were purchased and improved. The following were among the early purchasers and residents of the town: John Oxford, John Restine, Joseph Catron, Marcellus Moss, John Hall, W. C. Chapman, Joseph Pierce, James F. Chambers, William R. King, Lewis R. Twedell, William C. Reeves, Adam Bowers, Dr. T. M. Fullerton, C. B. Adkins, William McElfish, William T. Browning, Jesse Myers, John Snyder and John Woodward, all of whom moved to the town during the first two years of its history.

After selling goods for a short time in the building first erected, Mr. Cain subsequently built the house occupied at this time by the Cainesville Bank, in which he carried on the mercantile business, from about 1857 until 1861. In the meantime other buildings were erected in the town, among the earliest of which was a frame structure on the corner of Lafayette and Washington Streets, in which Mr. Clark sold goods for a short time. This building is still standing, being used at this time for a stable. Jacob B. Oxford purchased a lot on the corner of Washington and Main Streets shortly after the town was surveyed, and erected thereon a frame building, which he opened for the accom-

modation of such travelers and transient visitors as saw fit to pay for his hospitalities. This was the first hotel in Cainesville, and for several years the only stopping place in the town. It was removed some years ago, and replaced by the large business house of J. H. Burrows, which still occupies the lot. Another early building stood where the Commercial hotel now stands, and was used for hotel purposes in a later day by Henry Kennedy. It was destroyed by fire in 1882. The corner now occupied by the Bain House was first utilized as a building place by John Hall, who erected thereon a frame structure, which was first used for the goods business. It was subsequently purchased by Frank George, who enlarged and otherwise improved the building and started a hotel, which was in operation several years. Dr. T. M. Fullerton, the first resident physician of the town, erected a residence on the corner of Main and Washington Streets as early as 1855, and for several years thereafter practiced his profession in the village and surrounding country. The building in which he resided is still standing, and occupied at this time by James Pelican.

Business Men.—To go back to the founding of Cainesville and give a true detail of every branch of its business and industry, when it commenced and by whom, is a task extremely difficult to accomplish. Few persons reside in the village now who were here when it was founded, and those few have paid comparatively little attention to the various changes that have taken place from time to time during the last thirty-three years. As already stated, however, the first person to engage in the mercantile business in Cainesville was Peter Cain, and after him Andrew Clark, both of whom left their impress upon the early character of the struggling town. A little later came Joseph Catron, who opened a general store where J. M. Moss & Co.'s business house now stands, where for some years he conducted a fairly successful trade. Dr. James Burns was an early merchant also, and for some time carried on the general goods business on the lot now occupied by Wickersham & Co.'s store building. James M. and Marcellus Moss came to the village prior to 1862, and in the latter year Hon. J. H. Burrows became identified with its business interests, and has since been a prominent factor in promoting the material prosperity of the town. Mr. Burrows has displayed rare energy and liberality in his many business transactions, and to him more than to any other man is the town indebted for a large degree of its prosperity. Since 1862 Mr. Burrows has been engaged in the mercantile business, which he still carries on, besides having large interests in the Cainesville Bank and various other enterprises. At a later period in the history

of the town there were the following merchants additional to those already mentioned: George W. Flint, Flint & Murphy, Flint & Noah, W. C. Reeves, Moss & Rogers, W. C. Frazee, Frazee & Montgomery, John Hall, Miles Bailey, Bailey & Flint, Joseph P. Bailey, J. P. and J. Bailey, Charles Scott, Dr. E. Blatchley, Burns & Son, John M. Sallee, Henry A. Harrison, David M. Cain, James H. Sallee, Henry Ristine and L. H. Craig.

Physicians.—Of the learned professions Cainesville has known some as able men as any town of its size in the county or State. Of the medical profession there was Dr. T. M. Fullerton, at this time the leading physician of Princeton, Mercer County. He came to the town when it was but a niche in the forest, and for a number of years practiced his profession with the most gratifying success. Other medical men from time to time were Drs. James Burns, Edgar Blatchley, L. H. Perriman, — — Connell, Dr. Pitzell, I. B. Stafford, John D. Enloe, Sr., Dr. Collins, and Dr. Hisler, the majority of whom were well learned in the profession, and faithfully performed their duty to their fellow man.

At this time the medical profession is represented by the following physicians: S. D. Logan, Harvey Nally and W. D. Bryant.

Mechanics.—From the best local authority, the first mechanic in Cainesville appears to have been one Cyrus Hart, a blacksmith, who erected a small shop, near where the steam mill now stands, a short time after the town was surveyed. Joseph Pierce engaged in the blacksmithing business in an early day, and for a number of years operated a shop not far from the lot now occupied by the residence of M. F. Oxford. Both of these men were good mechanics, and found ample opportunities for the exercise of their skill as long as they remained in the village. John Purdun and John Snyder were among the early blacksmiths, and while the town was still in its infancy, Messrs. Browning & McFee began the manufacture of fanning mills which they conducted for several years in the building which formerly stood on the lot now occupied by the Wickersham store-room.

Postmasters.—It was a pathetic and strangely human expression of Dr. Johnson when he said “We shall receive no letters in the grave.” There is no power in that silent domain to appoint postmasters; there is no communication open and no mail contracts can be made with the grim passenger boat to the unknown beyond. There were very little mail facilities or communication to Cainesville when the first postoffice was established over thirty years ago. We learn that a postoffice was opened in the town about the year 1855 with

John Bailey as postmaster. He served several years, and was succeeded by E. Prather, who in turn was followed in regular succession by the following gentlemen: William McElfish, R. L. Oxford, J. R. Hadly, and the present incumbent, C. M. Scott.

Manufactories.—As previously stated, the first manufacturing enterprise of Cainesville was the flouring and saw mill erected by Cain, Waldrop & Kennedy in the year 1855. The mill received its motive power from the waters of Grand River, and for a number of years was the chief attraction of the town. The original mill building was subsequently torn down and rebuilt by Messrs. Neal & Wilson, who moved it a short distance from where it at first stood. It has passed through a number of hands, and at this time is operated by S. H. Glaze & Co., who do a very good business. The building is a large, three-story frame structure with a basement, and is supplied with fair machinery.

The Cainesville Saw and Planing-Mill, the largest manufacturing enterprise of the kind in the county, was erected in 1882 by D. W. Wells. The main building is 24x77 feet, with shed and store-room 16x80 feet, and a dry house 17x26 feet in size. The building is supplied with latest improved machinery for the manufacture of lumber, broom handles, bedsteads and other articles, and a large planing-mill, which is kept constantly running in order to supply the demand of the town and neighborhood. Mr. Wells is sole manufacturer of the celebrated Ellis' Washing Machine, large numbers of which are sold throughout Northwest Missouri, Southern Iowa and other States. The mill represents a capital considerably in excess of \$5,000, and is the most important enterprise of the town.

Incorporation.—In January, 1875, the citizens of Cainesville decided to assume the responsibility of establishing and maintaining a town corporation. Accordingly, a petition to that effect was presented to the county court, which took the necessary action on the 20th of the above month. The first board of trustees was composed of Joseph Pierce, John Bailey, R. B. Wilson, Joseph H. Ristine and James Binkley. They met and finally organized by electing R. B. Wilson, chairman; and appointing C. B. Woodward, town clerk; E. A. Thompson, marshal; L. M. Wickersham, assessor; W. H. Bailey, collector; and W. H. Burns, treasurer. April, 1875, an election was held, resulting in the following board being chosen: James Moss, Joseph Pierce, Robert Wilson, Sr., William McElfish and O. H. Burns. Ed. Thompson was appointed marshal; W. H. Burns, treasurer; Victor D. Clark, clerk, and G. W. Hagan, street commissioner. The officers of 1876

were as follows: William McElfish, M. H. Bailey, Thomas Addison, Thomas Tindall and William D. Bryant, trustees; G. W. Shaw, marshal; James Moss, treasurer; M. F. Oxford, clerk; William Riley, street commissioner. The municipal officers at this time are J. R. Hadley, G. W. Shaw, Harvey Nally, G. W. Case and Miles E. French, trustees; Dr. W. D. Bryant, clerk; G. R. Wilson, treasurer; S. D. Logan, assessor; John Skakal, street commissioner; and James Moss, Sr., collector.

Cainesville Bank was established July, 1883, by a joint stock company, with a paid-up capital of \$13,000. It has been conducted very successfully, and at this time is one of the best banking houses in Harrison County, the proprietors being among the town's most substantial business men. The officers are S. H. Glaze, president, and C. B. Woodward, cashier. The following gentlemen are directors: S. H. Glaze, T. G. Rogers, M. F. Oxford, J. H. Burrows, Enos Pickens, W. J. Clamands and J. S. Taylor.

Secret Societies.—*Cainesville Lodge, No. 328, A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation in the year 1868, the chief mover in bringing about the organization being Hon. J. H. Burrows. The following are the names of original members so far as could be learned: John Woodward, J. H. Burrows, Conrad Mooter, A. B. Montgomery, W. C. Frazee, J. H. Baker and John D. Enloe. John Woodward was Worshipful Master; J. H. Burrows, Senior Warden; Conrad Mooter, Junior Warden; and A. B. Montgomery, Secretary. The lodge was granted a charter on the 13th of October, 1870, at which time, and for a few years thereafter, meetings were held in a hall over the Cainesville Bank. The meeting place was subsequently changed, and at this time the lodge holds its sessions in a hall belonging to Messrs. Rogers & Wilson. The organization has had a prosperous career, but is not so strong in numbers now as formerly, the present membership being but thirty-two. The following are the officers for 1887: J. H. Burrows, Worshipful Master; T. G. Rogers, Senior Warden; J. C. Cain, Junior Warden; Dr. H. Nally, Secretary; G. A. Stigall, Senior Deacon; J. H. Sallee, Junior Deacon; E. F. Brower, Treasurer; and Ruffian Brown, Tyler.

An order of the Eastern Star, known as Riverside Chapter No. 116, was instituted in Cainesville a number of years ago, with the following charter members: Katie Woodward, Mary A. Hall, Charlotte A. Pickens, Julia A. Woodward, Amanda C. Harper, Angie Ristine, Laura Bailey, Mary F. Brower, Sarah S. Bailey, Eleanor Rogers, Margaret D. Chambers, Mary A. Burrows, Luenna Scott, Jane Small, Rebecca

J. Price and Charlotte T. Harrison. For two or three years the organization grew and prospered, but at the end of that time internal dissensions arose, which finally caused the society to disband. The last meeting was held about the year 1880.

Cainesville Lodge, No. 199, I. O. O. F., is a flourishing society, though not so strong, numerically, as in years gone by. At one time the records contained the names of over forty members, among whom were many of the most prominent citizens of the town and surrounding country. The date of its organization and facts pertaining to its early history were not learned. The officers at the present time are as follows: M. F. Oxford, N. G.; S. V. Rogers, V. G.; Isaac R. Hadley, R. S.; Dr. H. Nally, P. S.; J. W. Chambers, Treas. Meetings are held in Rogers & Wilson's hall. The organization is in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity, and its future is promising.

Temperance in Cainesville.—Not the least in the category of obstacles which interfered with the success of Cainesville in former years was the presence of several whisky shops, which gave the town a very unsavory reputation abroad. These places were the rendezvous of all the worthless characters in the village and surrounding country, and to their baleful influence is due the wreck and downfall of a number of young men, who but for their presence might have become reputable citizens and business men. Upon certain days of the week the town presented hardly the appearance of a civilized village. It must not be understood that such conduct was countenanced by the majority of the citizens, as such was far from being the case, but the presence of a rough and somewhat lawless element prevented for a time any and all attempts upon the part of the peaceably disposed people to inaugurate an era of quiet and order. As a means of checking the prevailing evil of intemperance, Hon. J. H. Burrows, in the fall of 1862, succeeded in organizing a Good Templar's lodge, with which many of the residents of the town at that time became identified. Among some of the early members were John D. Chambers, Joseph Chambers, Sr., Elder John Woodward, A. F. Woodruff, James Burrows, J. N. Truax, A. B. Montgomery, George W. Randall and others, all of whom took an active part in the warfare against the saloons of the town. The organization was brought about in the face of much opposition, not the least of which was the disposition upon the part of a certain class to break up the meetings of the lodge by violence. Nothing daunted, however, the temperance people inaugurated a vigorous

campaign against the saloons, and not content with merely meeting in the lodge room, singing songs, passing resolutions, etc., they marched boldly through the streets in body, and held song service and other exercises in front of the rum-seller's doors. For a while the efforts of the organization to check the evil seemed futile, but in time a good effect was produced, and before the lapse of many years the saloon keepers of Cainesville were compelled to close their doors or seek other and more favorable localities in which to ply their trade. The Templars named their organization Banner Lodge, and at one time it had a membership of over 400, nearly all of whom, be it said to their credit, remained faithful to the vow of total abstinence. Like other organizations of the past Banner Lodge had its day, but during the ten years of its history it accomplished a work the grand and beneficial effects of which it is difficult to estimate or enumerate.

A fit successor to the Good Templar's organization is the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a society of which was established in Cainesville about the year 1883. This organization has prospered with the most gratifying success, and at this time has a membership of about sixty, all of whom are fully alive to the interests of the temperance reform. In 1885 the society erected a beautiful hall, 20x30 feet and 13 foot story, at a cost of \$650. The hall in which the meetings are held is tastefully furnished, supplied with an organ and bell, and is by far the finest hall in the town. At this time a movement to found a library and reading room is being pushed forward, and with the proper financial encouragement, which of course the citizens will cheerfully extend, the project will soon be successfully carried out. The present officers of the society are Mrs. J. H. Burrows, president; Mrs. J. H. Sallee, vice-president, and Louemma Clark, secretary.

Cainesville Post, No. 216, G. A. R., was organized October 17, 1884, by Maj. W. H. H. Skinner, of Bethany, with the following charter members: W. D. Bryant, Charles G. Baker, I. S. Stoner, Thomas J. Roberts, William Allman, Henry C. Potorf, John Posler, David E. Bain, S. H. Pierce, R. O. Woodward, John M. Brower, John G. Oder, Alexander Craig, Henry Ristine, I. R. Hadley, G. W. Shaw, W. I. Marriott, P. King, James M. Moss, George Glibbern, Nathan Graham, and A. D. Graham. The first Commander was W. D. Bryant. The First Senior Vice-Commander, J. M. Moss. The present membership of the post is fifty-five. Meetings are held twice each month, and the organization is reported in prosperous condition. The officers for 1887 are as follows: J. M. Moss, Commander; J. D.

Oder, S. V. C.; W. I. Merriott, J. V. C.; C. E. Baker, O. G.; L. M. Wickersham, O. D.; T. J. Roberts, S. M.; O. H. Burns, Q. M. S.; W. C. Baker, Chaplain; S. H. Pierce, Surgeon.

Churches.—The Methodist, Baptist and Christian denominations are represented in Cainesville by flourishing organizations, and three neat and commodious temples of worship. The Methodist building was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,400. The house in which the Christian Church meets stands near the central part of town, and represents a capital of about \$1,200. The Baptist building in the southeast part of the town was erected in 1872 at a cost of about \$1,300. The present school building, a large two-story frame structure, was erected in 1872.

Cainesville at the Present Time.—During the first eight or ten years of its history the growth of Cainesville, while not rapid, was steady and substantial. Situated as it is in the midst of a fine farming country, remote from any other town or business point, it soon became the center of a large local trade, and earned the reputation of being one of the best towns in the county. The completion of the Des Moines Narrow Gauge Railroad marked an era in the history of the place, and since then its business of all kinds has greatly increased. At this time its retail trade will compare with any town of its size in Northwest Missouri. Its stores and business houses are large, and the merchants are wide awake and energetic. Next to Bethany it is now the largest town in Harrison County. The present spirit of improvement denotes a healthy business prosperity, and it is no extravagant prediction to suggest the probability of Cainesville becoming the leading town in the county, at no distant day. Its present business is as follows:

Merchants.—M. F. Oxford, general merchandise; J. H. Burrows & Co., general merchants; Rogers & Wilson, general stock; L. M. Wickersham & Co., general stock; J. M. Moss & Co., general merchandise; Burrows & McKiddy, hardware; Ader & Case, hardware; C. B. Woodward & Co., groceries; Glaze & Neal, groceries; O. H. Burns & Co., drugs; Isaac R. Hadley, groceries and confectionery; Wilson Omer, confectionery and bakery; Mullins & French, furniture; Mrs. P. J. Neal, millinery.

Hotels.—Bain House, in the central part of the town, is a large and well furnished hotel kept by John Bain. Clifton House, by I. N. Elliott, is a favorite stopping-place for the traveling public, and one of the best hotels in Harrison County. The Commercial House, kept by Thomas H. Ristine, is one of the largest and finest hotel

buildings in this section of the State. It was erected in 1887, and is a first-class house in every particular.

Mechanics.—W. M. Baldwin, manufacturer of furniture; J. D. Chambers, blacksmith; Joseph Klasalick, blacksmith; Philip Gentry, wagon-maker and blacksmith; William French, wagon-maker; G. O. Hammond, manufacturer and dealer in saddlery and harness, and J. Skakal, shoemaker.

The other business men of the town are I. N. Elliott, attorney at law; William Crawford, lumber dealer; W. E. Barton, barber and photographer; H. Ristine, livery stable, and Harrison & Sallee, meat market.

Eagleville.—The village of Eagleville is situated about fifteen miles northeast of Bethany, in the townships of Marion and Union, and is the site of an early settlement in that part of the county. Among the pioneers who secured homes in the vicinity of the village in an early day are remembered the following: Allen Bridges, Thomas Shain, George Davis, John Poynter, Ichabod Jinks, Dr. Oatman, Mrs. Hulse, H. O. Neville, Daniel Shirley, James Grinstead, Thomas Patton, William Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Simpson Montgomery, Moses Shirley, Dr. Skinner and Aquilla C. Barber.

After the year 1850 the influx of settlers increased to such an extent that the propriety of establishing a local trading point began to be discussed. In August, 1851, Robert Bullington donated ten acres of ground for the purpose of starting a town, and upon the 28th of the month a plat of the same was surveyed as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 65, Range 27, running east 38 rods and south 42 rods, being 38 rods across east and west, and 42 rods long north and south, each block 12 rods square with 12 feet alley, and each lot 66 feet wide by 93 feet long." Several additions were subsequently made to the original plat, and the territory embraced within the town limits at this time is sufficient for a city of at least 2,000 inhabitants. Near the central part of the town is a large public square; running east and west are six streets, crossed at right angles by nine streets running north and south.

The lots in the first surveys were offered for sale in 1851, but no improvements of any kind appear to have been attempted for a year or two later. One of the first residents of the village was John Haynes, who, as early, perhaps, as 1852, erected a small frame building, and engaged in the mercantile business which he carried on for about two years. James Anderson, Sr., and James Anderson, Jr., purchased lots soon after the survey, and erected residences on the same in an early day.

James Anderson, Sr., brought a small stock of goods to the town, and was for a short time identified with the mercantile interests of the place. He subsequently erected what has since been known as the Central House, on which he kept the first hotel in the town. James Anderson, Jr., a little later erected a large two-story frame building on North Main Street, known as the Eagle hotel, which was run as a place of public entertainment for a number of years. He afterward sold goods in the building, and seems to have done a fairly good business. The house passed through a number of hands from time to time, and was destroyed by fire about the year 1883. Aquilla C. Barber, in 1857, erected a business house on the west side of the public square, in which for some time he sold goods in partnership with Joel Hall, who subsequently purchased the whole interest. Dr. C. M. Gilkey located in the town soon after it was founded, and engaged in the practice of medicine which he carried on for some time in connection with the mercantile business, his partner being James B. Brower, who early erected a building in the north part of the village. From 1852 until 1857 the following persons purchased real estate in the town: Thomas Patton, L. G. Jones, John S. Haynes, William Anderson, J. P. King, William Hodgins, Joseph Bridges, John Spencer, William R. Allen, William Owings, J. W. Hasp & Co., B. F. Fletcher, Henry Sweeten, Nathan W. Tripp, Hezekiah W. Herring, John Martin, W. D. Horton, Henry O. Nevill, Joseph Huntseck, Robert W. Memford, William Mallett, William B. Needham, Thomas H. Poynter, James J. Dale, William Ballew, Ellen Barber, George W. Johnson, M. L. James, J. D. Tall and S. J. Tall. The following were early purchasers of lots in Hall's addition to the town: B. A. McClure, Elisha Meeker, A. W. Allen, James H. Poynter, Thomas E. Beach, John R. Colwell, Noah Coons, William R. Allen, W. J. Skinner, M. S. Berks, M. P. Wills and Willis Owings.

Business Men.—Additional to the early merchants already named was Thomas Poynter, who engaged in the mercantile trade about 1856 or 1857 in a small frame building which stood near the northern limits of the town. After continuing alone a few years he went into partnership with Horace H. Fitch, and erected a store building on the public square, which is still standing. Messrs. Poynter & Fitch were very successful merchants, and amassed a comfortable competence during the years they remained in the town. The following men and firms were engaged in the mercantile business from time to time: Amos Poynter, William Poynter, George Young, Young & Wren, Young & Shirley, George Norris, Peter McCall, Downing & Moore,

Briggs, Hall & Pearson, Elisha Meeker, Hugh Munson, John Spencer, Hillman & Allen, Hillman & Dunn, Boham & Lockwood, Ewart & Nevill, Officer & Edson, Stonum Bros., Dr. Tilton, Elisha Banta and John Hampton.

Early Mechanics.—Among the early mechanics of Eagleville were William Robbins, carpenter; Andrew Kreamer, shoemaker; James Beech, cabinet-maker; and William Hodgins, Samuel Moore & Son, blacksmiths. These men all came to the town in an early day, and worked at their respective trades for a number of years.

Medical Men.—The following physicians practiced the healing art in Eagleville at different times: Drs. C. M. Gilkey, H. J. Skinner, S. B. McClellan, Charles Oatman, Dr. Newman and A. H. Vandivert. The present physicians are Drs. J. L. Downing and T. Bohannon.

Mill.—The only manufacturing enterprise of any note in Eagleville is the large flouring-mill erected in 1870 by Robert Huffman. The building is a three-story frame with basement, supplied with machinery for the manufacture of a superior grade of flour. It is operated at this time by Messrs. Huffman & Miller, who do a good business.

F. T. Harvey for several years carried on a furniture factory in the town, which he operated with encouraging success. He subsequently moved to Bethany, where he is still engaged in the trade.

Growth.—During the first few years of its history Eagleville progressed but slowly, a variety of causes combining to retard its progress, one of which was the unsettled condition of the surrounding country, which at that time was scarcely developed. The town took a new life soon after the war, and from about the year 1866 until 1870 it was by far the most prosperous trading point in Harrison County. Six or eight large stores were in operation during that period, and business of all kinds was well supported. It drew trade from all parts of Northern Harrison, and for several years was the rival of the county seat. The completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through the county, and the springing up of the thriving towns of Ridgeway and Blythedale, a few miles distant, proved a death blow to its prosperity, since which time it has been on the downward grade. A general decay fastened itself upon the once flourishing little city, and at this time the town is but a shadow of its former self. It still commands a fair proportion of the current trade, however, and will doubtless remain a local business point for years to come. The business of the town at this time is represented by the following directory: George H. Lockwood, druggist;

Pearson & Wyant, general merchandise; A. Cramer & Son, general stock; John A. Anderson, groceries; T. B. Schaeffer, hardware; W. L. Hoffman, furniture; John W. Moore, drugs; Miss M. C. Welch and Mrs. Brower, milliners; John Wylie, photographer; George F. Moore, livery stable; James Terry, blacksmith; James Cross and Perry Muma, butchers; Charles C. Hall, harness-maker; James Cross, proprietor of the Central House; John Moore, plasterer.

There are three churches in the town, Methodist, Baptist and Christian, all of which have substantial frame houses of worship.

Secret Societies.—The Masonic fraternity is represented in Eagleville by the Lodge of Light, No. 257, organized about the year 1867 or 1868, with seven or eight charter members. Meetings were held in different buildings until 1880, at which time the present hall over the business room of T. B. Schaeffer was erected. While not so strong in numbers as formerly, the society is still in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of thirty. The first Worshipful Master was Arthur Graham. The present officers are T. B. Schaeffer, W. M.; J. M. Settle, S. W.; Andrew Sheets, J. W.; J. L. Downing, Sec.; Jacob Coontz, Treas.; John Barber, S. D.; Wesley Eaton, J. D., and P. T. Anderson, Tyler.

Eagleville Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 27, 1867, by District Deputy Grand Master John E. Clayton, with the following charter members: Henry O. Bryant, Veazy Price, Henry Moats, T. B. Schaeffer and A. P. Rupe. Among the first officers were T. B. Schaeffer, N. G.; Henry Moats, V. G., and J. W. Ewart, Sec. The lodge grew and prospered for a number of years, and at one time had the names of 130 members upon the records. It lost heavily by deaths and removals from time to time, and in February, 1887, there were but eight members left. By mutual consent it was decided to surrender the charter in the above month and year, since which time the residue of members have been identified with the lodge at Ridgeway.

Eagle Lodge, No. 118, A. O. U. W., was established about the year 1881, with a good membership which has since decreased until at this time there are only ten belonging. The present officers of the organization are as follows: J. D. Brown, M. W.; William Pearson, Recorder; A. H. Deputy, Financier; T. B. Schaeffer, Receiver; A. J. Sheets, Foreman; R. H. Wren, Guide; P. T. Anderson, O. W., and Dr. Bohannon, Medical Examiner.

Rheubendal Post, No. 223, G. A. R., was organized in December, 1883, by Maj. Skinner, of Bethany, with thirty-three charter

members. The first officers were J. D. Officer, Commander; R. H. Ginstead, S. V. C.; James Dale, J. V. C.; A. H. Deputy, O. D.; H. M. Stump, O. G.; Charles Miller, Adjutant; J. A. Coontz, Q. M.; Henry Tripp, Surgeon. Officers of 1887: T. B. Schaeffer, Commander; H. J. Herring, J. V. C.; James Dale, J. V. C.; O. W. Johnson, Q. M.; I. N. Curry, Adjt.; John Cook, O. D.; John Hovater, O. G.; James Cross, Surgeon, Thomas Beeks, Chaplain. Present membership is seventy-six.

Mount Moriah.—The town of Mount Moriah is situated in the eastern part of Trail Creek Township, about two miles from the boundary line between Harrison and Mercer Counties, and was surveyed in the year 1856 by Alexander McCollum, for George Miller, proprietor. The plat as recorded shows sixteen blocks, subdivided into 140 lots, laid out on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 64, Range 26. The village appears to have been the outgrowth of the neighborhood's demand for a trading point, and the locality was first brought into prominence by a steam saw and flouring mill erected by Mr. Miller as early as 1855 or 1856. A short time after the survey W. J. Prater, an early settler in the vicinity, purchased a lot and erected a blacksmith shop, and a little later a dwelling, which were the first buildings on the town site. The former stood near the central part of the village on the lot now occupied by Dr. Sellers' business house, and the dwelling was built southwest of the public square, where the residence of George W. Stewart now stands. In the winter of 1856 John Purdun moved to the village and engaged in the blacksmithing business, erecting a shop northeast of the square, and a dwelling in the western part of the town, where Elisha Bustle now lives. The first business house was erected by George W. Miller south of the square, in which he sold goods about one year, closing out at the end of that time. An early grocery and whisky shop was started on the south side of the square by one Samuel W. Huller, whose place soon became the rendezvous of all the worthless characters of the community. He continued to ply his trade about one year, at the end of which time his establishment was forcibly broken up by the better class of citizens, who determined to remove the cause which gave the town its unenviable reputation.

About the year 1858 William Frazee engaged in the dry goods trade, which he carried on with fair success until 1860, the stock then being purchased by Messrs. White & Dearduff, who continued the business about two years longer. The building in which this store was kept stood east of the square, and was erected by Jesse

Walker. Charles Dukes erected a building west of the square in an early day, which he designed for a hotel, but it does not appear to have been used for that purpose. The first building opened for the accommodation of the traveling public was the residence of W. J. Prater, but the first regular hotel was started about the year 1860 by H. O. Bryant.

Among the earliest mechanics, aside from Messrs. Prater & Purdun, were Joseph Parish, blacksmith; Charles Dukes, carpenter; Robert Jackson, carpenter and cabinet-maker; A. T. Shaffer, blacksmith; Samuel J. Wright, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and Charles Eades, wagon-maker.

The following men and firms carried on the mercantile business at different times: Samuel Smith, Joseph V. Parish, James Burrows, William Stewart, George Flint, Wesley Cardiff, Joseph Webb, Henry White, William Chambers, Chambers & Baker, Chambers & Fuller, Chambers & Macey, Chambers & Stoner, Samuel Baker, Oscar Shoemaker, Shoemaker & Macey, Shoemaker & Bustle. The first drug store was started about the year 1866 by H. O. Bryant, who, a little later, effected a co-partnership in the business with James M. Brady. Albert O. Bryant subsequently purchased the interest of the former, and after continuing the business with Brady about one year, withdrew with his half of the stock, and engaged in the trade upon his own responsibility. Charles Cane, Joseph Coburn, Merrifield & Lincoln, O. C. Macey, and Shipley & Stanley carried on the drug trade at different times, but the record is that nearly all of them finally failed in the business. Messrs. Church & Bishop opened the first hardware store about the year 1882. The latter is still in the business.

Among the physicians who have resided in the town from time to time were the following: Alexander Scott, — Scott, Dr. Benson, William Bryant, A. L. Dunn, M. M. Hayden, Dr. Bushon, George W. Sellers, William A. Melton and Dr. Cruzan, the last three being still in the village.

As already stated, the first manufacturing enterprise was the saw and flouring mill erected by George W. Miller. Mr. Miller sold out at the end of about one year to J. Oatman, who, after operating the mill for some time, disposed of it to Joseph Collier, by whom it was subsequently moved to Bethany.

Messrs. Kane & Hally erected a steam saw and corn mill about the year 1863, and ran it very successfully for a period of five or six years. It was afterward sold and moved from the village. The present saw mill was brought to the town in 1885 by Robert Neal. It does

a very fair business and is extensively patronized by the citizens of the town and adjacent country.

Mount Moriah is essentially a mercantile town, and as such will compare favorably with any other village of the county. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural region, and is the chief source of supplies for a large area of territory in Harrison, Mercer and Grundy Counties. During the war the village was almost deserted, but about the year 1866 it became infused with new life and vitality, and until the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad it ranked with Bethany, Cainesville and Eagleville in the extent of its mercantile trade. It is still a place of considerable business importance, and, from its admirable location, is likely to continue in command of a large proportion of the current trade.

The business at this time is represented by the following register: Webb & Sons, dry goods and general merchandise. This is one of the best stores in the county, and the annual business will compare well with much larger firms. — Pratt, general stock; Cox & Coleman, general merchandise; F. M. Shipley, groceries; Jacob Crew, groceries; Burrows & McKiddy, hardware; James H. Bishop, hardware; Joseph Green, dealer in furniture; John Balls, livery barn; James H. Chambers, hotel; Twiliger & Co., blacksmiths and wagon-makers; Mrs. Joseph Kilburn, milliner.

The first postmaster of the town was W. J. Prater, since the expiration of whose term of service the office has been filled by the following gentlemen: H. O. Bryant, John Myers, O. Shoemaker, George Fisher, and the present incumbent, Joseph Sallee.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 332, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the year 1868 with about eight members. The first officers were A. T. Shaffer, W. M.; W. J. Prater, S. W.; Conrad Mooter, J. W.; A. G. Hale, Tyler; Joseph Webb, Treas.; T. B. Walker, Sec.; Wesley Cardiff and J. Green, Deacons. The organization was kept up for a period of five or six years, but owing to deaths and removals the charter was surrendered at the end of that time.

Odd Fellowship is represented in the village by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 269, instituted about the year 1870. The membership at this time is quite small, the records showing the names of only twelve belonging. The elective officers are D. J. Cumming, N. G.; H. S. Wilkinson, V. G.; J. D. Roberts, Sec.; and O. J. Shoemaker, Treas.

Bradshaw Post, No. 201, Grand Army of the Republic, was established in September, 1885. The organization has enjoyed great prosperity, and now numbers over sixty-five members. The officers for

1887 were as follows: D. J. Cumming, Com.; G. W. Allen, S. V. C.; William Dodd, J. V. C.; O. J. Shoemaker, adjt.; A. T. Shaffer, O. D.; Joseph T. Milner, O. G.; John Ball, S. M.; John Misner, Q. M. S.; L. B. Blount, Sent.

Ridgeway is a thriving town of about 400 inhabitants, situated twelve miles northeast of Bethany on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, of which it is an outgrowth. The land upon which the village stands was purchased about 1880, by C. C. Perkins, an official of the road, who in June of the same year secured the services of A. B. Smith, county engineer, and had the same laid off into lots. The site occupies part of Sections 3 and 4, Township 64, and Sections 33 and 34, Township 65, Range 27, and includes thirty-two blocks traversed by the following streets: Maple, Locust, Walnut, Vine, Cedar, Pine, Spruce and Poplar, running east and west, and Main, First, Second and Third, north and south. Soon after the completion of the road the village became a good shipping point for grain and live stock, and within a short time after the station was located several business men purchased and improved a number of lots. The first building in the village was a small frame structure erected on Main Street for the purpose of a meat market, and its first stock of goods was brought to the place by S. D. Rardan, who is still identified with the business interests of the town. Stanley & Co. engaged in merchandising soon after the village was surveyed, as did also M. Bennett, W. J. Coleman, J. H. Ray, J. B. Eads, J. T. Dixon and others. Additional to the foregoing, the following men and firms sold goods from time to time: J. Stanley & Son, G. W. Brewer, Fowler & Son, Coombs & Cole, J. H. Goodwin, Ray & Pritchard, Carmen & Masden, J. A. Nelson, Milligan & Stanley, Hubbell and Richardson, Gillidett & Co., and J. R. Maxwell.

The first hotel, Central House, was opened in 1880 by Mrs. Drug, and the City Hotel was erected the following fall by William Earl.

The town was incorporated in August, 1881, with the following municipal officers: Richard Hayworth, O. D. Wilcox, John E. Opdyke, Frank M. Monroe and James S. Hayes, trustees; George T. Kirk, clerk; John S. Rarden, marshal and street commissioner, and A. J. Milligan, collector. The officers at this time are the following: Board of trustees, M. Burris, J. C. Baker, David Elliott, M. Bennett and George Dunbill. George T. Kirk is clerk and assessor, E. T. Waddilove, marshal, street commissioner and assessor, and W. A. Miner, treasurer.

The first postmaster was A. B. Barnes, and A. J. Henry was the

first station agent. W. E. Yeoder, W. C. Elder, and M. D. Shamblin have held the latter position at different times, the last named having charge of the railroad office at the present time. The present postmaster is S. D. Rardin. The physicians who have practiced their profession in the village from time to time have been the following: C. W. Robertson, A. Williams, A. B. Barnes, Dr. Burgin, A. A. Collier, S. B. Guild and Charles Conway.

Ridgeway District Fair Association was organized in the fall of 1882. It was chartered with 501 shares and 100 members, and was established for the purpose of promoting an interest in agriculture, and stimulating the stock interests of the neighborhood and county. The first officers were H. S. Burgin, president; James M. Hughes, treasurer; George W. Brewer, secretary, and J. W. Reaksecker, superintendent. A forty-acre tract of ground one and three-quarters miles south of the village was purchased, and the necessary improvements erected thereon in the summer of 1882. These consist of a fine half-mile race track, several wells, a large pond, a floral hall 36x80 feet, a large booth 24x80 feet, and 117 stalls for the accommodation of stock entered for exhibition. The first fair was held on the 9th of October, 1882, and continued very successfully for four days. A fine lot of well bred live stock was on exhibition, and the display of agricultural and mechanical industries would have done credit to a much more pretentious association. Fairs have been held every year since the organization went into effect, and the interest in the association continues to increase. The association was reorganized in May, 1886, and the number of stockholders reduced to fifteen. The officers last elected were as follows: H. J. Herring, president; J. L. Kelsey, vice-president; T. J. Freeman, treasurer, C. W. Robertson, secretary, and J. C. Baker, marshal; J. L. Kelsey, E. Munson, T. J. Freeman, D. H. Burgin and C. W. Robertson, executive committee. The directors are J. L. Kelsey, E. O. Neff, H. J. Herring and J. H. Burgin.

Ridgeway Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 1, 1881, by Henry Cadle, D. D. G. M., with a membership of about twenty-five, the majority of whom had formerly belonged to Lorraine Lodge. A charter was granted May 19, 1882, under which the following officers were elected: T. Hasty, N. G.; George Kirk, Sec.; C. F. Fransham, Permanent Sec.; J. V. Mills, V. G.; and O. D. Wilcox, Treas. February 16, 1887, the membership of Eagleville Lodge, No. 166, was transferred to Ridgeway, since which time the organization has continued to grow in numbers and influence. The present

membership is twenty-six. The officers are J. M. Peasley, N. G.; M. D. Shamblin, V. G.; George T. Kirk, Sec.; Jos. Yeater, Treas.; Charles F. Fransham, Lodge Deputy.

Elwell Post, No. 140, G. A. R., was established on the 22d of January, 1884, with the following members: James T. Anderson, George W. Brewer, John S. Rarden, Frank Manore, L. M. Sellers, Eli Johnson, W. W. Stevens, Elia A. Cook, J. C. Hatton, Robert H. Drake, J. T. Hendren, James H. Goodwin, George W. Grant, Charles Fransham, Thomas P. Tharp, William Wilson, John E. Opdyke, Abraham Rake, William R. Parker, David Elliott, Abel B. Barnes, James Rake, William M. Stanley, John I. Israel, Thomas S. Stoner, Fred Gardner, Jefferson Sevier, Pleasant Case, William Dale, J. C. Behee, William H. Smith, Pleasant Wishon, Thomas E. Cole and Albert Reeves. J. E. Opdyke was First Commander, and L. M. Sellers First Senior Vice-Commander. Officers for 1887: J. T. Anderson, Com.; J. V. Miller, S. V. C.; William Dale, J. V. C.; J. C. Baker, Q. M.; Eli Johnson, Adjt.; Pleasant Case, Chap.; David Elliott, Q. M. S.; Jasper Hatton, O. D.; William Case, O. G. The present membership is twenty-five; not so strong as formerly.

Present Business of Ridgeway.—Coleman & Son, general stock; J. C. Baker, general stock; J. D. Onstadt, general merchandise; S. D. Rardin, general store; J. H. Goodwin, groceries; W. J. Coleman, Jr., groceries and hardware; Briggs & Reeves, hardware and harness; Jacob Redding, furniture and undertaker; A. P. Fowler, groceries and drugs; C. W. Robertson, drugs; John McKern, meat market; T. B. Chamberlain, confectionery; George Dunbill, restaurant and confectionery; Lizzie Wymore, millinery; H. Bennett, barber; Peasley & Heizer, wagon and carriage makers and blacksmiths; F. M. Hoylman, blacksmith; W. J. Prater, hotel, Central House; G. W. Maxwell, livery stable; Miner & Frees, lumber yard; George T. Kirk, notary public and insurance agent; J. T. Anderson, notary public and justice of the peace; Mrs. C. W. Barnes, dressmaker; C. F. Fransham, dealer in live stock; J. C. Baker, stock dealer; Popp Brothers, painters; Fred Gardner and J. Redinger, carpenters, and W. Scott, shoemaker. Messrs. Opdyke & Campbell, in 1884, erected a steam mill for the manufacture of corn meal and chopped feed, and in 1885 William Matson built a large elevator, and engaged in the grain trade, which he still carries on. Messrs. Miner & Frees engaged in the banking business in 1884, and at this time have one of the most successful banks in Harrison County.

There are two churches in the town—Methodist and Christian, appropriate sketches of which will be found on another page.

Blythedale.—This is also a railroad town, situated in the northern part of the county, and dates its history from June, 1880. The land was originally owned by W. J. Nevill, and was purchased from him by an agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company for the purpose of establishing a station and starting a town. The town plat containing fifty-three and a half acres in Sections 34 and 35, Township 66, Range 27, was surveyed by A. B. Smith for C. E. Perkins, and shows seventeen blocks and the following streets: Main, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Broadway, Elm, Maple and Walnut, the last four running north and south and the other east and west. James Clark purchased a lot soon after the town was laid off, and, building a house, engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on for some time, subsequently closing out and purchasing a stock of saddlery and harness. Aaron Saunders, in the fall of 1880, erected a hotel in the south part of town, which he opened under the name of the Blythedale House. After continuing the business two or three years he sold out to Joseph Carter, who subsequently enlarged the building and added other improvements, until it is now considered one of the best places of entertainment in the county.

The Elwood House was erected in 1881 or 1882 on the south side of the square by John Reeves, who, after running it a short time rented the building to Kemp Vorhis. It is not used for hotel purposes at this time. The Young Brothers, J. H. Miller and George M. Norris opened general stores shortly after the village was founded, and the firm of Wickersham, Woodward & Co. engaged in the drug business about the same time. Kirby & Young were in the drug business for some time, and saloons were started before the village was many years old by Wood & Bronson and Charles Lynch. Mr. Yonke and Warren Graham were the first blacksmiths, and William Henry was the first railroad agent.

A postoffice was established soon after the town was started with W. J. Nevill as postmaster. In August, 1886, J. F. Zimmerman began the manufacture of Zimmerman's patent automatic trunk, and continued the business for one year.

Blythedale is admirably situated for a shipping and trading point, the beautiful prairie country immediately surrounding being one of the best agricultural and stock regions of Harrison County. The village has a population of about 250 or 300, and compares favorably with other towns of the county in the extent of its trade and the energy displayed by its business men. There are two good church



Yours Very Truly
D. J. Heaston

HARRISON COUNTY

buildings, to wit: Presbyterian and Baptist, and the general appearance of the town bespeaks the presence of an intelligent and progressive class of citizens. The business of the village is represented at this time as follows: Young Brothers, large dry goods and general store; R. H. Grinstead, general store; Monroe Davis, hardware; Sherman Henry, groceries; Mr. Taylor, general stock; Mrs. Philip Young, millinery; Coon & Reeves, mill; A. Dennis and R. O. Baker, blacksmiths; Young Bros., lumber yard; William Walton, railroad agent.

There is an organization of the Grand Army in the town, Wilson Stanley Post, No. 208. It was chartered September 22, 1884, with the following members: James Clark, C. J. White, Elzumer Scott, R. H. Grinstead, John Barber, Preston Sharp, Josiah Smith, Robert O. Baker, Charles Whittaker, Milton Israel, Charles Bender, Enoch Jones, C. M. Day, Thomas P. Brown, William Stewart, John G. Reed, T. J. Carson and John H. Poynter. The first Commander was Preston Sharp. Present officers: John Barber, C.; Pleasant Wishon, S. V. C.; Alfred Hunt, J. V. C.; E. T. Leach, Q. M.; James B. Officer, Adjt.; Jonah Smith, O. G.; E. L. Scott, O. D., and Preston Sharp, Surgeon. Present membership, 35.

Martinsville, a small hamlet about ten miles northeast of Bethany, in the central part of Dallas Township, was located in 1856 by one Willis Loy, who the following year had a plat of sixteen lots surveyed and recorded under the name of Middletown. Loy opened a small general store, and for some years carried on a fairly successful trade. James Reynolds started a blacksmith shop in 1856, and a little later Lewis Allen engaged in the mercantile business. There have been several parties in the goods business from time to time, besides a number of mechanics representing different trades and occupations. The town early became a good local trading point, but its business was never very extensive. In March, 1872, the village was resurveyed for Ed. Baldwin, W. W. Jesse, W. B. Primer, W. S. Rucker, W. P. Bishop, George W. House and Solon Butler, proprietors, and named Martinsville. This was to distinguish it from an older village by the name of Middletown somewhere in Missouri. The town site is situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 64, Range 29, and eight blocks subdivided into seventy-five lots. The streets are Commercial, Chestnut, Felix, Main, West and Second.

The Masonic and Good Templar fraternities had flourishing lodges in the village at one time, and in 1870 the Christian denomina-

tion organized a church a short distance from the town. The Methodists and Presbyterians have a substantial house of worship in the town, and both denominations maintain well-organized societies. The first physician in the place was Dr. F. M. Winningham. Drs. A. P. Henderson, T. B. Ellis and J. K. Kidney practiced the healing art in the town at different times. The present physician is Dr. W. L. Rucker. The following is a register of the present business of Martinsville: Taylor & Teener, general store; R. T. Anthony, general store; C. W. Baker, drugs; Oscar Lenier and T. W. Patterson, blacksmiths; J. I. Solomon, wood workman; M. C. Matinger, dealer in furniture; C. Hughes, proprietor of the Martinsville House. Population of the village is about 200.

Lorraine.—As stated in a previous chapter, the present location of the seat of justice caused much dissatisfaction among the citizens of Northern Harrison, and several attempts were made to effect a removal of the same to a point nearer the geographical center of the county. With this object in view a number of citizens of Grant, Jefferson, Union and Marion Townships organized a town board, and securing the services of the county engineer located in May, 1874, a town about ten miles northeast of Bethany, to which they gave the name of Lorraine, expecting it to become the future county seat. The many advantages of the situation commended it to the people, and a strong effort was made to effect the removal, but without success. The history of the contest being fully given elsewhere, it need only be mentioned incidentally in this connection.

The village of Lorraine was laid out upon land donated by Jonah Brunton, and is situated on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 64, Range 28. The survey was made on the 26th and 27th days of May, of the above year, by Alexander McCollum, assisted by F. N. Burgin, T. J. Freeman, Hamilton Blackburn, John Blackburn, John Rakestraw, Solomon Wear, Henry Burgin and James Hopkins, and the plat as recorded shows eight blocks, seventy-five lots and seven streets, three of which, Main, Second and West, run north and south, and the other four, to-wit: Commercial, Chestnut, South and Felix, north and south. Block 4 was reserved for the county buildings, and a part of Block 8 was donated for church purposes.

The site occupies the crest of a beautiful elevation, and the surrounding country is justly considered one of the finest portions of Harrison County. Starting out upon its career under the most auspicious circumstances, the village soon attracted business men, me-

chanics and others, and within a comparatively short time quite a number of lots were sold and improved. The possibility of its becoming the seat of justice doubtless had a tendency to induce investments, while its central location and advantages as a trading point were not the least of its attractions to those who first sought the town as a place in which to engage in business. About the time the town was located Elisha Puett erected a store building, and began dealing in merchandise, which he carried on for a period of a little over two years. He disposed of his stock in 1876 to Z. T. Rose and brother, a firm which lasted but a short time, Z. T. Rose finally purchasing the entire interest. A little later Mr. Rose effected a copartnership with G. H. Thomas, and under the firm name of Rose & Thomas they carried on a large business for about six and a half years, selling nearly as many goods in the meantime as any other store in the county. George Flint engaged in business about 1874 or 1875, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, Amos Poynter opened a general store, which was subsequently purchased by M. Bennett. Mr. Bennett, after carrying the trade for a short time, effected a partnership with his son under the firm name of Bennett & Son, which lasted until their removal to Ridgeway, soon after the latter village was founded. Additional to the foregoing, the following men and firms carried on the general goods trade in the village at different times: J. A. Britton, Burgin, Matthews & Co., Miller & Bain, Bain & Son, Geo. W. Stobaugh, Mitchell Brothers, Bennett & King, Thomas E. S. Doss and John I. Smith, the last named being in business at the present time. The drug trade was represented at different times by the following men: McDougall & Winn, Trotter & Barnes, John Kearns and James Boyd. The first hardware store was kept by Hugh Van Hoosier, and the first hotel was erected in 1877, by William Frazee, who invested considerable capital in the building, which was a large two-story frame structure. It was subsequently kept by Jonas Drug, who acted in the capacity for a short time. Another hotel was opened by one Thomas Tindall, whose business does not appear to have been very remunerative. Among the early mechanics of the town are remembered Alexander Milligan and John Miller, blacksmiths, M. Burris and O. D. Wilcox, wagon-makers. About the year 1876 Messrs. Miller, Maltby & Thomas erected a large steam flouring and saw mill, which was operated until its removal to Ridgeway, several years later. The miller in charge while it remained in Lorraine was Robert C. Neal.

The physicians of the place were Drs. F. M. Winningham and

F. N. Burgin, the latter one of the chief movers in locating the village and promoting its interests.

Lorraine Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., was organized a number of years ago, and maintained until 1885, at which time it was transferred to Washington Center, and in November, 1886, to Ridgeway. The present membership is twenty-seven. The officers are G. B. Jeffries, W. M.; S. G. Wright, S. W.; William Shumard, J. W.; T. T. Weir, S. D.; Dr. K. Travis, J. D.; C. T. Fransham, Sec.; Reuben Gray, Treas., and Thomas Doss, Tyler.

Lorraine Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 12, by Rev. H. J. Latour, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members: Thomas Tindall, Absalom Blakeman, Lewis F. Kincaid, Thomas J. Trotter, Matthew L. Beeks and Leander L. Long. The lodge was kept up in Lorraine until October, 1881, at which time it was consolidated with the lodge at Ridgeway.

Failure to secure the county seat had a depressing effect upon the prospects of Lorraine, and the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through the county a few years later, proved a death-blow to its future. Ridgeway, an outgrowth of the road, sprang up a few miles distant, and to the latter place the business men subsequently moved their buildings and goods, leaving the once ambitious contestant for county-seat honors in loneliness and desolation. Nearly all the houses have been torn down and removed, lots have been purchased by neighboring farmers, and the time is not far distant when the flourishing village of Lorraine will live only as a thing of memory.

Blue Ridge, a small hamlet of a few dozen inhabitants, situated in the northern part of Adams Township, was laid off into town lots in September, 1887, by Benjamin F. Archer, proprietor. The village is situated at the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 62, Range 27, and includes eighteen lots and two streets. There has been a post-office in the neighborhood for a number of years, also a store, which early gave the place the reputation of a good local trading point. Since about the year 1856 the United Brethren have maintained a religious organization, known as the Blue Ridge Church.

Brooklyn, originally known as Snell's Mill, or Snellville, is situated about nine miles north of Bethany, in Union Township, and dates its history from the 23d of March, 1854. It took its name from a mill erected by Mr. Snell, on Big Creek, some time in the fifties, and early became a local trading point of considerable importance. September 10, 1865, the plat was resurveyed and recorded as Brooklyn, by which

name the village has since been known. At this time the business of the place is represented by one small store, a blacksmith shop and postoffice. The population is about 200.

New Hampton.—This town was located in December, 1869, by L. W. H. Cox, and named by him Hamptonville. It is situated in Section 17, White Oak Township, about one mile from the Gentry County line, and as originally surveyed consisted of fifteen blocks, ninety-five lots, and nine streets, to wit: Harrison, Lincoln, Grant, Colfax, Walnut, Elm, Market, Arch and Race.

The first enterprise of the place was a saw mill erected about the year 1869 or 1870, by Joshua Low and Isaac Arthurs. The Dillon Bros. started a general store about the same time, and continued in the goods business for a period of two years. M. Cochrane purchased a lot, erected a business house and dwelling, and from 1871 until 1882 was engaged in the mercantile trade. Messrs. Kelley & Smith were early merchants also, and were identified with the business interests of the place about three years. Isaac McCan and John Henry were the first mechanics, and the first physician was Dr. Neal.

Until the projection of the railroad through the county, Hamptonville was but an insignificant hamlet, but after the survey of the road had been made the village awoke to greater possibilities. The railroad company purchased the town site in 1880, resurveyed the same under the name of New Hampton, after which various buildings in the village were moved and rearranged to harmonize with the new order of things. A station was established, and being surrounded by a fine region of country the town soon became noted as an advantageous point for the shipment of grain and live stock. The mercantile business took a new life, and within a comparatively short time several good stores were opened and in successful operation. Among the merchants from time to time were the following: Carson & Bro., Jacob Anslyne, John C. Stoner, Cahn Bros., William Yocum and Dr. Neal.

The Wagoner Bros. began the manufacture of harrows in 1883, and continued the business with fair success until 1885. The first postmaster was L. W. H. Cox, since the expiration of whose term of service the following men have held the position: M. Cochrane, A. X. Henshaw and Elisha Brace. The first railroad agent was A. X. Henshaw; the agent at this time is Mr. Shearer.

The following medical men have practiced the healing art in the village: Drs. Neal, Brown, Boham, and the present physicians, A. W. Willey and M. H. Eades.

New Hampton was incorporated in 1882. The town officers at

this time (1887) are as follows: William Yocum, Albert L. Funk, M. Cochrane and E. S. Miner, trustees; William Yocum, marshal; Albert McMillen, clerk, assessor and treasurer.

Present Business.—I. N. Carson, general merchant; M. H. Eades, general stock and drugs; McMillen Bros., general stock; Elisha Brace, hardware; Mrs. Yocum, millinery; John Lyon, buyer and shipper of poultry; Miner & Freese, lumber yard; Reuben D. Hall, blacksmith and wagon-maker; William Pool & Son, blacksmiths; Carson House, kept by I. N. Carson; Willey House, kept by A. W. Willey.

Tornado.—On the 13th of July, 1883, New Hampton was visited by a destructive tornado, which did great damage to the town and surrounding country. Indeed the storm was not confined to any one locality, but blew over various parts of the county, leaving the wrecks of fences and buildings in its track. New Hampton suffered more, perhaps, than any other place, and the storm will long be remembered as the town's greatest calamity.

Andover, a small village in the northeast corner of Colfax Township, about one mile from the Iowa State line, was originally laid out by Henry Harrison, county surveyor, for Henry Doebling and James Officer. The survey was made in June, 1871. The place was resurveyed in June, 1880, for C. E. Perkins, agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and named New Andover. It has never been noted as a village of any importance, being merely a station and shipping point on the railroad. There are at this time one general store kept by Frisby & Pullard, and a hardware store by D. L. Frazier. John Turk deals in agricultural implements, and Miram Haskins operates a blacksmith shop. Population is about sixty.

Gardner.—The plat of Gardner was surveyed in June, 1880, for C. E. Perkins, and is situated on a part of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 64, Range 27. It consists of five blocks, eighty-nine lots and six streets, but has an existence only on paper, no improvements except a depot having been erected in the place. The station is about six miles northeast of Bethany, in the western part of Grant Township.

Akron was laid out on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Clay Township, May 31, 1858, by John Fisher. At one time there was a store and a blacksmith shop, but at present the place is known only as a postoffice.

Jacksonville, a prosperous town in Section 36, Sherman Township, was surveyed in November, 1885, for E. J. Bondurant, proprie-

tor. The plat consisted of sixty lots and a public square, but few of which were ever sold, and none improved.

Mitchellville, about five miles southwest of Bethany, on the line between Bethany and Cypress Township, was laid out in 1858, but never became a place of any importance. A postoffice was established a number of years ago, and at one time there was a small store and blacksmith shop.

Bolton is a small trading point and postoffice in Section 28, Fox Creek Township.

Pleasant Ridge and *Bridgeport* are small hamlets in Cypress Township.



HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY.

RESOURCES.

Boundary, Topography and Soil.—Mercer County lies on the northern border of the State. It is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by the counties of Putnam and Sullivan, on the south by Grundy, and on the west by Harrison. In shape it is nearly square, being twenty-one miles east and west by twenty-one and one-fourth miles north and south. Its area is about 445 square miles. Its surface consists of a series of nearly parallel ridges and depressions trending north and south. The principal stream in the county is East or Weldon's Fork of Grand River, which enters the county from the north on the line between the townships of Lindley and Marion, and with many curves flows in a southerly direction, dividing the county into two nearly equal parts. On Section 27, Township 66, Range 24, it is joined by Little River, which enters Lindley Township about two miles from its western boundary, runs due east about four miles, thence eastwardly to the confluence with East Fork. The most easterly stream in the county is West Medicine Creek, which rises in the extreme northern part of Somerset Township, and flows almost due south. To the west of this stream is East Honey Creek, which takes its rise near the town of Ravanna, and flows south to the county line. Between East Honey Creek and West Medicine is a small creek called No Creek, which flows through the town of Half Rock. Honey Creek rises in Ravanna Township, and flows south into Grundy County. East Muddy Creek rises in Iowa, and enters the county in two branches, which unite on the line between Marion and Somerset Townships. It then flows in a slightly southwest course through the county, converging to meet East Fork. West Muddy Creek has its source in Harrison Township, and flows south to join East Fork, in Grundy County. Martin Creek, to the west of West Muddy, is a small stream which rises in Harrison Township, flows south through Madison Township, and joins West Fork of Grand River near the corner of the county. Sandy Creek rises in the south part of Lindley Town-

ship, runs south into Madison, and thence west to West Fork. Brush Creek and Coles Creek are also tributaries of West Fork from this county. The last mentioned stream touches the county at three different places, but does not enter it for any considerable distance. These streams are bounded on each side by a belt of timber. The divides are mostly prairie.

The soil of this county is generally very fertile. That of the prairies is mostly a deep black loam, having a clay subsoil. The timber lands are for the most part clay, with some admixture of gravel. There are also considerable tracts known as elm lands. Much of the soil of the county is underlaid with a strata of limestone, which furnishes an ample supply of the best building material.

When first occupied the prairies were covered with the wild grasses usually found upon them, but since they have been brought under cultivation and pasturage those grasses have been superseded by blue-grass, which grows and flourishes as though it were indigenous to this soil. Indeed, this section rivals the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky, and no finer grazing country can be found in the world.

Timber, Fruits, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, etc.—The timber which, as before stated, lines the banks of the streams, consists of elm, oak, hickory, ash and beech, the oak predominating. During the past few years; large quantities of railroad ties and bridge timbers have been cut, and should the present rate of consumption continue a few years longer, the timber lands will be entirely denuded of their valuable growth. Wood is largely used for fuel, and during 1879 there were cut and consumed about 40,000 cords.

The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, oats, wheat and hay. The acreage and production of these crops in 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 54,676 acres, and 1,761,648 bushels; oats, 13,211 acres, and 380,329 bushels; wheat, 6,885 acres, and 82,653 bushels; and hay, 25,264 acres, and 25,502 tons. During the same year there were also produced 29,779 pounds of tobacco, 53,127 bushels of Irish potatoes and 65,111 gallons of sorghum molasses. The raising of tobacco as a crop is quite rare in Mercer County, neither the season nor the soil being well adapted to it. Irish potatoes yield abundantly, but are little raised except for home consumption.

Of fruits, the apple, perhaps, attains the greatest perfection, but pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits are grown without difficulty. The peach is not hardy enough to withstand the extreme cold winters. That fruit-growing as a business can be made a success in this section has been demonstrated. A large nursery and fruit farm was

established about twenty years ago by H. R. and S. M. Wayman. It is situated three and one-half miles north of Princeton, and now comprises 346 acres, upon which are 150,000 apple trees, from one to four years old, 1,500 pear trees, 1,000 peach trees, 500 cherry trees, 1,000 grape vines, 400 plum trees and an assortment of small fruits. There are also forty-five acres of bearing orchard, and twenty-five acres more of growing trees. The first car load of apples that ever left the county was shipped by S. M. Wayman, in 1885. In 1883 \$1,000 worth of apples were sold from eight acres of orchard. In 1887 3,000 bushels of apples were shipped from these orchards.

The county is especially well adapted to the raising of live stock, and constantly increased attention is given to that industry. The following statistics are from the census of 1880: On January 1, of that year, there were in the county 7,339 horses, 700 mules, 6,937 cows, 16,620 other cattle, 19,130 sheep and 41,685 swine. During the preceding year there were produced 92,112 pounds of wool, and 383,629 pounds of butter.

The following additional statistics will furnish some idea of the condition of the agricultural interests of the county in 1880: There were then 2,148 farms, embracing an area of 255,526 acres, of which 117,204 were tilled, and 49,056 in orchard and permanent pasture. The unimproved land embraced an area of 89,266 acres, of which 74,650 were in woods. The aggregate value of the farms was placed at \$2,853,265, the value of live stock at \$997,961, and of all the farm products for the year at \$736,199.

ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

Circumstances of the Settlement.—The permanent settlement of Mercer County was not begun until 1837, and a considerable portion of it remained almost entirely unoccupied for nearly twenty years after that date. The settlements began in the south, and gradually extended northward along the streams. Nearly all of the first settlers had been accustomed to hills and forests in their native State, and it was with the greatest reluctance that they located upon the prairie lands. The settlement of Mercer, like other border counties, was not rapid, owing to its position. Emigrants from the free States of the East rarely settled in Missouri because it was a slave State. They preferred to locate in Iowa, or the Territories beyond. On the other hand, those who came from the Southern States with their slaves did not care to place them in a position so favorable for their escape, and this prejudice against the border coun-

ties extended even to those who owned no slaves, and whose poverty precluded the possibility of their becoming possessed of such property. The first settlers were mainly from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, many of whom had spent one or more years in some of the older counties in Missouri.

For the first few years the pioneers lived a life of extreme simplicity, without either the cares or comforts of modern civilization. Money was very scarce, and except in the purchase of Government land was little used. The principal trade of the country consisted in the exchange of produce for a few household necessities and powder and shot. The nearest market was Brunswick, on the Missouri River, some seventy-five miles distant, and country produce taken there did not sell for enough to pay for the hauling. Clothing, furniture and nearly every article of domestic utility were manufactured at home from raw material also produced upon the farm.

So far as a circulating medium was required, the demand was supplied by wolf scalps and beeswax. A bounty was paid by the county for the former, which made it good for the amount of the reward, and being small and pliable it was not inconvenient to handle. So valuable did this commodity become, that the killing of a she wolf was looked upon by the hunters as a misfortune, since her annual brood of whelps was thus lost.

The dwellings of the pioneers were usually rude log structures, with little furniture, and void of decoration, but they were comfortable, and their inmates were contented and happy.

As stated above, the permanent settlement of Mercer County was begun in 1837, but one or two settlements of a temporary character had been made prior to that time. One of them was made by a family, who fifty years ago became notorious as the originators of what was termed the "Heatherly War," an account of which forms one of the most interesting chapters in the early history of the Upper Grand River country. The facts contained in the following account of this episode were verified by Samuel Loe, the only man now living in the county who participated in the so-called war.* He was then a resident of Livingston County, and a member of Capt. Pollard's company of militia.

The Heatherly War.—In the year 1831 a family named Heatherly came to Missouri from Kentucky, and settled on Grand River near the present site of the city of Chillicothe. This family was composed of the following members: George Heatherly,

*The above account of the "Heatherly War" is substantially as written by a prominent historian of the State.

Sr., the father; Jenny Heatherly, the mother; John, Alfred, James, and George Heatherly, Jr., the four sons, and Ann Heatherly, the daughter. At the time of their settlement in Missouri, George Heatherly and his wife were nearly sixty years of age, and their children were grown. The daughter, Ann, the youngest child was about sixteen. The antecedents of the family were bad. In Kentucky old George Heatherly was known to be a thief, while Mrs. Heatherly was said to have been the wife of the notorious murderer, Little Harpe, who, with the Big Harpe, was a terror to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee, for a number of years, nearly a century ago. The family were thoroughly bad, but for a time after their first settlement in Missouri, to all outward appearances they led a fairly reputable life. Not much is known of them during the time they lived on Grand River. The country was new and almost unbroken, and they had few neighbors. It was noted, however, that the men were nearly always away from home, that they were unsociable, and, unlike the majority of pioneers, were exclusive, and disposed to be unfriendly. But in a few years settlers came to the rich Upper Grand River country in considerable numbers. Locations were made all around the Heatherlys. At once they resented the intrusion and removed. Starting out one evening they went about forty miles north, and located beyond the confines of civilization in the midst of a forest on the West Fork of Medicine Creek in what is now Medicine Township, Mercer County. There they erected a log house, a story and a half in height. To this building an addition was subsequently made. Stables were built easy of access from the house. The family kept no stock other than horses, and beyond clearing and cultivating a small garden, there were no attempts at agriculture. The entire aspect of the premises was forbidding. Occasional reports made by hunters living in the forks of Grand River, who had come upon the Heatherly abode, while on their hunting excursions, caused the locality to be regarded as a veritable robbers' roost. Three or four large and savage dogs kept constant watch and ward. A settler could be readily identified as such, and if one approached the house he was met fifty yards from it by one of the inmates usually around, and asked what he wanted. Rarely was he admitted, but a stranger, a land hunter, or prospector or some other wanderer, who rode a good horse, and seemed to have money, was always welcomed. The woods at that day contained little underbrush; the annual fall fires, set out by the Indians, kept it down, and one could ride easily through the timber without a road, and see and be seen a level distance for half a mile.

There had come from time to time to live with the Heatherlys, as boarders, visitors, or retainers, three or four young men of bad appearance and suspicious deportment. They were unknown, but it was believed they had drifted westward from the older States as they fled from officers of the law for crimes committed. A bad reputation soon settled upon the Heatherly gang. Tales were told of the sudden and utter disappearance of many a land hunter and explorer who visited the Upper Grand River region, and was last seen in the vicinity of the Heatherly house. Even yet the aged pioneers relate black and bloody legends of crime connected with the old log mansion; of shrieks and cries heard in the hollows near by; of pools of blood found in secluded places, and occasionally one hears a tradition, weird and uncanny, of specters seen in the sombre, gloomy bottom of Medicine Creek after nightfall.

Old Mrs. Heatherly is said to have been the leading spirit of the gang, prompting and planning many a dark deed, and often assisting directly in its execution. The daughter, Ann, was useful in many ways. Her chief role it is said was to lure some susceptible stranger into the timber, where an assassin in ambush blew out his brains with a rifle and afterward robbed his body. The young men of the family made frequent trips to the Missouri River towns with horses for sale, which were believed to have been stolen, and they were said to have disposed of gold watches and other articles taken from the bodies of men they had murdered. They seemed always to have plenty of money, and one or two men who had been the guests of the Heatherlys, and lived to tell of it, said that the family "lived well, had coffee at every meal, store sugar to sweeten it, and every fellow had his own jug of whisky."

Early in the month of June, 1836, a party of the Iowa tribe of Indians, from the Des Moines River, came down into the country on the East Fork of Grand River, in what is now Grundy County, on a hunting expedition. Indian hunting parties from the north frequently came into the country at this period, and seldom gave the settlers any trouble. Learning of the proximity of this particular party of Indians, and that they had a number of horses with them, the Heatherlys resolved to visit their camp, not many miles away, steal the best horses, carry them down into the Missouri River counties and sell them. Taking with them three of their associates, James Dunbar, Alfred Hawkins, and a man named Thomas, the four Heatherly boys made their way to the vicinity of the Indian encampment, secured about twenty horses and ponies, which had been turned out to graze, and drove their spoil down on the Weldon Fork of Grand River.

There in a thick body of timber they corraled the animals and stood guard over them. The Indians soon discovered their loss, and about twenty armed warriors set out in pursuit of the thieves. The trail was fresh and easily followed. In a short time the robbers were overtaken. The Indians demanded the instant return of their property, and the demand being refused raised the war whoop and opened fire. The first volley killed Thomas, and mortally wounded John Heatherly. The attack was pressed, and the gang retreated, leaving the ponies in the hands of the rightful owners.

Upon the defeat of their scheme, the Heatherlys returned to their rendezvous, and consulted upon the best course to pursue under the circumstances. Fearing that the Indians would first give information of the affair to the whites and tell the true story, it was determined to anticipate their visit to the settlement, and to tell a tale of their own. For some time James Dunbar had shown symptoms of treachery to the party, and now he evinced a desire to break away from his evil associates. Dead men tell no tales. The next day after the return from the Indian raid, Dunbar was inveigled into the woods and murdered. His body was secreted, but was afterward discovered.

Passing by the cabins in the Forks, in a day the Heatherly band appeared among the settlers further down, with a wild tale of terror and alarm. "Indians!" "Indians!" A thousand painted warriors had come from the northward, they said, and were sweeping down Grand River, burning, plundering and murdering. They had murdered Thomas and John Heatherly. They had murdered Dunbar. They had driven the people in the "Forks" to the woods and burned their cabins. They would certainly exterminate all the whites in that quarter, and who could tell what they would do next.

The wildest excitement resulted, couriers dashed away in every direction to warn the exposed settlers, and to notify the authorities. From Linn County on the east to Caldwell and Clinton on the west, among the Mormons, the alarm spread; many fled for safety to the older and denser settlements along the Missouri, others formed military companies and "forted up." Some isolated and apart in the wilderness abandoned their cabins and hid in the woods. The further the story went the more terrifying it became. South of the Missouri it was believed that all of North Missouri had been invaded by hordes of copper-colored Goths and Vandals from the Iowa country, bent on slaughter and rapine.

Gen. William P. Thompson, of Ray County, commanding the militia district, was prompt to act. Hastily mustering the Twenty-

second Regiment of militia, composed of companies from Ray and Carroll, he sent it under its commander, Col. Hiram G. Parks, to the seat of war. Two well-mounted and armed companies of scouts, under the brave and experienced Indian fighters, Capt. John Sconce and Capt. William Pollard, were dispatched in advance with orders to move night and day until they encountered the enemy; Col. Park's regiment was to follow close behind. A battalion of two companies, numbering 150 men from Clay County, was commanded by Col. Shubael Allen, and the captain of one of the companies, the Liberty Blues, was David R. Atchison.

The troops from Ray and Carroll, with some from Chariton, marched straight for Upper Grand River. The Clay County battalion rode due north, along the then western boundary of the State, into what is now De Kalb County, and then turned east toward the reported scene of the troubles. This was done to discover whether or not there was a movement of the savages from the northwest, or to flank the hostile bands supposed to be advancing down Grand River. Accompanying the battalion were a score of volunteers, one of whom was Gen. A. W. Doniphan. In Clay, Chariton and Howard, the other militia organizations were directed to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

These preparations were reasonably magnificent, and, doubtless, had there been any real danger would have averted it in a great measure, but when Capts. Sconce and Pollard reached the white settlements in the "Forks" they found the people about their usual vocations, instead of lying here and there upon the ground, stiffened corpses, mangled and scalped, as they had expected to find them. Inquiry revealed the fact that only a portion of the settlers in that locality had even heard of any trouble. Pushing on they soon came to the Indian encampment, and found its inmates, all of whom, men, squaws and papooses, did not number more than 100 souls, perfectly quiet and peaceable. It was the 4th of July and a hot day. The bucks lay in the shade snoozing the time away; the women were about their ordinary drudgery, the girls were weaving baskets, and the boys shaping bows.

To say the Indians were amazed at the sudden appearance of so many armed and mounted white men does not well express their sensations when Sconce and Pollard with their men rode upon them. They were members of Old Mahaska's band of Iowas, and it is said that Mahaska ("White Cloud") himself was with them. They were extremely friendly to the whites on all occasions. Now, as fast as their

limber tongues could talk, they explained that they had harmed no one, but some “d——n hoss tiefs, much d——n hoss tiefs!” The incident of the horse stealing and the pursuit were related fairly, and it was pointed out that ever since they had been compelled to keep watch over their ponies as they grazed by day, and to tether them securely at night. That they were all good Indians, “much good Injun,” they protested vehemently. The great “sell” was apparent. “Why didn’t you follow up the scoundrels, and kill and scalp the last one of them?” asked Capt. Sconce wrathfully. Word was sent back to the approaching column under Col. Parks, and it was stopped. Gen. Thompson and some other officers came up and interviewed the Indians, and learned the truth, which had begun to dawn upon them when they reached the white settlements. The Clay County battalion came up, crossed Thompson’s Fork of Grand River, and encamped one Sunday on its banks. After a thorough examination and investigation of the situation and the circumstances, Gen. Thompson and his associates became perfectly satisfied that the Indians were completely innocent of the offenses alleged against them, and that they had been preyed upon by the Heatherly gang as has been described. After a brief consultation the officers returned their men to their homes, disbanded them and the “war” was over. The stampeded pioneers soon returned to their homes, and the reconstruction period did not last more than a week. The expedition of Gen. Thompson cost the State \$4,000.*

Apprehension of the Heatherlys.—The crime of the murder of James Dunbar, imputed to the Indians, was now traced directly to the Heatherlys. A warrant for their arrest was issued, and on July 17, 1836, Lewis N. Reese, sheriff of Carroll County, with a strong posse, apprehended them. Alfred Hawkins was captured at night as he lay sleeping in an abandoned cabin. Their preliminary examination came off before Squire Jesse Newlin, who then lived at Navetown, now Spring Hill, Livingston County. As Livingston, Grundy and Mercer Counties had not then been created, all of the territory now included within their several boundaries was within the limits of Carroll County. The examination attracted great attention, and lasted several days. The accused were ordered to be committed to jail to await the action of the next grand jury of Carroll County. As there was no sufficient jail at Carrollton, they were, on the 27th of July, given into the custody of the sheriff of Ray County, and placed in jail at Richmond, but in a few days old

*See Acts XII, General Assembly, page 90.

George Heatherly, his wife and their daughter Ann, were released on bail. In October all the parties in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus were brought before Judge John F. Ryland (afterward of the supreme court) at Carrollton, but almost immediately returned to the custody of the sheriff. The Heatherlys had money, and retained able counsel to defend them. The grand jury returned indictments against the Heatherlys, and a separate bill against Alfred Hawkins. In March, 1837, George Heatherly was tried and acquitted. The other members of the family were sent to the La Fayette County jail, and Hawkins to Chariton County.

It became apparent to the circuit attorney, Hon. Thomas C. Burch, that no conviction could be had of the Heatherlys, nor of Hawkins, unless some of his fellow criminals would testify against him, and at Carrollton, in July, 1837, before Judge Austin A. King, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case against the Heatherlys, and they were discharged. Mr. Burch had been of counsel for the accused in their preliminary examination, and his action was severely commented upon. Alfred Hawkins was placed on trial, and the Heatherlys now testified against him. He was ably defended by his counsel, who induced some of the jury to believe that the Heatherlys themselves were the guilty parties, and the result was a mis-trial, or disagreement of the jury. At the November term following Hawkins was again put upon trial at Carrollton. The Heatherlys were present, and testified more strongly than before, and this time he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. He had no money, and could take no appeal, but Gov. Boggs commuted his sentence to twenty years in the penitentiary, whither he was taken, and where he died after having served but two years of his term. It is said that to some of his fellow convicts he confessed that his real name was not Hawkins, but that he belonged to a reputable family in Tennessee, and that his half-brother was a congressman.

Old "Fort Heatherly" was either burned or rotted down many years ago, and its existence is now forgotten, except by a few of the earliest pioneers. Those who do remember it locate it in the extreme southern part of Medicine Township. Its inmates are said to have moved first to the Platte Purchase, and subsequently to Oregon.

The Indians.—Indians continued to visit the country along Grand River and its tributaries until 1842, when they were removed farther west by the Government. They belonged to the Fort Des Moines agency. They usually came in the fall, and camped along the streams wherever they could find sufficient pasturage for their droves of ponies.

They spent their time in hunting, fishing and trapping and in raising horses. The furs and skins which they took were generally sold at St. Joseph, and almost the only cash that came into the country came through these Indians. They were always peaceably inclined, rarely giving any trouble, except when under the influence of "fire water."

The First Settler and Others.—The honor of making the first permanent settlement in Mercer County belongs to James Parsons, who recently died full of years, and most highly respected by all who knew him. He came to the county in the fall of 1837, and erected a cabin upon the farm where he continued to reside until his death. He was a native of Tennessee, and of humble origin. An orphan without friends and without means, at the age of seventeen years he came to Illinois, where he remained for a few years, acquiring such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of that day. With the small means saved from his wages as a farm hand, he came to Mercer County, selected the site for his future home, and having made a small improvement went back to Illinois to spend the winter. Upon his return the following spring he found two or three other settlers in what is now the southern part of the county. One of these, Samuel Loe, had come very soon after his first arrival, and located near a large spring, about two miles south of the present town of Mill Grove, upon the farm now owned by Smith. He occupied a house which had been built in the spring of 1837 by a squatter named Thomas Brown. He continued to reside there for a short time, after which he removed to the place where he has since lived. He is now an old man infirm in body, but of sound mind.

Some time about 1835, James Weldon came to Grundy County, and located near East Fork of Grand River, not far from the Mercer County line. He at once devoted his energies to opening a farm. Three years later he had made a considerable improvement, and had grown quite a large amount of stock. He then, in the winter of 1838, sold his claim, together with his improvements and stock, to a company of Mormons for \$3,300, and moved northward into Mercer County, locating on Section 8, of Township 64, Range 24.

During the same year Reuben Hatfield, who had located on Grand River, in Grundy County, in 1836, removed to what is now the extreme south part of Madison Township. His son, Joseph Hatfield, located near by in Grundy County, but afterward moved into Mercer, and his house became the voting place for Scott Township.

Calvin and Marcellus Renfro also came to the county in 1838.

They had emigrated from Knox County, Ky., two years before, and located in Ray County, Mo. On coming to Mercer County, Calvin located one and one-half miles northwest of Modena, on the farm now owned by David Horne. Marcellus settled about three-fourths of a mile south of his present residence. Samuel Chestnut, a brother-in-law of the Renfros, located at about the same time two and one-half miles southwest of Modena.

In 1839 witnessed the advent of several more families into the county. Among them were Joseph Prichard and his two sons, Jackson and George, Joseph Girdner, James Girdner, William J. Girdner, James Logan, Joseph and Martin Moss, and a Mr. Davis. They emigrated from Knox County, Ky., in the spring of 1838, and located at first at Chillicothe, Mo. Shortly after they came to Mercer County, located claims, made some improvements, and returned for their families. Prichard settled upon the farm now occupied by his son Jackson; Joseph Moss, on the farm where he still resides, and Joseph Girdner, about three miles northeast of Princeton. During the same year James Heriford and John C. Griffin settled about two miles south of Princeton. The latter soon relinquished agricultural pursuits for the practice of law, in which he rose to distinction. Peter Cain, who was prominent in the affairs of the county for many years, also came in 1839. He located in what is now Harrison Township. The population of the county was still further increased in the fall of 1839 by the arrival of three families from Prince Edward County, Va. They were those of Royal Williams, Benjamin D. Thaxton and Richard Williams, all of whom located in the vicinity of old Middleburg. The remaining persons known to have located claims in 1839 are Joseph Sallee, John Reeves, Seabert Rhea, William Perkins, Alfred Hickman, Jackson Williams, Thomas Everett, Charles Thompson, John Dunkerson, John D. and H. P. Sullivan, Lafayette Berry, A. E. Keith, John Hart, Andrew J. Williams, Stephen F. Rhea, William Miller, Abiel Miles, Archibald Smith, Archibald Hamilton, Isaac Van Dine, Jonathan Booth, Samuel Brown, Jesse Newlin, John Hays, William Reed, John B. and James W. Gibson, Lewis Franklin, John D. Locke.

At the close of the year 1839 there were probably not more than forty families within the limits of what is now Mercer County, and the settlements were confined to a strip through the central part, except a few which had been made in the territory now embraced in Madison and Harrison Townships.

The account of the subsequent settlement of the county, for convenience, is given by townships.

Settlement of Washington Township.—Washington Township, from the character of its surface and its situation, was one of the first to be settled. Among the pioneers, besides those already mentioned, were John Vinson, Harrison Weldon, Thomas Thompson, John Logan, John G. Ellis, William W. Ellis, S. D. Curtis, Charles Ewing, Lewis Gibson, John Loe, Thomas Brown, William Campbell and William Ballew. The last named came with his family from Morgan County, Ind., in 1840. He had five sons: Thomas, Richard B., Robert, Squire and William B., all of whom became prominent citizens of the county. The first two and the last named are still living. The second grist mill in the county was erected in this township on East Fork of Grand River, opposite the present town of Mill Grove. It was built by Thomas Brown in 1841. Among others who located in Washington Township prior to 1857 were the following: H. H. Bowers, James M. and William T. Lewallen, Joseph Brantley, J. W. Calvin, William Barnes, Moses Lowell, Andrew Kilgore, Henry Price, John H. Baker, G. W. Rose, Abram Cox, Thomas R. Stafford, Thomas C., David, Henry and James C. Coon, James Norcross, Thomas and John Patton, James Wood, Samuel Ewing and Enos B. Barrett.

Settlement of Morgan Township.—Morgan Township, being in the center of the county, and containing the county seat, presented especial attractions to the early settlers. Of those who located within its present limits, between 1840 and 1850, were Floyd Shannon and his two brothers, Reese and Russell, William and Jesse Miller, William Arbuckle, John R. McClelland, M. H. Prewitt, William Constable, David Farley and his sons, Benjamin and C. P., Israel Nordyke, Isaac J. Cast, Samuel Prewitt, Willis and George Moore, James Dykes, Zachariah Worley, Caleb and Ciswell Brummitt, Thomas and Greene Wilson, and Ambrose Day. The Shannons opened one of the first stores in the county in 1844, in a small log house, about three miles west of Princeton. Russell Shannon died in 1846, and the partnership between Floyd and Reese was then dissolved, the former removing to Princeton.

William and Jesse Miller built a mill on East Fork of Grand River in 1842, a short distance above where Anderson's mill now is. A little cluster of houses and shops that sprang up on the west side of the river in the vicinity of this mill was named Moscow, and when the seat of justice for Mercer County came to be located this place was strongly argued as an eligible site. Dr. Mangel was a leading citizen of this place. The mill built by Miller Bros. afterward passed into the

hands of William Constable, who owned and operated it until his death. It then fell into disuse, and was finally washed away by a flood. A saw and grist mill, the first in the county, was also built about 1839, by Jesse Newlin, who sold it to William Kelsey. He continued to run it for several years. It was situated on East Fork of Grand River, about two and one-half miles south of Princeton. A store was opened near this place soon after by John C. Griffin.

Settlement of Marion Township.—Marion Township lies on both sides of Grand Fork of Grand River, and being mostly covered with timber it was settled several years before the territory on either side of it. Among its earliest settlers were James Clark, Joseph Sullivan, D. L. Berry, Greene W. Laughlin, A. M. Clements, J. P. and Solomon Litton, S. H. Porter, James M. Newlin, Peter Alley and his sons William and James, Benjamin Sullivan, James H. Brown, Thomas Alley, H. G. Alley, John M. Qualls, and a man by the name of Carmine.

Joseph Sullivan emigrated from Whitley County, Ky., in 1840, and located two miles east and half a mile south of Lineville. At about the same time Greene W. Laughlin also located near the State line. He was a slave owner, and a man of considerable prominence. He was the first clerk of the county court, but died before the expiration of his term of office in 1848. James Clark and Benjamin Sullivan lived near where Marion Station now is. The land on the Missouri side of the State line opposite Lineville was entered by T. H. P. Duncan, who built a small log house, which now forms a part of the hotel known as the Duncan House. An amusing incident is told of the way in which Duncan took advantage of his position to baffle the revenue collectors of both Iowa and Missouri. Upon the surveying of the State line in 1851 one Fortner built a store near the line. Duncan purchased this building, and turned it around so that one end was in Missouri and the other in Iowa. At that time Iowa levied a heavy tax upon the sale of whisky, but none upon the sale of merchandise, while Missouri, on the other hand, practically had free whisky, but levied a considerable tax upon merchandise. Duncan, therefore, sold his whisky in the Missouri end of his store, and his dry goods, groceries, etc., in the Iowa side, and thus successfully claimed exemption from taxation.

Among those who located in Marion Township in the early part of the fifties were T. C. and J. G. Earley, John Snyder, William Sears, John Cunningham, John T. Porter, Isaac J. Duree, James Lawson, Samuel and Benjamin Strong, J. H. Combs, Aaron Wells, William Brown, Henry Williams, Wesley McPorter, Henry Coleman, P. C.

Brown, Thomas H. Bryan, J. R. Sears, L. C. Laughlin, John McIntosh, John Shaffer, Isaac F. Sexton, William Argo and Wilson Snyder.

Madison Township Pioneers.—The settlement of what is now Madison Township was begun in 1838 when Reuben Hatfield and the Renfros located within its borders. It contains a fine body of land, and to the early pioneer was one of the most attractive portions of the county.

Several of the first settlers of this township have been mentioned. Among the others of a little later date were Abraham Butcher, John H. Thogmartin, Thomas McDowell, John Mahaffy, John Vanderpool, Elisha Vanderpool, Joel Smith, Robert Thogmartin, Floyd Miles, B. F. Clark, J. W. Speery, Dr. W. Vanderpool, William Miles, H. C. Hamilton and Robert Williams.

First Residents of Harrison Township.—Harrison Township was the site of the first settlement in the county, James Parsons having located between Goshen Prairie and Thompson's Fork of Grand River. John Hart, James Perkins, Andrew J. Williams, Peter Cain and Joseph Prichard also found homes in this township, which, prior to the organization of the county, formed a part of Lafayette Township. Among those who located in this territory during the decade of the forties were R. B. Slover, Peter Hart, Morgan Hart, John Reeves, J. M. Nichols, Jonathan Wolf, Andrew Clark, Eli Rubert, L. N. Constable and S. Shaffer.

Pioneers of Lindley Township.—Lindley was not settled so early as Harrison, little land having been entered prior to 1850. This was undoubtedly owing largely to its position. Among the pioneers of this township were James Dykes, E. G. Wiggins, Rankin McClaren, Jesse Constable, Thomas Scott, William Goin, Martin Goin, Charles Yates, Mason Foxworthy, Kirby McGrew, Abraham Constable, Joseph M. Sallee, Jacob Horner, Granville Watson, William Snook, John S. Wilson, Enoch L. Foxworthy, Benjamin Cox.

Settlement of Medicine Township.—Medicine Township contains rough land, and was not settled so early as the other townships bordering on the south line. The earliest permanent settlement within its limits of which any record could be found was made by John V. Barnes, who came from Pennsylvania about 1844, and located on Honey Creek, two miles northwest of Half Rock. William Keith also settled near the same place at a little later date. Daniel B. Rhoads was also one of the earliest pioneers. The township, however, was mainly settled from 1850 to 1856. Of those who came during that time may be mentioned Adam Hunter, J. H. Bly, James W. Rice,

John H. Snapp, James Brittian, Aaron Wright, George Brittian, Silas Cooper, Vincent Cooksey, James Martin, William and Ransom Coop, William S. Smith, James Swopes, Amos S. Baisley, Andrew Thomas, Andrew Selsor, Cyrus Jones, Levi Holt, William A. Stone, John Scott, Robert M. Sowder, A. W. Harris, Jacob and James Kepple, Robert S. Stout, R. G. Miller, Russell Newman, William Burris, Thomas Cooper, J. S. Harraman, Jonathan Byres, William Brantley, John Bryant, C. Hopper, Joseph Rich, John Evans, John Michael and Thomas Rhoads.

Settlement of Ravanna Township.—Ravanna Township was one of the last settled. It consists chiefly of prairie land, and was consequently shunned by the first settlers, although no more fertile section can be found in Northern Missouri. Probably the first settler in Ravanna Township was a man named James Morgan, who was rather a squatter than a settler. He carried on a sort of illicit trade in whisky with the Indians, and his place was naturally a rendezvous for that rough element which hovered around the frontier communities. He lived four miles south of Ravanna, where he located in the spring of 1840. He remained but three or four years. Among the first permanent settlers in the township were Jephtha Wood, William Pickett, Hiram Pickett, Arkelson Keith, Fleming and Solomon Tollerday, John M. Smith, Joseph G. Collings and Spencer Collings, all of whom came prior to 1850. During the next five or six years the settlement went on very rapidly. The following persons located in the township during that time: R. R. Stephens, Thomas D. Hall, R. T. Bull, A. J. Collings, Dingee Adams, James Trout, William H. Hall, David A. Moore, John F. Anderson, James R. Gibson, Campbell R. Summers, Samuel Widner, William H. Harraman, John M. Underwood, J. R. Yoakum, S. H. Draper, William R. McKinley, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Thomas Underwood, Samuel Stockton, Elbridge Goddard, Sylvester and Absalom Evans, A. C. Lynch, Jesse Swan, John S. Scott, Elijah H. Crawford.

Somerset Township Settlements.—Settlements were made here as early as 1839, when claims were located by H. P. and John D. Sullivan, and Alexander Laughlin. These were all in the northwest corner of the township. The remainder was not settled for many years. In 1854 a colony from Richland County, Ill., located in the southern part of this township. It consisted of Samuel R. Loury, his sons Andrew, David, John, and S. S., and their families, and several single men. At that time the country was suffering from a severe drought. All water-mills had stopped from a lack of water, and noth-

ing was running except a few small horse-mills. They were therefore compelled to go to Alexandria for flour. No road had then been laid out from this town to Princeton, and the way was marked only by a trail across the open prairie.

Among the others who entered land in this township during the early part of the fifties were Peter W. Duree, H. P. and J. W. B. Cox, Thomas M. Laughlin, James and Eli Stark, A. J. Berry, William Hendricks, Isaac Welch, Elihu Wakefield, Jacob and James Bixler, Philip Sidner, David Warden, David Moore, Aaron Miller, Hardin Irwin, Charles Cousins, William Spence, William Conklin, Pleasant Henry, Samuel Stockton, Josiah McClain, Richard Atkinson, James J. Johnson, John, Hiram and William Royse, William Proctor, J. H. and L. C. Laughlin, and William J. Jennings.

Population.—The first census was taken in 1850, at which time the population numbered 2,691. During the next decade it increased to 9,300, and in 1870 it had reached 11,577. In 1880 it was 14,673, and is now about 16,000. By townships the population in 1870 and 1880 was as follows:

	1870.	1880.
Harrison.....	914	1,258
Lindley.....	1,519	1,695
Madison.....	2,021	1,286
Marion.....	1,006	1,531
Medicine.....	939	1,315
Morgan.....	2,107	2,857
Ravanna.....	1,129	1,572
Somerset.....	1,114	1,123
Washington.....	828	2,036

Nativity.—The nativity of the population in 1880 was as follows: Missouri, 8,173; Illinois, 665; Kentucky, 633; Ohio, 1,124; Tennessee, 430; Indiana, 1,303; Virginia, 292; Pennsylvania, 305; New York, 174; Iowa, 890; British America, 25; England and Wales, 25; Ireland, 58; Scotland, 12; Germany, 32; France, 2; Scandinavia, 10; and Bohemia, 14.

ORGANIZATION.

The County Formed and Organized.—February 8, 1839, the General Assembly defined the limits of Grundy County as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Livingston County; thence north with the section line twenty-one miles, or to the corner of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, Township 63, Range 22 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence west along the line dividing Sections 9 and 16 to the range line dividing Ranges 25 and 26; thence south with said range line to the

northwest corner of Livingston County; thence east with said county line to the place of beginning. This territory was then attached to Livingston County for civil and military purposes, and so continued until 1841, when the county of Grundy was organized. At the same time it was enacted that all the territory lying north of it should be attached to it for civil and military purposes, provided that the citizens living in the said territory should not be entitled to vote on any question concerning the location of the county seat of Grundy; also, that those citizens should not be taxed for the erection of county buildings. By Section 4 of an act passed February 22, 1843, this territory was named Mercer County, "in honor of Gen. Mercer, of Revolutionary fame." It was not, however, until 1845 that this county was organized. The act providing for the organization defined the boundaries of the county as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Grundy County; thence due north to the northern boundary line of the State; thence due west twenty-one miles; thence due south to the northwest corner of Grundy County; thence east with the said county line to the place of beginning."

The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice were George Munro, of Livingston County; Robert Wilson, of Daviess County; and Lewis Taylor, of Linn County, who were ordered to meet at the house of Joseph Girdner on the first Monday in November, 1845. The first county court was held at the same place, and was composed of the following justices: Robert Magruder, president; John Rockhold and Asa Campbell. G. W. Laughlin had already been appointed clerk of the court by the Governor, and W. J. Girdner had been similarly appointed sheriff.

The first public work undertaken was the building of a jail, the superintendence of which was intrusted to Floyd Shannon. The contractor was Laban Curtis, and the principal part of the work was done by some Mormon refugees, who had come to the county about that time. It was a log building, with two walls built about a foot apart, the space between being filled with stone. It had a dungeon in the lower part, entered through a trap door from the debtor's room above. It stood on the lot now occupied by the dwelling of Mrs. J. C. W. Lindsey. Its cost was \$494.

The building first occupied as a courthouse was a small log structure which had been erected by Samuel Spears, whose claim was purchased as a site for the seat of justice. This building was used until May, 1847, when a new courthouse was completed. The latter was a new log structure, about twenty-four feet square, two stories

high, and stood on the corner of the public square where Speer Bros.' store now is.

The building of bridges also early demanded the attention of the court, and in 1846 contracts were let for two to be built across East Fork. One of these was near William Kelsey's mill, and the other west of Princeton.

Township Formation and Organization.—Prior to the organization of Mercer County the territory therein embraced had been laid off into townships by Grundy County, but, as the early records of that court have been lost, the boundaries are not definitely known. Lafayette Township occupied the southwestern part of the county, and Scott Township the northwestern part, including a portion of what is now Wayne County, Iowa. Clark Township lay east of Scott, and the territory south of this is thought to have been embraced in Franklin Township, which also included the northeast part of Grundy County. The elections in Lafayette Township were held at the house of John Hart, who lived near where Goshen now is. In Scott Township, they were held at Allen Scott's; in Clark Township, at a place not far from the present town of Marion; and in Franklin Township, at the house of David Ashbrook, who lived south of what was afterward the town of Middlebury. Among the justices of the peace elected prior to the creation of the county were: in Lafayette Township, Abiel Miles, William Miller, William Ballew, John McGimsey and Robert Magruder; in Scott Township, George Wood, Harrison Weldon, John Dunkerson; in Clark Township, John Rockhold and Allen M. England; and in Franklin Township, William P. Fitzpatrick and William Schooler.

At the organization of the county it was divided into six townships: Marion, Morgan, Harrison, Washington, Madison and Scott. The last named lay north of the present State line, and was consequently cut off in 1850. The justices of the peace chosen at the first election after the county was established were as follows: Marion Township, James L. Cox, Jonathan Alley, S. H. Porter and D. W. Baker; Scott Township, Daniel Moore and Aaron B. Stanley; Harrison Township, Joseph Moss; Morgan Township, Willis Burris; Madison Township, Jacob Butcher; Washington Township, William P. Fitzpatrick, John Scooler and John Logan. In May, 1848, the county court issued an order creating a new township by the name of Medicine, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the south line of Mercer County where the divide between Muddy and Honey Creeks crosses said county line; thence north with said divide to the south line of Morgan Township; thence east to the county line of Mercer." The

next township created was Lindley, which was formed in 1856, and embraced nearly the same territory as at the present time. Somerset Township was established the following year. In March, 1859, Ravanna Township was formed with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the point where the line dividing Townships 64 and 65 intersects the Putnam County line; thence west to Muddy Creek; thence north with Muddy Creek to the line dividing Townships 65 and 66; thence east on the township line to the Putnam County line; thence south to the place of beginning."

The townships were little more than election precincts until 1872, when a petition, signed by 122 citizens, was presented to the county court, asking that the proposition to vote on township organization be submitted to the voters at the election in November of that year. The petition was granted, and the proposition was carried by a majority of 976. The new system went into operation soon after. Under it the townships assessed and collected the revenue raised by taxation within their own territory, and had a general supervision over public highways, smaller bridges, and the disbursement of the township and school moneys within their respective jurisdictions. This system had its enemies as well as its advocates, and in 1877 the former obtained an act of the Legislature abolishing it. The townships then returned to their previous condition.

The State Boundary Question.—One of the most interesting subjects connected with the history of the border counties is that of the disputed boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. From the organization of the territory of Iowa until 1851 the location of its southern boundary line was a subject of dispute. The act of Congress of March 6, 1820, providing for the formation of a State government by the people of Missouri Territory, described its boundaries as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River on the parallel of 36° north latitude; thence west along that parallel to the St. Francois River, thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude $30^{\circ} 30'$; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the mouth of the Kansas River where the same intersects the Missouri River; thence from the point aforesaid, north along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the River Des Moines; making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the

channel of the main fork of the said River Des Moines; thence down and along the middle of the main channel of the said River Des Moines to the mouth of the same where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel thereof; thence south along the middle of the said channel to the place of beginning."

In 1837, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of Missouri, a survey of the northern boundary line was made by commissioners on behalf of the State, who located it on the parallel of $40^{\circ} 44' 6''$, north latitude. But this line did not coincide with the Indian boundary line. The commissioners asserted that the line described was an impossible one, for the reason that the parallel passing through what they contended was the rapids in the Des Moines River, would not coincide with the Indian boundary line. They therefore located it upon the parallel passing through the rapids, disregarding the Indian boundary line.

The line as subsequently run by commissioners on behalf of Iowa was made to correspond with the Indian boundary line. The territory in dispute was a little over eight miles in width at the east end and eleven miles in width at the west end. Over this territory both States claimed jurisdiction, and in some of the eastern border counties the conflict of authority produced open war. The territory north of Mercer County was very sparsely settled prior to the final location of the line, and nothing of a serious nature resulted. The people in the disputed territory participated in the elections in Mercer County, but no taxes were collected there. Lists of the taxable property and the amount of the taxes were made out and filed away each year, so that had the territory been finally decreed to belong to Missouri, the delinquent taxes could have been collected. H. B. Duncan, who lived on the debatable land, in 1848-50 represented Mercer County in the Legislature of Missouri, and a few years later, without changing location, was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature. The question in dispute at last went to the United States Supreme Court, where it was definitely settled, and in 1851 the line was surveyed and the boundary marked by iron posts set ten miles apart.

Elections.—Since its organization Mercer County, politically, has been evenly balanced between the two leading parties. The first regular political campaign of the county was made in 1844, when Dr. Livingston "stumped" the county for the Whigs and John C. Griffin for the Democrats. The result of that election could not be ascertained. In 1848, at the first presidential election after the organiza-

tion of the county, the following judges of election were appointed: For Marion Township—D. W. Baker, S. Litton and William Alley; for Morgan Township—Isaac J. Cast, David Colyer and William N. Lindsey; for Washington Township—Thomas Everett, William Thomas and Harvey Belcher; for Harrison Township—J. M. Nichols, William Chambers and Reese Shannon; for Scott Township—Reuben Hatfield, Daniel Moore and William Hamilton; for Madison Township—Thomas Ballew, Samuel Chestnut and Henry M'———; for Medicine Township—John Barnes, Willoughby Keith and Levi Holt. The voting places were as follows: In Marion Township, at the house of A. M. Clements; in Morgan Township, at the court-house in Princeton; in Washington Township, at the house of Thomas Everett; in Harrison Township at the house of John Hart; in Scott Township, at the house of Reuben Hatfield; in Madison Township, at the house of Joseph Hatfield; in Medicine Township, at the house of John Barnes. This election resulted in a tie between the Whig and Democratic electors, each receiving 187 votes. The best knowledge now attainable of the political changes of the county can be obtained by noting the party affiliations of the representatives to the Legislature from Mercer County as given elsewhere. The campaign of 1860 was an exciting one. At the election Douglas carried the county by a plurality, but Bell and Everett received a fair vote. Only seventeen votes were cast for Lincoln. Four years later he received the almost unanimous vote of the county, only two votes being cast against him.

Beginning with 1874, the vote by townships has since been as follows:

1874.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine	60	28
Ravanna.....	126	55
Somerset	70	51
Marion	36	56
Morgan	141	119
Washington.....	137	35
Madison	108	16
Harrison.....	98	40
Lindley.....	118	17
Total	894	417

1876.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine	112	95
Ravanna.....	187	109
Somerset	115	81

1876.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Marion.....	109	113
Morgan.....	279	207
Washington	272	67
Madison	171	77
Harrison.	100	95
Lindley.....	156	115
Total	1,501	959

1878.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine.....	101	75
Ravanna.....	120	83
Somerset	75	53
Marion	85	37
Morgan.....	269	177
Washington	204	49
Madison	119	37
Harrison.....	72	61
Lindley	55	49
Total.....	1,100	621

1880.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine.....	121	82
Ravanna.....	178	117
Somerset.....	110	85
Marion	151	122
Morgan.....	324	234
Washington	267	86
Madison	139	65
Harrison.....	118	95
Lindley.....	155	112
Total	1,563	998

1882.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine	133	84
Ravanna	214	76
Somerset	117	72
Marion	161	92
Morgan	338	248
Washington.....	219	64
Madison	151	70
Harrison	95	89
Lindley.....	117	105
Total.....	1,545	900

1884.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine	158	92
Ravanna	213	94
Somerset	129	74
Marion	183	104
Morgan	381	207
Washington	281	73
Madison	175	74
Harrison	134	109
Lindley	159	138
Total	1,813	965

1886.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Medicine	142	74
Ravanna	191	113
Somerset	110	74
Marion	172	95
Morgan	354	207
Washington	227	54
Madison	164	78
Harrison	132	94
Lindley	132	131
Total	1,624	920

Finances.—The financial affairs of Mercer County have, as a rule, been wisely and economically administered. While in the first years the revenues were very meager the expenditures were correspondingly small. In 1846 the tax collected amounted to \$414.30. In 1860 the collections from all sources amounted to \$7,155.97, of which \$5,677.37 came from the tax upon property. The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$7,792.38. In 1865 the receipts were \$8,108.31, and the expenditures \$5,783.50. Up to this time the county had incurred no bonded indebtedness, and had but a small amount of outstanding warrants.

Railroad Bonds and Stock.—In 1866 the county court decided to submit to the qualified voters of the county the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 stock in the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad. This election was held on the 6th of November, with the following result:

	Yes.	No.	Scratched Votes.
Somerset	7	64	12
Ravanna	107	3	23
Medicine	38	51	12
Washington	73	2	4
Morgan	235	5	15
Marion	29	38	17

	Yes.	No.	Scratched Votes.
Lindley.....	108	17	7
Harrison.....	75	7	6
Madison.....	165	6	13
Total	837	193	109

As soon as the result of this election was known, the county court prepared for issue to the company \$200,000 in county bonds bearing 7 per cent interest. It was found, however, that 7 per cent bonds could not be negotiated, and bonds bearing 8 per cent interest were substituted. For these bonds the county received a certificate of an equal amount of stock in the railroad. The road in which this stock was taken was chartered by an act of the Legislature of Missouri on the 20th of February, 1865. The board of directors named in the act was composed of the following men: James B. Bell, Jonas J. Clark, J. W. McMillin, John H. Ellis, John A. Lowe and Robert S. Moore, of Livingston County; Daniel Berry, George W. Moberly, Andrew Y. Shanklin, Cyrus Ramage, E. L. Winters, Samuel Wilson, William Metcalf and William Wyatt, of Grundy County; and Joseph A. Kennedy, John Brown, Thomas J. Wyatt, Andrew Lowry, James Bradley, John Snyder, John F. Stevens, Israel Patton and F. M. Evans, of Mercer County. The authorized capital stock was fixed at \$3,000,000, divided into shares of \$40 each. In addition to the sum voted by Mercer County, Grundy County subscribed \$200,000 stock, and the city of Chillicothe \$40,000. In accordance with a provision of the act incorporating the company, a meeting of the directors was held at Chillicothe on February 19, 1868, and an organization was effected by electing George W. Moberly, president; Robert S. Moore, secretary, and William Wyatt, treasurer. The first regular annual meeting was held at Trenton on the 22d of April following, at which time new officers were elected as follows: Col. John H. Shanklin, president; S. H. Perryman, secretary; R. B. Ballew, treasurer. Stock books were then opened, and during the year \$451,500 of the capital stock was subscribed. With this amount assured the survey and location of the road was begun, and by February 10, 1869, it was ready to be let to contractors. During the remainder of the year the work was pushed forward rapidly, and by January 1, 1870, the grading between Princeton and Chillicothe was completed. At this point, however, the funds became exhausted, and work was brought to a standstill, but on the 20th of April, 1870, the newly constructed road-bed, together with the right of way from Princeton to Trenton, was transferred by lease to the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Work was at once

resumed, and so rapidly was it carried forward that in September, 1871, trains were running into Leavenworth, Kas.

The lease mentioned above did not include that portion of the roadbed between Trenton and Chillicothe, and it remained unfinished. At the May term, 1877, the county court made an order transferring the stock of the county in the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad to Henry Hatch, George Van Avery, H. M. Pollard and Marcus A. Low, on condition that they pay all debts owed by the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad to citizens of Mercer County, and that they complete the road by January 1, 1879. As these terms were not complied with, the certificate was returned to the county. Its value of course is now inconsiderable.

At the time the bonds of the county were issued to the railroad company, the ability to pay the interest and principal was not doubted, but the great shrinkage in the value of all property, which resulted from the financial panic of 1873, made it impossible to pay the high rate of interest and provide for the redemption of the bonds themselves without serious embarrassment to all the interests of the county. A proposition was therefore made to the county court in 1879 to redeem the outstanding bonds, together with accrued interest, at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, and the county clerk was authorized to issue 6 per cent bonds in exchange for the old ones. A small part of the debt was funded at that rate, but the most of the bondholders refused the terms. The county clerk was then given permission to negotiate for the redemption of the old bonds at the best rates obtainable, and since that time nearly all the debt has been funded at rates varying from 60 to 100 cents on the dollar.

In 1882 a levy of 50 cents on \$100 worth of taxable property was made for the purpose of creating a fund for the settlement and payment of the railroad bonds. This levy the next year was increased to 75 cents on \$100, and has since remained at that rate.

The Debt.—The following statement of the debt was made by the clerk of the county court for January 1, 1885:

Face of 8 per cent 5-20 county railroad bonds.....	\$76,700 00
Face of 6 per cent 5-20 county railroad bonds issued from August 1, 1879, to January 1, 1883.....	37,500 00
Face of new 6 per cent 5-20 county railroad bonds issued September 1, 1884, in payment of old bonds and interest.....	11,100 00
Past due coupons.....	23,378 00
Interest due on past due coupons.....	3,371 04
Interest on \$48,600 6 per cent bonds from September 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885.....	972 00
Total compromise tax for 1884.....	\$153,021 04

Compromise Tax for 1884.—The compromise tax for 1884 was as follows:

Railroad.....	\$1,920 97
Telegraph.....	20 96
Land.....	11,322 31
Town lots.....	1,196 29
Merchants	792 09
Personal property.....	9,404 91

Total.....	\$24,657 53
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Balance of the bonded debt after deducting the compromise tax of 1884.....	\$128,363 51
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Since this report was made the debt has been reduced at the rate of about \$25,000 per year. Only \$5,600 of the 8 per cent bonds remain to be redeemed, while of the bonds bearing date August 1, 1879, there remain \$24,000, and of those issued September 1, 1884, there are outstanding \$70,000, making the aggregate bonded indebtedness about \$100,000.

Courthouse, Jail and Poorhouse.—In addition to the expense in the settlement of the railroad debt, considerable has been expended for public improvements. In 1859 the old log courthouse was replaced by the present brick structure, which stands in the center of the public square. It was built by H. B. Nesbitt, under the supervision of John C. McClelland, and cost \$8,000. In 1874 the old jail lot was sold to J. C. W. Lindsey, and a new lot was purchased from Israel Patton, upon which, during the same year, the present brick jail was erected. It was built by Jacob Houk for \$4,683. In December, 1869, a farm of 319 acres was purchased from Capt. H. J. Alley for \$3,000, and converted into a poorfarm. It is situated on Sections 20 and 29, Township 66, Range 24. David Warden was the first superintendent.

County Officers.—The following is a list of the representatives from Mercer County since its organization: W. N. McAfee, Democrat, 1846–48; H. B. Duncan, Whig, 1848–50; John M. Nichols, Democrat, 1850–52; George T. Prichard, Whig, 1852–54; O. C. Roberts, Whig, 1854–56; John C. Clark, Democrat, 1856–58; Andrew Woolsey, Know-nothing, 1858–60; Asa Campbell, Democrat, 1860–62; J. A. Kennedy, Republican, 1862–64; Daniel M. King, Republican, 1864–66; W. L. Jerome, Republican, 1866–68; R. D. Keeney, Republican, 1868–70; Joseph H. Burrows, Republican, 1870–74; C. H. Stewart, Republican, 1874–76; T. E. Evans, Republican, 1876–78; Joseph H. Burrows, Greenbacker, 1878–80; W. A. Loe, Republican, 1880–82; J. P. Bailey, Democrat, 1882–84; M. E. Swift, Republican, 1884 (present incumbent).

The sheriffs of the county have been as follows: William J. Girdner, 1845-48; Peter Cain, 1848-52; John R. Clark, 1852-56; S. E. Mickey, 1856-60; F. M. Clark, 1860-62; Joseph Moss, 1862; William B. Rogers, 1862-64; H. J. Alley, 1864-68; William Speer, 1868-72; James D. Dykes, 1872-76; Charles E. Minter, 1876-78; J. M. Alley, 1878-82; Hawley Heriford, 1882-86; J. J. Stanley, 1886.

The clerks of the circuit courts have been: Green W. Laughlin, appointed in 1845, and died in office in December, 1847; Richard B. Ballew, elected at a special election on January 5, 1848, and continued in the office until 1864; W. L. Jerome, 1864-66; D. W. King, 1866-74; William M. Casteel, 1874-78; J. A. Thompson, 1878-86; Henry C. Miller, 1886. The office of clerk of the county court was combined with that of the circuit court and recorder until 1864. Since that time the clerks have been as follows: Benjamin F. Cornwell, 1864-65; John W. Crawford, 1865-66; Charles H. Stewart, 1866-74; D. M. King, 1874-78; James Burrows, 1878-82; James M. Alley, 1882.

The probate judges have been: Richard B. Ballew, 1849-57; George W. Taylor, 1857-59; John T. Meyers, who filled the office for three months; John G. Ellis, for two months, and Calvin Butler, for eleven months; C. M. Wright, 1862-65; S. H. Perryman, 1865-68; H. G. Orton, 1868-75; P. Stacey, 1875-79; R. W. Steckman, 1879-87; James R. Brown, 1887.

The office of county treasurer has been filled by the following men: Floyd Shannon, 1846-50; John R. Davis, 1850-52; William J. Girdner, 1852-54; Elihu Cleveland, 1854-56; William J. Girdner, 1856-60; J. C. Coon, 1860-62; Israel Patton, 1862-67; A. R. Patton, 1867-68; J. N. Truax, 1868-72; J. H. Shelley, 1872-76; John D. Dykes, 1876-80; George W. Wilcox, 1880-84; John Brantley, 1884.

The assessor of the county from 1845 to 1858 was Samuel Moore. In January, 1858, the county court divided the county into six assessors districts, and appointed an assessor for each. They were John Rockhold, District No. 1; Samuel Moore, District No. 2; John S. Dunkerson, District No. 3; Jephtha Woods, District No. 4; J. C. Coon, District No. 5, and J. A. C. Thompson, District No. 6. The next year the number of districts was reduced to four, and J. R. Clark, J. M. Sallee, Henry Neil and J. M. Stewart were appointed assessors. From that time until the adoption of the township organization the county assessors were as follows: J. S. Dunkerson, 1860-61; John R. Davis, 1862; John Goodrich, 1863-65; John Thogmartin, 1866-69; L. N. Constable, 1870-72. Since the abolition of the township

system the assessors have been Thomas Sallee, 1877-80; Hawley Heriford, 1880-82; J. C. Coon, 1882-86; G. H. Combs, 1886. Prior to 1872 the taxes were collected by the sheriff; at that time J. M. Truax was appointed collector, but the adoption of township organization soon after rendered that officer unnecessary. Since 1887 the county collectors have been as follows: J. H. Shelley, 1877-79; A. R. Patton, 1879-83; James D. Dykes, 1883-87, and J. A. Thompson, 1887.

The County Court.—The county court was at first composed of three justices elected for four years, and it so continued until 1849. By an act approved on March 8, 1849, the county court of Mercer County was made to consist of the justices of the peace in the county or any three of them, and it was provided that the justices should be so allotted for attendance that each one should attend at least one court each year. The part of the above act referring to the county court was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the first election for probate judge. The justices of the county court from 1846 to 1849 were Robert Magruder, John Rockhold, Asa Campbell and William P. Fitzpatrick, elected in 1848, *vice* Campbell. The first county court established under the new law met on November 5, 1849, and was composed of the following magistrates: H. B. Gale, president; Joseph Moss, John Logan, Joshua Bowers, William Alley, D. W. Baker and Willis Burris. The other magistrates who occupied a seat in the county court at one or more terms during the continuance of this system were John Campbell, William Carter, Anderson Thomas, William P. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Booth, S. H. Porter, W. N. Lindsey, George Moore, R. M. Tatman, Zachariah Petree, G. W. Clinkinbeard, John Rogers and Benjamin Cornwell.

In November, 1853, the old system was restored. The justices comprising the court were Allen S. Bryan, president; William Alley and David Butcher, who continued in office for one year. The justices from that time until 1873 were as follows: Joseph Moss, 1854-58; Garrett Gibson, 1854-58; R. M. Tatman, 1854-56; John M. Smith, 1856-58; David Butcher, 1858-62; Hardin Erwin, 1858-60; John Dunkerson, 1858-65; Thomas T. Lewallen, 1860-62; J. G. Ellis, 1862-63; A. O. Nigh, 1863-66; W. H. Herriman, 1863-66; John Snyder, 1865-72; Preston Underwood, 1866-72; Samuel Cooper, 1866-70; C. D. Weddle, 1870-72. In 1873 the number of justices was increased to five, and so continued until 1877. The first court under the law of 1873 convened in June of that year, and was composed of the following men: Samuel S. Lowry, president; A. E.

Keith, Joseph Moss, Peter Cain and J. H. Thogmartin. Under this system one justice retired each year. In 1874 Jackson Prichard was elected *vice* Peter Cain; in 1875, J. P. Drake *vice* A. E. Keith; in 1876, John Snyder *vice* Joseph Moss; in 1877, Allen Sallee *vice* Jackson Prichard. In 1877 the court composed of three justices was again restored. The members were J. C. W. Lindsey, A. M. Sallee and John Snyder. In 1878 the justices elected were Morris Perry, A. J. Selsor and Allen M. Sallee; in 1880, Morris Perry, Richard Brantley and John Thogmartin; in 1882, S. S. Lowry, Allen M. Sallee and G. M. Stewart; in 1884, S. S. Lowry, David Speer and John C. Reid; in 1886, S. S. Lowry, John C. Reid and Clark Deshler.

COURT PROCEEDINGS AND BENCH AND BAR.

First Session of the Circuit Court.—The first circuit court for Mercer County was begun and held at the dwelling house of Joseph Girdner, about three miles north of Princeton, September 15, 1845, by Judge James A. Clark. Green Laughlin was the clerk, and William J. Girdner, sheriff. The entire docket consisted of seven cases, and the term lasted two days. Four cases were in the civil docket. They were Robert Gardner against E. Sisson & Co., James S. Lomax against William Hart and William Thrailkill, W. H. & J. D. Hay against Archibald Smith, and A. D. Thorne against Thomas Auberry, all of which were appealed cases. The first jury case tried was that of W. H. & J. D. Hay against Archibald Smith; judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$29 for debt, and \$4.05 for damages. The jury was composed of Hiram Fisher, Spencer Waddington, Thomas Everett, Royal Williams, D. C. Moore, Lewis Girdner, John Davis, H. B. Gale, John Logan, Israel Nordyke, George Davis and E. Goode. The grand jury at this term was composed of Arkelson Keith, Joseph Prichard, John Craig, Charles B. Gray, James Morgan, Seabert Rhea, Isaac Van Dine, Newton Lindsey, David W. Baker, R. W. Rockhold, Alexander Laughlin, Joab Hobbs, S. B. Campbell, David Mullins, Samuel Prewitt and Thomas Clark. The first indictment was found against George W. Meyers, for keeping a dramshop without license. The only other indictment returned at this term was found against James Kirk for an assault with intent to kill.

Other Sessions.—The next term of the court was held at the courthouse in Princeton, in April, 1846, when the grand jury found seven indictments—one for murder. It was found against Benjamin Smothers for killing James Kirk, the man indicted at the previous

term for an assault with intent to kill. They were both considered desperate characters, but were, nevertheless, good friends. They had been drinking in one of the many dramshops in Princeton, and in a quarrel which ensued Smothers struck Kirk upon the head with a rock, killing him almost instantly. Smothers made good his escape, but was captured the next day by Joseph Moss, John R. Davis, and one or two others. He was found at Thomas Auberry's on Thompson River near where he lived. He resisted arrest, and was assisted by Auberry, but was finally overpowered, and taken to the house of Mr. Moss where he was kept over night. He was then taken to Princeton, and as no jail had then been built, a heavy log chain was fastened to one foot, and a guard placed over him. A few nights later the guard having fallen asleep he slipped away, procured an ax, cut the chain from his foot and fled. He was never recaptured but was afterward seen in Indiana. Auberry, with whom Smothers sought refuge, was a lawyer of rather unsavory reputation. He resided on Thompson's River where he carried on an illicit liquor trade with the Indians, and his premises became a kind of rendezvous for horse thieves and other malefactors whom he shielded from arrest if possible. When, however, they were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the law he defended them in the courts. Such a character would now scarcely be recognized in the courts in any other position than as a candidate for the jail or penitentiary, but in the record of the August term, 1841, of the Grundy County circuit court, is the following entry: Amos Reese and Phillip L. Edwards, appointed to examine Thomas N. Auberry as to his qualifications as a lawyer, and to report to the court, report him well qualified, whereupon the judge of the court proceeded to license him as an attorney and counselor at law. Auberry remained in the county until the "gold fever" broke out in 1848, when he went to California.

The community on Thompson River during the early settlement of the county contained many other bad characters. Among them were Granville Fortner and his brother. They built a cabin on the banks of the river, and engaged in selling whisky to the Indians, who frequented the place in large numbers. Fights and rows were of common occurrence, but the brothers were generally able to quell the disturbances without serious difficulty. At last, however, an Indian was killed by one of them during a *melee*, the remaining Indians took both brothers prisoners, and carried them to camp with the expressed determination of killing them. Friends of the young men learning of their danger hastened to the Indian camp, and upon promise that

they should answer for their crime in the courts, succeeded in rescuing them. They were indicted in the circuit court of Grundy County, but by some means they managed to escape from the country, and the case never came to trial.

During the decade of the "forties" the law-abiding people of the county were greatly annoyed by horse thieves, and as it was found difficult to bring these offenders to justice in the courts, a vigilance committee composed of some seventy or eighty men was organized. This committee held its meetings at the house of William Miller, and afterward at Dr. Mangels, west of Princeton a short distance. When a person was suspected of stealing horses, or harboring horse thieves, he was notified by the committee to leave the county, and as the number and strength of the vigilants was well known, a second warning was scarcely ever required.

The first persons sentenced to the penitentiary by the circuit court of Mercer County were Simon T. Taylor and John Hill, both of whom received a two years' sentence. The former was brought to Princeton on a change of venue from Sullivan County, and tried and convicted of horse stealing. John Hill stole a bowie-knife, valued at \$15, from Benjamin Duncan, and was convicted of grand larceny.

The most common offense for which indictments were found during the early history of this court was that of card playing. At the October term, in 1848, nine indictments were returned, and at the next two terms the number was increased to sixteen and twenty-eight, respectively.

The second indictment for murder in Mercer County was found in 1865 against Margaret J. Williams for the killing of her child, a young babe; she was a weak-minded creature, and had no friends, and her case was not strongly defended. She was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The Mullinax Case.—A case which excited deep interest throughout the county was that of the State vs. John W. Crawford, for the murder of Dr. P. E. Mullinax, of Pleasant Plains, Iowa. Dr. Mullinax was murdered on the night of the 6th of April, 1866, in Lindley Township, while returning home from a dancing party, held at the house of William Waldron. His body was found the next morning lying near the road with a bullet hole through the head, and another through the chest. Upon investigation circumstances seemed to point to John W. Crawford and his brothers, James and Jasper, as the murderers. They were arrested, and upon a preliminary examination before a justice of the peace the first named was bound

over to the circuit court, but the evidence against the others was not deemed sufficient to hold them, and they were discharged. At the next term of the court, in September, an indictment was returned against John Crawford for murder in the first degree, and he was ordered into the custody of the sheriff. The case was set for hearing at a special term of the court, in December following, and Silas Woodson was appointed to assist the circuit attorney in the prosecution, while J. H. Shanklin, of Trenton, was employed as chief counsel for the defense. The case came up at the appointed time, and a jury drawn composed of the following men: William Dodson, Leander Laughlin, J. R. Hill, R. G. Miller, William Brantley, P. M. Hill, Joseph Smith, Marcellus Renfro, William Keith, Moses Powell, Preston Young and S. H. Ham. After the trial had been in progress for two days, the prosecution asked for a stay of proceedings, and a continuance until the next term of court. This was denied, whereupon they surrendered the case, and the jury, in accordance with instructions from the bench, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The evidence against Crawford was wholly circumstantial, but it was so strong that in the public mind there was little doubt of his guilt. Some of the principal facts brought out in the trial were as follows: On the day before the party mentioned above he sent a note to Dr. Mullinax, urging him very strongly to attend. The Doctor attended the party, where he remained until about 11 o'clock. Soon after he started for home the absence of John Crawford from the party was noticed. In about an hour, however, Mr. Crawford returned, and a little later, accompanied by his brothers, went home. Upon the discovery of the body of the murdered man the next morning, the hat of the deceased, and another, supposed to have belonged to Crawford, were found upon the ground, near by. These, with many other corroborating circumstances, tended to confirm the popular belief that Dr. Mullinax met his death at the hands of John Crawford, but it is possible he was entirely innocent of the deed. Those who believed the accused man guilty found a motive for the crime in the alleged fact that he had employed the professional services of Dr. Mullinax to save himself and a young lady, with whom he had been too intimate, from disgrace, and that he thought the Doctor had betrayed the confidence reposed in him.

The Clyder Case.—A short time prior to the killing of Dr. Mullinax, a German, named George Clyder, is supposed to have been murdered in Marion Township by a countryman of his, named W. H. Hooyman. The deed was believed to have been done on February 25, 1866, and if any murder was committed, the body was burned to prevent the detection of the crime.

Clyder was a man of some property, and lived alone. He suddenly disappeared, and soon after Hooyman attempted to negotiate a note previously held by Clyder, asserting that it had been transferred to him by the latter, who had left the country. Suspicion was at once aroused against Hooyman. He was arrested, and Clyder's pipe and knife were found in his possession. Search was then made for the body of the murdered man, but nothing could be discovered except some charred bones in the fireplace of the house where he had lived. Hooyman was indicted for the murder at the next term of the circuit court, but obtained a change of venue to Grundy County, where, upon trial, he was acquitted. Conviction was prevented by the fact that the remains found in the fireplace could not be identified as those of a human being, but it was generally believed that the defendant was guilty of the murder of George Clyder.

Killing of Frank Cox.—The next homicide which occurred in the county was the killing of Frank Cox in Lindley Township, on November 25, 1869. For this crime Frank Brogan and Patrick and William Dykes were indicted by the grand jury. The trials were postponed from term to term until 1873. Meanwhile William Dykes died, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case at the March term of that year. Patrick Dykes was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and his punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary. He secured a new trial, and at the November term, 1873, he was acquitted. At the same term Frank Brogan was granted a change of venue to Harrison County, and upon trial was finally acquitted.

The Halleck Case.—One of the blackest crimes in the criminal record of Mercer County was committed by Joseph P. Hamilton, a boy only about nineteen years old. During the summer of 1872 he was employed by Elisha Halleck, who resided a few miles east of Princeton. While a member of Halleck's household he was guilty of unlawful relations with the latter's wife. Finding Mr. Halleck's presence an obstacle to the indulgence of their plans, they conceived the plan of putting him out of the way. Once or twice everything was arranged to accomplish this object, but something occurred each time to frustrate their designs. However, the deed was at last done. Halleck and Hamilton had been hauling hay and had just completed their work. Halleck sat down upon the wagon to rest and while in that position was shot in the back by Hamilton. Mrs. Halleck was conveniently absent gathering blackberries, and there was no witness to the crime.

Hamilton and Mrs. Halleck were both arrested. The former obtained a change of venue to Harrison County, where he was tried,

and convicted of murder in the first degree. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, but that tribunal refused to interfere with the sentence of the lower court, and he was duly executed. Before his execution he made a full confession of the crime. He was ably defended by Col. J. H. Shanklin, of Trenton, and Capt. H. J. Alley, and S. H. Perryman, of Princeton. Mrs. Halleck obtained a change of venue to Putnam County, but before her case came up for hearing she was bereaved of a child, and her health became so broken as to preclude the possibility of recovery. These circumstances aroused much sympathy in her behalf, and she was acquitted, but died soon after.

The Raines Case.—Another case which excited deep interest throughout the county was that of the State vs. Joseph Thompson, Jack Thompson and Jerome Prichard, for the killing of an old man named Thomas Raines. The murder was a most brutal one. Mrs. Raines bore the reputation of a woman of somewhat questionable virtue, and another woman of much the same character was visiting or boarding with the family. Upon the night of the murder the defendants, all of whom had been drinking, started for the Raines' house, to call upon Mrs. Raines and her friend. Jack Thompson was sent in advance of the others to reconnoiter, and to decoy the old man from the house. He entered the humble apartments of the family, but was at once ordered to leave by Mr. Raines, who, to enforce his command, grasped a stick of stove-wood which lay beside the stove. At that instant a pistol was discharged and the old man fell dead. The defendants attempted to escape, but were all finally captured. Joseph Thompson was tried first and acquitted, all the witnesses having testified that the shot which killed Raines was fired by Jack Thompson. The next trial was that of Prichard, who was also acquitted. Lastly Jack Thompson was arraigned, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Since one of the jurymen had been heard to express an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant before the trial, a new hearing was granted. Meantime Joseph Thompson confessed to have killed Raines himself. He stated that he had come to Raines' door behind his brother, and when the old man grasped the stove-wood, he reached around Jack and fired the fatal shot. The witnesses to the crime in the excitement of the moment had failed to see him, and consequently thought that the pistol was in Jack's hand. These facts having become known, upon the second trial Jack Thompson was acquitted, and thus through a combination of circumstances, a complete failure of justice resulted. The attorneys for the defendants were Capt. H. J. Alley and C. M.

Wright. The prosecution was conducted by S. H. Perryman and H. G. Orton.

The Chipps Homicide occurred on the night of August 7, 1875, at the village of Half Rock. James Chipps and Joseph Willis, the latter a resident of Clay County, had been drinking whisky and playing cards, and became involved in a quarrel in which Willis stabbed Chipps, who died almost immediately. Willis was arrested, and an indictment was found against him by the grand jury of Mercer County, for murder. He obtained a change of venue to Grundy County, where he was tried, convicted of manslaughter, and his punishment fixed at fourteen years in the penitentiary. He succeeded in obtaining a new trial, however, and was acquitted. He returned to Clay County, where he was subsequently killed. He was called from his home one night, and when only a few steps from his door, he received a charge of buckshot in his body, killing him instantly. Who the assassin was was never discovered, but it was thought to have been some friend of James Chipps, who took that method of avenging his death.

The Killing of Davis.—What appears to have been a brutal and entirely unprovoked murder, was committed in Princeton November 12, 1880. The victim was E. W. Davis, a laborer on the railroad, and a man about fifty years of age. He was a quiet and inoffensive person, and was not known to have an enemy. He had just stepped from the door of a meat market when he was struck upon the head with a heavy stick. He fell back into the building, and was soon dead. Persons who were passing along the street at that moment saw a man running away from the scene of the murder, and, from his appearance and gait, they thought it to be Alexander Mulvaney. He was arrested indicted for murder, tried and acquitted, and is now a resident of the county.

The Homicide of Graves.—The last homicide in Mercer County was committed September 9, 1887, by Elisha Wilson upon J. F. Graves. The two men lived in Harrison Township, and some months previous had had a misunderstanding which culminated in a lawsuit. On the date mentioned, Wilson, who was road overseer, had a number of men working the road along the premises of Mr. Graves. In the evening Graves had occasion to pass out into the road. When he came to the gate, opening from his premises to the public highway, he found that Wilson had caused a ditch to be cut on his side of the road, so deep that he was compelled to get off of his wagon, and slope down the sides of the bank to enable him to cross. While engaged in this work, Wilson came up, and, during an altercation that ensued, struck

Graves upon the head with a hoe handle. Their neighbors then succeeded in separating them, and the latter mounted his wagon and drove a considerable distance toward Cainesville, but becoming too weak to proceed farther, he was taken to his home, where he died in a few hours. The next day Wilson went to Princeton, and surrendered himself to the officers of the law. Pending a preliminary examination, and the coroner's inquest, he was admitted to bail. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and as soon as the friends of the dead man learned that Wilson had been admitted to bail, a number of them went to Princeton, and demanded of the officers that he be taken into custody and remanded to jail, intimating that should their demands be ignored, summary justice would be meted out to the accused. He was therefore returned to jail. Circuit court convened on the following Monday, and the grand jury empaneled at once, began an investigation, which resulted in the finding of a bill of indictment against Wilson for murder in the first degree. The trial was postponed until the next term of court, and the prisoner is now in jail. His attorneys are Messrs. H. J. Alley and M. F. Robinson.

The Bench.—Mercer County was at first attached to the eleventh judicial circuit, which also included the counties of Chariton, Grundy, Putnam, Linn, Sullivan and Livingston. The judge of this circuit, from the organization of the county until the beginning of the Civil War, was a resident of Chariton County, the uncle of Gen. John B. Clark. He was a large, jovial man, and in intelligence and education was rather above the average pioneer judge. His successor was Jacob Smith, of Linn County. He presided at but a few terms of the court, and in 1864 was succeeded by Judge R. A. De Bolt, of Trenton, Grundy County. He was a well-read lawyer, and an able jurist, but was unconsciously inclined to be somewhat of a partisan on the bench. His successor, G. D. Burgess, the present judge of the circuit, was elected in 1875, and although a Democrat in a strongly Republican circuit, he has been successively re-elected. His decisions are rarely reversed, and he is recognized as one of the best circuit judges in Missouri.

The Bar.—The first circuit attorney was Westley Halliburton, who, soon after the organization of the courts in Mercer, was succeeded by John C. Griffin, then a resident of Grundy County. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Mercer County, a farmer, and country "store-keeper." He soon abandoned those occupations, however, and sought the more congenial profession of law. He rose rapidly, and very soon

was elected to the office of circuit attorney, a position he held for many years. He was a whole-souled, companionable man, somewhat convivial in his habits. He was a very good lawyer, but did not pay sufficient attention to details to achieve the highest success.

The first resident attorneys in Mercer County were Jesse Newlin, Thomas Auberry, and George T. Prichard. The first named came to the county in 1839, and two years later was admitted to practice in the courts of Grundy County. He had formerly been a justice of the peace in Livingston County, and had thus picked up some law, and had become familiar with its forms. His knowledge was very limited, however, and his practice was confined chiefly to justices' courts.

George T. Prichard was the son of Joseph Prichard, and brother of Jackson Prichard, with whom he came to the county. He was a good lawyer, and an excellent citizen. He was exceedingly fond of a joke, and was withal of a pleasing disposition. He was a Whig in politics, and served one term in the Lower House of the General Assembly. He died during the late war.

James J. Clark, a contemporary of Prichard, was one of the ablest lawyers in Princeton prior to the war. He was a good speaker, and ranked high as an advocate. He removed from the county during the war, and is now a resident of Chillicothe. He has served one or more terms on the bench of the circuit court.

C. M. Wright was a partner of Clark from about 1857 until the latter left the county. He was a good lawyer, and for more than twenty-five years was a leading member of the Princeton bar. He was a large man, of somewhat coarse fiber, but of great force of character, and unquestioned integrity. He filled the office of circuit attorney from 1865 to 1869, and was also twice elected prosecuting attorney. He died suddenly in 1884.

Calvin Butler, Jesse P. Clark and L. W. Carmeens were all young attorneys, who were located at Princeton for a short time before or just after the war, but did not remain long enough to gain a reputation.

Of the present bar, the oldest members are Messrs. Ira B. Hyde and H. G. Orton. They were comrades during the Civil War, and at its close came to Princeton, and formed the partnership which still exists. They both rank high in the profession. Mr. Hyde is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Northern Missouri, but for the past few years has withdrawn somewhat from active practice. He was a member of the XLIII Congress, where he exhibited the same ability and energy that have characterized him in other positions.

Mr. Orton is a man of indomitable energy and will, and the possessor of fine legal attainments. He filled the office of probate judge from 1868 to 1875, and is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney. In the latter position he is a terror to evil-doers, by whom he is most heartily disliked. Sociably he is an affable and accommodating gentleman.

The next oldest member of the Princeton bar is Capt. H. J. Alley, whose reputation is that of one of the shrewdest and most successful criminal lawyers in the State. He studied law without a preceptor while occupying the office of sheriff, and when admitted to the bar rapidly gained a reputation as an advocate. He filled the office of circuit attorney for a short time, beginning in 1874, but its duties were not suited to his tastes.

M. F. Robinson was admitted to the bar in 1879. He studied law with Judge Wright, and became his partner when he began the practice. He is considered a sound lawyer, and is steadily gaining in reputation. R. W. Steckman, who for eight years filled the office of probate judge, is also a prominent member of the Princeton bar.

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

Princeton.—Its Origin and Early Growth.—The town of Princeton was laid out in the spring of 1846, and named in memory of the battle in which Gen. Mercer was killed. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice for Mercer County fixed upon a site about three miles east of the present town, but as many objections were urged against that place, mainly the lack of water, the county court through commissioners appointed by itself established the present seat of justice. This irregularity in locating the town was legalized by a special act of the Legislature. The site chosen consisted of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, in Township 65 of Range 24. A claim had been laid and some improvements made upon this land by Samuel Speer. This claim was purchased and the land entered by the county seat commissioner, Joseph Prichard, who received a patent for it, dated August 1, 1848, and signed by James K. Polk. The town was laid off by Spartan F. Rhea, and the first sale of lots took place on April 6, 1846. The purchasers at this sale were David Miller, Garrett Gibson, Alfred Rhodes, Samuel Prewitt, Samuel G. Logan, John Campbell, Joseph Prewitt, James Morgan, John Munn, William Nordyke, William Kelsey, John R. Davis, W. D. Alley, Floyd Shannon, Israel Nordyke, William Miller, Alexander Campbell,

Simon Adamson and Jesse Adamson. Twenty-two lots were sold at an aggregate of \$393.53. The highest price paid for a single lot was \$35.50 and the lowest \$10. Another sale took place on June 1 following, at which time twenty-three more lots were sold for \$303.80. The purchasers were Solomon Tollerday, Alexander Anderson, Eli D. Murphy, James Bradley, John H. Covey, Simeon Colyer, Spartan F Rhea, R. A. Kelsey, John Lambert, Samuel Moore, Alfred Rhodes, William Ellis, Robert McFaren, Abial Miles, Jackson Prichard, Joseph Prichard and William Wood. The improvements which had been made by Samuel Speer consisted of a blacksmith shop, which stood near where the courthouse now is, a small dwelling and a stable. The shop was obtained by John R. Davis who fitted it up for a hotel, and there for two or three years he entertained travelers and attendants upon the courts. He also obtained the first license issued by the county court for a dramshop.

Business Men.—The first storehouse was built by Floyd Shannon immediately after the town was laid out. It was a small log building, and stood where Dr. Buren's drug store now is. At about the same time William Wesley built a similar house on the lot about the middle of the block on the west side of the public square. This was occupied by R. B. Ballew with a stock of goods brought from Camden, Mo. Both of these stores were small affairs, the stocks embracing only the few staple articles required by the pioneers. But little cash was then used in trade, and the purchaser generally paid for goods in skins, furs, meat or other produce. Brunswick was at first the nearest shipping place, but after the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Chillicothe became the chief trading point for this section. In 1848 John C. McClelland arrived in Princeton, and began business in a new log house on the southeast corner of the public square. It is said that he began with only \$5 capital and *that* he borrowed of his wife. He continued in business for many years, and became one of the most prosperous merchants in the town. The first merchant who carried anything like an extensive stock of goods was Elihu Cleveland who occupied a frame building on the site of Dr. Fullerton's drug store. As he had previously become bankrupt, he conducted the business in the name of his brother-in-law, W. H. Switzler.

Among the other merchants of Princeton prior to 1860 were A. Sulzbacher, A. M. Clements, Davis & Girdner (John R. Davis and William J. Girdner), V. B. Buck & Co., Morrow & Alfrey, McClelland & Mullinax (John C. McClelland and Eli Mullinax), and John C. W. Lindsey.

In the earlier history of the town dramshops were institutions of considerable importance. The first dramshop-keepers were John R. Davis, James Blizzard and Solomon Tollerday. They did a thriving business especially on election days. A story, illustrative of the habits and of the rough humor of those times, is told of an occurrence during the election in August, 1846. Tollerday in addition to his liquor kept a few sacks of salt, which he retailed to customers. A certain citizen of the town, himself comfortably filled with corn juice, entered Tollerday's shop, and seeing some half dozen men lying on the floor "dead drunk" remarked to the proprietor in a tone of rebuke: "Tollerday your bacon will spile if you leave it lying around such a hot day without any salt on it, I'll salt it down for you." Suiting the action to the word, he dragged one of the men up against the wall, and taking some salt from an open sack, proceeded to salt him down. He then laid another man on top of the first, and put on another layer of salt. He continued until he had them all "salted down," and then departed, remarking, "I reckon that thar bacon will keep now."

The first physician to locate in Princeton was Dr. J. B. Bell. He was followed soon after by Dr. Roberts, and Dr. Andrew Woolsey. Dr. Turner was also engaged in the practice of medicine in Princeton prior to the war. At the close of the Civil War, in 1865, the business portion of Princeton consisted of a fringe of small frame buildings around the public square, not one of which was worth more than \$500. The only brick building was the courthouse. The trade of the town was limited to a comparatively small area, as Princeton was then farther from a railroad than any other town in Northern Missouri. The merchants of Princeton during the "sixties" were W. J. Girdner, David Eberhard, Eli Mullinax and John C. W. Lindsey, dealers in dry goods; Israel Patton & Co., grocers; Orlando Miller, stoves and tinware; and Dr. T. M. Fullerton, Dr. H. A. Brown and Dr. Smith, druggists. Upon the completion of the railroad, Princeton received a new impetus, and from that time has steadily grown in population and wealth. The territory tributary to the town has been greatly enlarged, and trade has increased in proportion. The old frame buildings have been replaced by elegant brick blocks, equal to those of any town of its size in the State.

Present Business Interests.—The business interests of the town at the present time are represented by the following individuals and firms: Lindsey Bros., extensive dealers in general merchandise, succeeded to the business of their father, John C. W. Lindsey, in 1881.

They carry a large stock of goods, and have good trade from all parts of the county.

Eli Mullinax, also a dealer in general merchandise, is the oldest merchant now in the county, having been in business since 1855. He carries one of the largest stocks of goods in Princeton, and has an excellent trade.

The firm of Hill & Buren, composed of J. R. Hill and W. F. Buren, do an extensive business in general merchandise. Mr. Hill began business as a member of the firm of Patton, Hill & Co., in 1876. In 1878 the name of the firm was changed to Girdner & Hill, and in 1881 to Hill & Brantley. The present partnership was formed in 1884. They occupy one room of the new Buren Block, which was erected in 1885.

John C. Casteel, one of the largest dealers in general merchandise, began business soon after the war, and, as a member of various firms, continued until 1887, since which time he has had no partner. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and consequently controls a good trade.

W. E. Cockrell has been engaged in the general mercantile business in Princeton for the past six years. He occupies a room in the large brick block owned by Jackson Prichard, at the southeast corner of the public square. He carries a well-selected stock of goods, and enjoys a fair share of the trade of the town.

S. H. Kesterson, who occupies a room in the elegant brick block owned by Capt. H. J. Alley, on the west side of the public square, began business in 1882 in partnership with Ed. Evans, as dealers in groceries and confections. Afterward he became associated with J. C. Casteel in the business in which he is now engaged, but the copartnership lasted only a short time.

Don Cain, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes, etc., completes the list in this branch of mercantile trade. He began business as a member of the firm of Cain & Casteel, with whom he continued until the fire of 1885. Since that time he has conducted an individual business at his present location.

Three firms are extensively engaged in the grocery and provision business. Edward B. Bailey began business in this line in 1883. He occupies a large storeroom on the west side of the public square, where he carries one of the largest and best selected stocks of groceries and provisions to be found in a town of equal size in the State.

Wilcox & Loe (G. W. Wilcox and W. A. Loe) began business in 1887, in a room in the Buren block. They are affable and accommodating gentleman, and have already obtained a good trade.

W. F. Holt began business in October, 1885, in partnership with Ed. Evans, with whom he was associated until April, 1887. He occupies the new brick building erected on the north side of the public square, in 1885.

Thomas Woodward, whose store is located not far from the railroad, completes the list of grocers.

In the drug line the town is well represented. One of the largest establishments is conducted by Dr. W. F. Buren, who began business in 1876. He has an extensive retail trade, and does some jobbing business. His store occupies one room in a large brick block, which he owns, on the north side of the public square. The oldest druggist in the town is Dr. T. M. Fullerton, who came to Princeton and engaged in the business in 1864. He occupies his own building, which stands at the northeast corner of the public square.

Wynne & Thompson began business in 1885. They carry one of the largest stocks in the town, and control a good proportion of the trade.

G. O. Goodrich also does a good business in drugs. The most extensive dealers in hardware and machinery are William and David Speer, who began business in Princeton in 1871. They are excellent business men, and have built up a large trade.

H. C. Bowsher, who engaged in the grain business in 1879 with Henry Cadle, has since added a general line of hardware and agricultural implements. Since 1884 Mr. Bowsher has been the sole proprietor.

Wagons and agricultural implements are also handled by H. R. Fuller, and hardware and tinware by John Ashcroft.

The only dealer in harness and saddlery in Princeton is P. C. McDonald, who has been engaged in the business since 1874. He carries a very large stock, and also manufactures extensively.

In watches and jewelry, the dealers are F. H. McDougal and E. Dengs. The former began business in 1883.

The lumber business is represented by W. B. Ballew, T. W. Ballew and — Shaw.

In addition to the above mercantile interests the town has four hotels and two livery stables. The hotels are generally well kept, but there is great need of a better building for this purpose. Those now in existence are the Princeton House, James Daly, proprietor; the Dobbins House, Mr. Dobbins, proprietor; Frost Hotel, Jack Frost, proprietor, and the American House. The leading livery stable is owned and managed by Rush Bowsher, who has been engaged in the business for many years.

Manufacturing Establishments.—Of the manufacturing and industrial enterprises of the town the most important is the Princeton flouring mill. It is situated on Grand River about three-fourths of a mile west of town, and was built several years ago by John Clark & Son, and was afterward owned by B. Brooks and A. Mardis, successively. In February, 1878, it was purchased by the present proprietor, J. P. Anderson, who built a new dam, remodeled the mill, put in more machinery, and added a saw mill. He obtained a large patronage, and made the enterprise a success, a thing his predecessors had failed to accomplish. He continued to run the flouring-mill with buhrs, until the fall of 1887, when he replaced them with the latest improved machinery for the roller process. The mill now gives employment to six men, and runs six sets of rolls with a capacity of forty barrels per day.

In 1884 Mr. Anderson erected a small woolen mill just north of the public square. It contains only four looms, and is run but a portion of the year, a lack of a sufficient water supply rendering its constant operation impossible. The products of the mill, consisting of flannels, blankets, yarns, etc., are sold mainly to local customers. The mill is under the supervision of Mr. R. A. McCartney.

Another enterprise of great importance to the farmers of the county is the Speer Creamery, which was established by Speer Bros. in 1881, and operated by them until 1886, when it was leased by the present manager, Mr. W. W. Hampshire. It has proven of great value to the county, and its business has steadily increased. In 1882 over \$10,000 were paid for cream, from which was made about 60,000 pounds of butter. In 1886 the amount of butter manufactured had increased to over 150,000 pounds.

The remaining manufactories of Princeton consist of two blacksmith and wagon shops, conducted by L. R. Fuller and his son, H. R. Fuller, respectively. The former engaged in the business in 1863, and the latter in 1881.

Banking.—The Mercer County Bank, the first banking institution in the county, was organized January 10, 1873, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, and an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. It began business on June 1st of the same year with William Bradley, of Centerville, Iowa, as president; R. B. Ballew, vice-president; William Speer, cashier and W. B. Ballew, Eli Mullinax, D. M. King, Ira B. Hyde, Joseph Webb, J. C. W. Lindsey, Jackson Prichard, Henry Cadle and H. G. Orton, directors. Subsequently Ira B. Hyde was chosen president, and Jackson Prichard, vice-president, William

Speer being retained as cashier. The enterprise was carefully managed, and proved a success from the first. In addition to a considerable dividend paid the surplus in 1878 amounted to over \$25,000, and at a meeting of the directors on May 15, of that year, it was decided to reduce the nominal capital to \$50,000, and to transfer the \$25,000 surplus to the capital stock, making the latter \$50,000, and all paid up. The bank was operated on the new basis until May, 1879, when it was decided to reduce the paid up capital to the original amount. To do this a new bank, the Bank of Princeton, was organized with the same stockholders and officers as the Mercer County Bank, and to it were transferred all the assets and liabilities of the old institution which was then dissolved. The Bank of Princeton, like its predecessor, has been judiciously managed, and it continues to enjoy the confidence of the business community. The following statement of its financial condition was made on August 31, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	\$71,579 72
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	3,813 00
Over drafts by solvent creditors.....	678 21
United States bonds on hand.....	000 00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price.....	1,000 00
Due from other banks.....	32,787 22
Real estate....	4,831 87
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,555 50
Checks and other cash items....	2,616 22
Bills of national banks and legal tender notes.....	3,144 00
Gold coin.....	6,010 00
Silver coin	512 35
	<hr/>
	\$128,528 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund on hand.....	3,750 00
Undivided declared dividends.....	749 79
Deposits subject to draft at sight.....	67,846 07
Deposits subject to draft at a given date.....	31,182 23
Bills payable.....	000 00
Due other banks and bankers.....	000 00
Expenses now due.....	000 00
	<hr/>
	\$128,528 09

The present officers are William Speer, president; David Speer, cashier and Clifford Speer, David Speer, William Speer, H. G. Orton, Eli Mullinax, Jackson Prichard and John Boland, directors.

In September, 1886, the Bank of Mercer County was organized with a capital stock of \$20,000, and with the following officers: Ira B. Hyde, president; Charles E. Minter, vice-president; H. G. Orton, cashier and secretary, and Ira B. Hyde, Charles E. Minter, H. G. Orton, W. F. Buren, J. T. Cook and W. W. Judson, directors. Messrs. Hyde and Orton are men of unquestioned integrity, and good financiers, and their associates are among the best business men of the county. That the institution is a success is manifest from the following statement of its financial condition on August 31, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....	\$33,266 21
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	945 00
Over drafts by solvent creditors.....	474 31
United States bonds on hand.....	000 00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price.....	000 00
Due from other banks good on sight drafts.....	10,768 96
Real estate.....	000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00
Checks and other cash items.....	1,593 59
Bills of national banks and legal tender notes.....	1,862 00
Gold coin.....	1,647 50
Silver coin.....	730 75
	<hr/>
	\$52,788 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....	\$10,000 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	2,885 41
Undivided declared dividends.....	000 00
Deposits subject to draft at sight.....	23,027 96
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	16,874 95
Bills payable.....	000 00
Due other banks and bankers.....	000 00
Expenses now due....	000 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,788 32

The officers of the bank remain the same as at the organization except that J. R. Hill and Oscar R. Hyde have been added to the board of directors, and H. T. Allen made assistant cashier.

The Press.—The first newspaper established in Princeton was the *Reporter*, founded in 1859, by P. O. James and James Scarborough, who continued its publication until 1861, when it became overwhelmed in financial difficulties. It was nominally neutral in politics, and enjoyed the support of members of both political parties,

but the Republicans finally became dissatisfied with its policy, which they claimed was partial to the Democrats. They withdrew their support, and the failure of the paper soon followed. It was well edited, and, during its short existence, did much to promote the interests of the county. Its press and office material were sold for the debts of the proprietors.

During the war the county was without a newspaper. In the year 1866 A. O. Binkley began the publication of a weekly paper called the *Mercer County Advance*. It was at first Republican in politics, and so continued until 1874. Mr. Binkley continued as editor and proprietor until 1868, when he sold out to Rogers & Shaw. The next year L. W. Brannon, then a printer in the office, purchased a one-third interest, which, however, he kept but a few months. In 1871 he leased the office for one year, at the end of which time it was purchased by C. E. Buren, who, in 1874, transferred it to W. L. Robertson. The latter transferred its support to the Democratic party, and continued its publication until 1881. He was then succeeded by the present proprietor, Mr. T. F. Hensley, who changed the name to the *People's Press*, and, during the succeeding campaign, advocated the principles of the Greenback party, and supported its candidate. Mr. Hensley had, however, been a life-long Democrat, and in 1884 he returned to the support of his party. In October, 1885, he was appointed to a position in the pension office at Washington, and, since March, 1886, the *People's Press* has been under the editorial management of C. B. Hensley, a brother of the proprietor, and a newspaper man of experience and ability. In the fire of 1885 the office was destroyed, but with the exception of the large press, the greater part of the fixtures and material were saved, and the publication of the *Press* was continued without the loss of a single issue.

In 1873 Mr. L. W. Brannon established the newspaper which has since been known as the *Princeton Telegraph*. Mr. Brannon is a stanch Republican, and a good political writer, and he soon made the *Telegraph* one of the leading organs of his party in this portion of the State. He continued its publication until 1882, when he sold the office to the present editor and proprietor, Mr. W. E. Cansdell. The fire of 1885 also destroyed the office of the *Telegraph*, together with all its contents, but the proprietor, with characteristic enterprise, immediately purchased the press and material in the office of the *Daily and Weekly Star*, of Trenton, and in two weeks again issued the *Telegraph* from his own office. He now has one of the best equipped

country newspaper offices in the State, and does a large amount of job printing. Mr. Cansdell is a journalist of long experience, having been connected with several daily papers in some of the eastern cities, and the high reputation of the *Telegraph* has been fully maintained under his management.

Fires.—Princeton has been twice visited by destructive fires. The first occurred in January, 1884, and destroyed all of the buildings on the south side of the public square, except two, and it was only by the greatest exertion that those were saved. The buildings destroyed were Bowsher's Hotel, G. O. Goodrich's drug store, W. J. Heriford's bakery, and a meat market, none of which have been rebuilt.

On February 13, 1885, the entire west side of the square was burned. How it originated is not known, but it began in the building occupied by Henry W. White & Son's family grocery. The losses were as follows : Cain & Casteel, dry goods, loss \$8,000, fully insured ; Evans & Kesterson, groceries and provisions, loss on stock \$5,000, insurance, \$2,200 ; loss on building, \$4,500, insurance \$3,700 ; H. W. White & Son, groceries and provisions, loss \$14,000, insurance \$12,000 ; Jackson Cook, furniture and undertaker's supplies, loss \$8,000, insurance \$5,000 ; Capt. H. J. Alley, law office, library and building, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000 ; Squire Ballew, dry goods, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000 ; the Masonic building, loss \$5,500, insurance \$3,500 ; Steen & Son, dry goods, loss \$1,000, fully insured ; W. L. Bearden, photographer ; loss \$1,200 ; insurance \$500 ; *Princeton Telegraph*, loss \$2,200, insurance \$1,500 ; *People's Press*, loss \$1,500, insurance, \$1,000 ; Drs. May's, Thompson's, and Hiron's offices ; Read & Evans, attorneys, library ; Wes. Sam's marble shop ; Miss Nannie Swayze's and Mrs. VerBryck's millinery shops. Notwithstanding these heavy losses, the work of rebuilding was begun at once, and in less than twelve months, with one exception, every block had been replaced by a much handsomer building than the original.

Incorporation.—Princeton was first incorporated at the May term of the county court in 1853, when A. M. Clements, John C. W. Lindsey, W. J. Girdner, J. R. Clark and John R. Davis were appointed trustees. This incorporation was made under a general law, and two years later a special charter was granted by the Legislature, under which an organization was effected, and maintained until the war, when it was allowed to lapse. The town was then without any municipal government until April, 1869, when the county court ordered it incorporated under a general act of the Legislature, passed in 1865.

At this time the trustees appointed were H. G. Orton, A. H. May, H. W. White, John Casteel, and W. F. Shaw. The powers of the board of trustees were found to be too limited for the effective administration of the sixth municipal government, and it was decided to apply for a new charter. Accordingly a very complete instrument of this kind was prepared by Judge Orton, and presented to the General Assembly as an amendment to the charter of 1855. It passed that body, and was approved by the Governor on March 20, 1871. By this charter the following territory was incorporated as the town of Princeton: The south half of Section No. 27, the north half of Section No. 34, and the southeast quarter of Section No. 33; all in Township No. 65, in Range No. 24. The board of aldermen appointed by this act to hold until the first regular election in April, 1872, was composed of Henry W. White, John Casteel, A. H. May, W. F. Shaw, William Speer, Hobart G. Orton and Richard B. Ballew. The remaining officers of the corporation, consisting of a mayor, assessor, clerk, treasurer and street commissioner, are elected by the board of aldermen. The following is a list of the mayors since 1876: T. B. Herrington, 1876-77; E. D. Giles, 1877-79; Henry W. White, 1879-80; R. W. Steckman, from April to June, 1880; Webb Ballew, from June to October, 1880; F. P. Buren, from October, 1880, to April, 1881; Jesse Trapp, 1881-83; John C. W. Lindsey, 1883-84; J. B. Evans, 1884-87; M. F. Robinson, 1887.

The clerks since 1876 have been as follows: E. H. Powell, 1876-78; Jesse Trapp, 1878-81; E. C. Ballew, 1881-83; J. B. Evans, 1883-84; R. W. Steckman, 1884.

The following persons have filled the office of marshal: James J. Owen, 1876-78; Jesse Trapp, from April to November, 1878; A. W. Clements, from October, 1878, to April, 1879; J. R. Delana, 1879-80; Thomas Phillips, 1880-82; John T. Cook, 1882-85; Ed. Meek, April to November, 1885; L. W. Brannon, November, 1885, to April, 1886; A. W. Hutchinson, 1886-87; Hawley Heriford, 1887.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Mayor, M. F. Robinson; board of aldermen, George R. Thompson, J. C. Casteel, R. W. Steckman, H. T. Allen, J. M. Alley, Eli Mullinax, R. Bowsher; assessor and marshal, Hawley Heriford; clerk, R. W. Steckman; treasurer, J. M. Alley; street commissioner, J. A. Montgomery.

Additions, Etc.—Princeton, as originally laid out, covered about forty acres, the remainder of the eighty acres entered by the county seat commissioners having been sold in large blocks. Twenty acres of the northern part were sold to John S. Cook at \$2 per acre; two acres in

the southeast corner, to James Blizzard at \$3 per acre; and five acres in the southwest corner, to George T. Prichard for \$18. The forty or fifty acres laid out into lots and streets were divided into twenty-six blocks, 140 feet square, containing six and eight lots, and eleven blocks of irregular shape and varying size. The streets were not laid off due north and south and east and west, but at an angle. All were made thirty-three feet wide, except Main and Broadway which were made sixty feet. Since the original survey additions have been made about as follows: Fourteen lots, in 1857, by W. J. Girdner; twenty lots, in 1866, by A. M. Clements; four lots, in 1868, by D. M. King, E. Blachley and S. H. Perryman; seven lots, containing eleven acres, in 1868, by Mary J. Prichard; twenty-eight lots, in 1870, by Nora M. Cornwell; sixteen lots, in 1871, by J. V. Granlee; sixty lots, in 1871, by Ada T. Prichard; ten lots, in 1873, by J. V. Granlee; twenty lots, in 1874, by Eli Mullinax; three blocks, in 1875, by Jackson Prichard; nineteen lots, in 1876, by Eli Mullinax; three lots, in 1876, by Jacob Hawk; a small addition, in 1878, by J. V. Granlee; eight lots, in 1880, by L. R. Fuller; thirteen lots, in 1883, by J. V. Granlee; and thirteen lots, in 1887, also by Mr. Granlee.

Secret and Other Societies.—*Mercer Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M.*—Of the secret and beneficiary orders, the Masonic fraternity was the first to organize a lodge in Princeton. Mercer Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation from Grand Master B. W. Grover on June 24, 1852, by B. M. Smith. The officers installed were Dr. James B. Bell, W. M.; John R. McClelland, S. W.; James B. Clark, J. W.; William Kelsey, Treasurer, Martin Moss, Tyler; Abial Miles, Secretary; Israel Nordyke, S. D., and J. B. Burris, J. D. The first member initiated was G. W. Clinkinbeard, on October 5, 1852. The original members included some of the most prominent of the early citizens of the county, and they laid the foundation of a prosperous organization. Meetings were at first held in a frame hall which stood on the southeast corner of the square. It was used for several years, when it was removed, and now forms a part of the Dobbin's House. It was replaced by a brick block, which was destroyed in the fire of 1885. The lodge then determined to erect a still finer building, and in the fall of the same year the present handsome brick block, two stories high, with a basement, was completed at a cost of \$6,500. The first floor is occupied by the Bank of Mercer County. The lodge room occupying the upper floor is undoubtedly the finest in the State, outside of some of the larger cities. It is seventy feet long, twenty-three feet wide and sixteen feet high,

with commodious ante-rooms and wardrobes. The floor is covered with a brussels carpet, and the furniture, and paraphernalia are correspondingly elegant.

As a portion of the records of the lodge was destroyed by the fire, the following list of Past Masters is incomplete, but is as full as could be made: Dr. J. B. Bell, 1852-54; J. R. Clark, 1854-56; Andrew Woolsey, 1856-57; Dr. J. B. Bell, 1857-58; R. A. Kelsey, 1858-59; G. B. Gillihan, 1859-60; John Woodward, 1860-62; Andrew Woolsey, 1862-63; B. F. Cornwell, 1863-64; * * * * * H. J. Alley, 1873-74; J. C. W. Lindsey, 1874-75; S. H. Perryman 1875-76; Dr. W. F. Buren, 1876-78; P. C. McDonald, 1878-80; Dr. A. H. May, 1880-82; Joel H. Shelly, 1882-83; R. W. Steckman, 1883-85; Dr. William Hirons, 1885-86; W. H. Harper, 1886-87.

The lodge now numbers about eighty-six members. The officers are as follows: W. P. Lindsey, W. M.; James H. Moss, S. W.; John F. McClaren, J. W.; William Harris, Secretary; R. W. Steckman, S. D., and Dr. G. B. Thompson, J. D.

Princeton Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F., was organized on August 31, 1853, by John G. Flournoy, of Linneus, Mo., the District Deputy Grand Master. The lodge continued its existence until 1859, when, owing to internal trouble, and the disturbed condition of the country, incident to the approach of the Civil War, its charter was arrested by Hon. R. A. Debolt, then District Deputy Grand Master. The charter and books remained in the Grand Secretary's office in St. Louis until 1873, when, the town of Princeton having taken new life by the building of the Rock Island Railroad, it was thought advisable to revive the lodge, and an informal meeting was held, at which time the following survivors of the old lodge responded: J. C. W. Lindsey, W. J. Girdner, Henry Neill, Reuben Perkins and M. A. Louderback, to whom were added the following persons holding withdrawal cards from other lodges: D. F. Kreider, Henry Griser, and T. C. Young. These brethren petitioned the Grand Master for a restoration of the charter, which was granted, and C. A. Conrads, of Trenton, D. D. G. M., accompanied by a large delegation from that town, reorganized and reinstituted Princeton Lodge, No. 63, on the night of April 25, 1873, with the following officers: J. C. W. Lindsey, N. G.; W. J. Girdner, V. G.; D. F. Kreider, Sec., and Henry Neill, Treas.

A singular incident at the reorganization was the restoration of the charter of the lodge by Judge Debolt to Mr. Lindsey, the Noble Grand, who was also the Noble Grand at the time of its arrest by the

former fourteen years before. At this meeting the lodge initiated two members, Henry Cadle and Robert Bowsher, and these two are the only members of that period left, all the others having since died or removed their membership. Mr. Cadle has since been Grand Master of the State. The lodge had a precarious existence, not growing much either in membership or in influence until 1881, when it publicly celebrated the anniversary of the order on April 26, of that year. This demonstration was largely attended, and its effect was to give the lodge a new impetus, and its growth may be said to date from that time. It increased rapidly in membership, and gathered in a large proportion of the leading men of the town. Then came a demand for an encampment with its exalted degrees, and Princeton Encampment, No. 91, was instituted on December 13, 1881, by the Grand Patriarch, G. D. Gray, with the following officers: Henry Cadle, Chief Patriarch; P. C. McDonald, High Priest; Dr. W. F. Buren, Senior Warden; T. E. Evans, Junior Warden; J. H. Shelly, Scribe, and Samuel Strouse, Treasurer.

The encampment started out with great *eclat*, and on the night of its organization many Patriarchs from other towns, including the Grand Patriarch of Iowa, were present. The Trenton Encampment came in full uniform, and a band accompanying, gave a public parade.

Princeton Encampment has had a phenomenal growth, drawing members from nearly all the neighboring towns, and with one of the finest outfits in the way of paraphernalia in the State, it has gained the reputation of being one of the best encampments. At one time the members purchased forty handsome uniforms, and became proficient in the drill, and they have taken part in public parade in different cities, both in and out of the State. This gave rise to the establishment of Princeton Uniformed Degree Camp, No. 2 (the second in the State), which was instituted on January 11, 1883, and was finally merged into Canton Princeton, No. 2, of the Patriarch's Militant, which has since continued as the display branch of the order.

Captain Stanley Post, No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized on May 26, 1883, by Charles M. Clark, of Kansas City. The members mustered in and the officers elected were as follows: J. H. Shelly, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Commander; T. E. Evans, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Senior Vice-Commander; J. J. Stanley, Second Missouri Cavalry, Junior Vice-Commander; S. M. Wayman, Seventh Iowa Infantry, Chaplain; J. R. Hill, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, Quartermaster; F. H. McDougal, First West Virginia Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeant; J. D. Dykes, Thirty-fifth Missouri

Infantry, Sergeant-Major; Hawley Heriford, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, Adjutant; and J. C. McKiddy, Third Missouri Infantry, Surgeon. H. T. Allen, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry; John L. Allen, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; E. J. Abrams, Fifth Kansas Infantry; L. W. Brannon, Sixth Iowa Infantry; W. J. Boyle, Second Missouri Cavalry; Joseph W. Bayles, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry; J. W. Cardiff, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; W. L. Griffith, Seventh Missouri State Militia; George S. Heck, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry; Ira B. Hyde, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Lester King, Second Missouri Cavalry; William T. Kesterson, Third Missouri Infantry; A. K. Mills, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry; Daniel Martin, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; J. A. Montgomery, Seventh Iowa Infantry; J. B. Nash, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry; James I. Owen, Seventh Missouri Infantry; James B. Ormsby, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; A. R. Patton, Third Missouri Cavalry; J. L. Perkins, Seventh Illinois Infantry; W. J. Phillips, First Missouri Cavalry; W. T. Scott, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; Stephen Wayman, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; E. W. Wells, Third Missouri Infantry, and Allen Rogers, Third Missouri Infantry.

The post has been highly prosperous since its organization, and has enrolled a total of 123 names. A commodious hall has been fitted up in the new Buren block, where the regular meetings are held. The Post Commanders have been J. H. Shelly, T. E. Evans, J. R. Hill, H. T. Allen, and J. L. Perkins. The present officers are J. R. Hill, Commander; Hawley Heriford, Senior Vice-Commander; J. J. Stanley, Junior Vice-Commander; L. W. Brannon, Quartermaster; Henry T. Allen, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Martin Read, Sergeant-Major; F. H. McDougal, Adjutant, and W. A. Loe, Chaplain.

Mercer County Lodge, No. 83, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted on October 28, 1878, with the following charter members: W. F. Buren, Master Workman; J. H. Shelly, Overseer; David Speer, Receiver; A. R. Patton, Financier; T. E. Evans, Gay Aufricht, E. C. Ballew, E. D. Giles, R. Carter, William P. Lindsey, Arthur Edson, J. R. Hill, R. C. H. Lindsey, R. W. Riddell, E. Blachley, F. P. Buren, W. L. Robertson, Rush Bowsher, Abner George, J. R. Delana, P. C. McDonald, and G. O. Goodrich. The lodge has experienced uniform prosperity, and a good membership.

The Past Master Workmen are as follows: W. F. Buren, T. E. Evans, H. T. Allen, W. P. Lindsey, P. C. McDonald, H. C. Miller, Dr. William Hirons and Prof. D. K. Thomas. The present officers are as follows: Dr. William Hirons, Master Workman; James P.

Anderson, Overseer; T. E. Evans, Foreman; H. C. Miller, Guard; J. A. Thompson, Recorder; J. R. Hill, Financier; H. T. Allen, Receiver.

The Mercer County Medical Society was organized in February, 1884, with the following officers and members: Dr. J. L. Shipley, of Ravanna, President; Dr. A. H. May, of Princeton, Vice-President; Dr. G. M. Bristow, Secretary; Dr. Monahan, Treasurer; C. P. Bashond, of Modena; Dr. K. G. Smith, of Princeton, and Dr. K. W. Travis, of Modena; to whom have since been added, Dr. Brown, of Newtown; Dr. J. E. Callaway, of Ravanna; Dr. Thomas Calbreath, of Somerset; Dr. E. Glendenning, of Lineville; Dr. Huff, of Modena; Dr. J. B. Robertson, of Half Rock, and one or two others from outside the county. The object of the society is the mutual improvement of its members, and meetings are held every three months, at which papers upon various subjects connected with the profession are read and discussed. The present officers are Dr. E. Glendenning, President; Dr. J. B. Robertson, Vice-President; Dr. C. P. Bashond, Secretary, and Dr. G. M. Bristow, Treasurer.

The Agricultural Association.—The first agricultural association in Mercer County, organized in 1859, was incorporated by the following order from the county court, April 15, 1859: "This day a petition signed by more than fifty free holders of Mercer County, for the organization of a county agricultural and mechanical society, to be called the Mercer County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, was presented, praying that this court would make an order declaring such petitioners incorporated for such purposes. It is therefore ordered by the court that such a society be organized, and the petitioners declared a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Mercer County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and it is further ordered that the sum of \$50 be appropriated out of the county treasury of Mercer County, for the purpose of purchasing premises for said society." An organization was then effected with the following officers: ———, president; L. C. Wynne, secretary; Charles Scott, treasurer, and William R. McKinley, J. A. Kennedy, Charles O. Ewing, Jonas J. Clark, Jackson Prichard, Charles Scott and three others whose names are now forgotten, directors.

The first fair was held in the fall of 1859, just northwest of Princeton. Some stock was exhibited, and a short race track was laid out upon which several trials of speed were had. The courthouse did duty as a floral hall. After this fair, it was decided to locate permanent grounds, and Princeton, Goshen City and Ravanna

became competitors for them. Ravanna having raised the largest subscription in aid of the association was chosen. Fifteen acres of land were leased from S. H. Draper for a term of ten years. There annual fairs were held until the expiration of the lease, when the society disbanded.

In 1869 some of the leading agriculturists of Mercer and adjoining counties organized a society styled the "Independent District Agricultural Association," which, however, proved of short duration. Three fairs were held on the grounds of the county society at Ravanna, and, not proving as successful as had been expected, the society suspended. No further attempt was made to organize an association or to hold fairs for nearly ten years.

The present Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Mercer County was organized on November 3, 1880, at which time the following officers and directors were elected: H. J. Alley, president; Ira B. Hyde, vice-president; James Burrows, secretary; David Speer, treasurer, and F. M. Evans, Richard Brantley, C. E. Minter, Clark Deshler, Jackson Prichard, Thomas E. Sallee, John Snyder, J. S. England, R. C. Lindsey, Ira B. Hyde, Jackson Cook, Robert Bowsher and Eli Mullinax. One hundred and fifty shares of \$25 each were issued, and forty acres of land lying about 200 yards west of the Rock Island depot were purchased for the fair grounds. This tract seemed to have been fitted for that purpose by nature. It is nearly level, being inclined just enough to secure drainage, and originally was entirely covered by forest trees, with the exception of about six acres occupied by a beautiful lake, around which has been constructed a half mile race course.

The buildings which have been erected consist of a strongly constructed amphitheater, capable of seating 1,000 people; a two-story floral hall, 30x60 feet; eighty closed stalls for stock, and sixty open stalls. In improving the grounds comparatively few trees were removed, and ample shade is afforded for the hundreds who attend the annual fairs. The association is composed of some of the leading men of the county, and it has already done much to arouse an interest in the best methods of farming, and the breeding of a better class of stock. Fairs have been held each year since the organization of the association, with the exception of 1886, when the long continued drought rendered it impracticable. The present affairs of the association are as follows: President, David Speer; vice-president, Dr. W. F. Buren; treasurer, M. F. Robinson; secretary, Martin Reeves; directors, John Higgins, H. J. Alley, Dr. W. F. Buren,

W. A. Loe, G. W. Wilcox, Jackson Cook, E. B. Bailey, W. H. McKinley, M. F. Robinson, T. E. Sallee, J. W. Boyd, J. H. Shelly and David Speer.

Ravanna, the second town in importance in Mercer County, was laid out in the spring of 1857 by William R. McKinley and Addison Sparks, and is situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, in Township 65, Range 23. Forty-eight lots were laid off, to which have since been made two additions, one of sixty-four lots and a public square made by S. H. Draper, in April, 1858, and the other of thirty-two lots, made by W. R. McKinley, G. B. Gillihan and D. B. Gregory.

The first house on the site of the town was erected in 1855 by W. R. McKinley, for a dwelling. It was a small log building, and stood where the Ravanna Hotel now is. The next year an addition was made to this house, and a small stock of goods put in. At about the same time the store house now occupied by Lorry Bros. was erected and occupied by Dillon Morris, who after about one year was succeeded by John Coffman. Later the same building was occupied by Kabrich & West (George Kabrich and William C. West). The first blacksmith shop was established by Jacob Loutzenhiser, a son-in-law of W. R. McKinley. He still lives just south of town, where he located in 1855. Philip Merrill, D. B. Gregory, Robert Bull and Pleasant Henry were also among the early residents of the town. The last two carried on a general mercantile business in the building on the corner north of Lorry Bros.' store. The first physicians to locate in Ravanna were Drs. Harle, Jones and Williams.

Among the business of the town during the first few years succeeding the war were Speer Bros., now of Princeton, Calvin Saylor, Albert Bruse, and James Burrows. In 1877 the business interests were represented as follows: D. W. Lorry & Co., W. W. Holmes, and Calloway & Helm, general merchandise; Albert Bruse, hardware and implements; W. H. McGrath, drugs; and S. H. Storms, wagons and carriages.

Previous to the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through Putnam and Sullivan Counties, Ravanna was one of the best business points in a large area of country, and while its trade has been somewhat curtailed by the building of that road, this effect, it is thought, will be only temporary. The town now contains three excellent general stores, conducted by Lorry Bros., Holmes Bros. and L. F. Parrish. The first two each have branch stores, the former at Lucerne and the latter at Newtown. Other lines of merchandise are

also well represented—groceries, by J. C. Mitchell and Hiram Painter, hardware and harness, by D. F. Loutzenhiser; drugs, by A. C. Storms; furniture, by Joseph Jenkins, and millinery, by Mrs. L. A. Ballah and Mrs. Jane Storms.

The remaining business of the town consists of two blacksmith shops conducted by Hollingsworth & Hamilton and Holmes & Epperson, respectively, and a steam grist mill, owned and operated by J. J. Johnson. Two physicians of excellent ability and reputation, Drs. J. L. Shipley and J. E. Calloway, have been residents of the town for several years. The legal profession is represented by V. F. Rowley.

In November, 1886, a weekly newspaper known as the *Ravanna Review* was established by T. H. Graves, who, in May, following, removed it to Lucerne, and changed its name to the *Lucerne Bee*. This was the only paper ever published in the town.

The postoffice now at Ravanna was formerly called Sonoma, and was kept by J. B. Anderson, who had a little store about three miles east of the town. The postmasters since its removal, as correctly as could be ascertained, have been Dillon Morris, B. F. Strong, James Burrows, N. H. Rogers, Joel Rogers, Albert Bruse, L. F. Parrish and Joseph Jenkins.

Ravanna was incorporated by an order of the county court made on March 7, 1870, at which time the following trustees were appointed: Albert Bruse, J. J. Johnson, Charles Wilson, Joel Rogers and V. F. Rowley. This incorporation has since been maintained. The officers at the present time are: board of trustees, J. L. Shipley, chairman, M. W. Lowry, W. A. Hollingsworth, Joseph Jenkins and C. M. Wilson; marshal and collector, B. Mitchell; treasurer, Hiram Painter; clerk, William Burris, and street commissioner, J. J. Johnson.

The social standing of the people of Ravanna is deservedly high, and churches, schools and secret orders are well supported.

Secret Societies.—*Ravanna Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M.*, was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge on the 6th of November, 1867, with the following officers: A. Bruse, Worshipful Master; W. B. Rogers, Senior Warden; J. A. Kennedy, Junior Warden; D. J. Duree, Treasurer; W. T. Beacham, Secretary; J. C. Foster, Senior Deacon, and F. M. Evans, Junior Deacon. The charter was granted on October 15, 1868. In 1872 a frame building 22x44 feet, with a hall above and store room below, was built by the lodge in co-operation with N. H. Rogers. The total cost was \$1,525, of which Mr. Rogers paid one-half. The Past Masters of this lodge are Albert Bruse, J. A. Kennedy, J. C. Foster, A. B. Anderson, E. B. Anderson,

J. L. Shipley and John McRae. The officers elected for 1888 are as follows: J. L. Shipley, Worshipful Master; A. B. Anderson, Senior Warden; G. Wilson, Junior Warden; J. C. Foster, Treasurer; Joseph Jenkins, Secretary, and S. H. Storms, Tyler.

Ravanna Lodge, No. 297, I. O. O. F., was organized on May 24, 1873, and received its charter on the 10th of the following month. The first officers were V. F. Rowley, Noble Grand; Samuel Flock, Vice Grand; Albert Bruse, Treasurer, and G. B. Potts, Secretary. The first members initiated were John C. Arbuckle, John Cooper and Jacob Eidson. The following are the Past Grands of this lodge: V. F. Rowley, S. H. Storms, Thomas Cooper, Albert Bruse, D. W. Lowry, M. W. Lowry, W. A. Hollingsworth, I. M. Van Buskirk, Joseph Jenkins, F. E. Wade, Jacob Eidson, Cyrus Deyoe, J. D. Weaver, Jacob Harriman, J. M. Deyoe and B. F. Reeves. The present membership is thirty-two. The officers are D. F. Loutzenhiser, Noble Grand; S. J. Epperson, Vice Grand; W. F. Burris, Secretary, and S. H. Storms, Treasurer. The one-half interest in the Masonic building, owned by N. H. Rogers, has been purchased, and the lodge room is used by both fraternities.

Rosseau Post, No. 80, G. A. R., was organized at Ravanna, on May 28, 1883, by C. W. Clark, of Kansas City, at which time the following officers and members were mustered: Dr. J. L. Shipley, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, Commander; J. E. Calloway, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Senior Vice Commander; Lemuel McDonald, First Wisconsin Infantry, Junior Vice Commander; D. M. King, Missouri State Militia, Surgeon; L. F. Parrish, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Chaplain; William H. Goddard, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry; Calvin Morris, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; W. H. Smalley, Second Missouri Cavalry; Jacob Eidson, Tenth Illinois Infantry; John D. Weaver, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry; Adolphus Thompson, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry; William Howser, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; D. W. Loury, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry; W. A. Hollingsworth, Second Missouri Cavalry; L. T. Thompson, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry; John Smalley, Second Missouri Cavalry; C. T. Cousins, Second Missouri Cavalry; Jacob Loutzenhiser, Second Missouri Cavalry; James Lansley, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry; M. M. Gannon, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; C. A. Farley, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; William McKinley, Second Missouri Cavalry; N. J. McMurray, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; O. J. Reeves, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry; Peter Evans, Second Missouri Cavalry; Joseph Weesner, Second Missouri Cavalry; L. D. Collings, Second Missouri Cavalry; S. P. Hall, Third Missouri Cavalry; James R. Brown,

Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry; Jesse Evans, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; Elias Spurgeon, Third Missouri Cavalry; William W. Reeves, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry; Thomas Claphan, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry; Franklin Cousins, Third Missouri State Militia; G. W. Goddard, Sixth Missouri State Militia; A. R. Jewell, Third Missouri State Militia, and J. W. Green, Third Maryland Infantry. To these have been added since the organization: George W. Nicholson, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; William Proctor, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; Biram Rushton, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; Sidwell Daugherty, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry; Joseph H. Beadles, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry; M. E. Swift, Enrolled Missouri Militia; Lorenzo Gannon, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry; Jacob Harriman, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry; Hiram Pickett, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry; Alexander Allman, Seventh Missouri State Militia; F. M. Lyon, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Joseph H. Graves, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; Edward Titus, Sixth New York Cavalry; John P. Vandervoort, Third Missouri State Militia; Humphrey Hickman, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry; Robert Lindsey, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry; Joseph Jenkins, Second California Cavalry; Abel Rash, Third Missouri State Militia; Addison Kingery, Third Missouri State Militia; William E. Harriman, Sixth Missouri State Militia; W. F. Lose, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; William Clifton, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry; George W. Pigg, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry; Joseph R. Vogan, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; William Driskill, Third Missouri State Militia; A. L. Martin, Forty-first Illinois Infantry; J. H. Deyoe, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; Cyrus Deyoe, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; James Lewis, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; J. R. Lewis, Sixth Kansas Cavalry; Joseph C. Pickett, Second Missouri Cavalry; William J. C. Cox, Fourth Kansas Infantry; Elijah Holmes, Second Missouri Cavalry; Isaac M. Smalley, Second Missouri Cavalry; Howell Scott, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry; William Gallagher, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry; S. P. Stuart, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; Samuel Reed, Sixtieth United States (colored); L. B. Lindsey, Seventh Missouri State Militia, and Joseph H. Dexter, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry. The longest term of service of any of the above members was fifty-three months, and the shortest six months, the average being twenty-eight months. The present officers of the post are Dr. J. E. Calloway, C.; Jacob Eidson, S. V. C.; John Smalley, J. V. C.; William Reeves, Adj.; L. F. Parrish, Q. M.; D. W. Lowry, S. M.; J. Loutzenhiser, Q. M. S.; L. D. Collings, Chaplain; Lemuel McDonald, O. D.; George W. Goddard, O. G.; J. L. Shipley, S.

Modena, or Madisonville as it was formerly called, was laid out in 1856 by A. M. Thompson and George W. Stewart, and occupies the center of Section 35, Township 64, Range 25.

The first store was opened by Thompson & McGhee, and they were followed by James Stewart and James Bradley. Cyrenus Bain established the first grocery. The first blacksmith was George Miller, who was succeeded by A. T. Shafer. Among the merchants who did business at this place during and just after the war were John Thompson, A. Haney, Charles Thompson, David S. Wiggins and James Bradley. In 1866 Joshua Rock laid the foundation of the extensive business in general merchandise which he has since conducted. W. L. Jerome, Archibald Edwards, Harvey Traynor, Joseph Milliner, Joseph Powers and D. S. Boyer have also been in business at Modena at different times within the past twenty years.

In the spring of 1884 the village was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The sufferers from this disaster were Lewis Terwilager and John Miller, dealers in hardware; John Graves and J. B. Miller, druggists; Thomas Kirby & Co., dealers in general merchandise; and W. B. Walters, wagon-maker.

The business interests of the town at present are as follows: Joshua Rock, general merchandise; J. B. Miller, drugs; Walters & Renfro, hardware and stoves, and D. Horne, wagon and blacksmith shop.

A. J. Norton Post, No. 280, *G. A. R.*, was organized at this place on July 4, 1886, with the following officers: Abraham Hendricks, commander; W. F. Kelso, Senior Vice Commander; David Horne, Junior Vice Commander; William Walter, Quartermaster; Joshua Rock, Surgeon; William A. Loe, Chaplain; James Thompson, Officer of the Day; A. J. Linville, Officer of the Guard, and C. H. Stewart, Adjutant. This post is in a highly flourishing condition, and now has a membership numbering thirty-nine. The present Commander is W. F. Kelso.

Mill Grove is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad about eight miles south of Princeton. The town was laid off by C. H. Stewart, William M. Butcher and William Smith, in December, 1870. The first store house was built in that year by John Everhart, who was engaged in the drug and grocery business for about a year. The first dwelling was erected by John Schooler, who had a general store. The first blacksmith shop was conducted by Gilbert Blue. The business of the town at the present time consists of a general store conducted by G. P. Larimore; a drug store,

by S. A. Larimore; a hardware store, by R. Coon; two blacksmith shops, by Herrington Bros. and De Peny Bros., respectively, and a grist mill now operated by William G. Moore. This is a successor of the mill built in 1842, on the opposite side of the river.

Mill Grove was incorporated by the county court in 1877. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on March 12, of that year. The trustees were Henry Scott, chairman; S. A. Larimore, R. N. Decker, George Miller and Marion Butcher. R. B. Linville was chosen clerk, and J. J. Stanley, marshal.

Middlebury, formerly a town of considerable business importance, existed in the southeastern part of Washington Township, but since the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through the county, it has entirely disappeared. It was founded by Royal Williams, who established a store there some time in the "forties." It was situated on an old stage route, and prior to the Civil War had grown to a flourishing village. Among those who were engaged in business in the place were Richard Williams, and John Wilkinson, grocers; David and Michael Coon, Jackson Wyatt and John Thompson, general merchants; James Cox and Jackson McElroy, blacksmiths; David Campbell, hotel keeper, and Abraham Schooler, Cephas Gray and — Greenlee, saloon keepers. Of those who did business there after the war may be mentioned James Williams, Jesse Reed, Andrew McLaughlin and William Covey, merchants, and C. Cornell, hotel keeper.

Half Rock, a small village in Medicine Township, was founded in 1874 by Thomas Cooper; but several years before John Garrett had erected a small mill, and opened a store on No Creek about one-fourth of a mile from where the town was laid out. The first merchants of the town were John Garrett, John Cooper and Thomas Cooper. Garrett was succeeded by his nephew, S. N. Garrett, who in turn sold out to A. J. Hill. John Cooper remained in business until 1883, when he retired. Other firms and individuals who have been located at Half Rock have been J. McMurray & Son, Duff & Hill, dealers in general merchandise; W. R. Edwards, J. H. Moses, and J. B. Robinson, druggists, and J. N. Ragan and T. L. Hill, dealers in hardware. During the past two or three years the village has been somewhat on the decline. The business of the present consists of a general store conducted by A. J. Hill, a grocery, hardware and drug store, by J. T. Sanders and A. E. Hamlin, and a harness shop and grocery by D. L. Lowry.

An Odd Fellows Lodge has been successfully maintained at this place for a number of years.

Goshen, a little hamlet on the Bethany and Princeton road six miles from the latter place, was laid out just prior to the war by James McKinney, who owned the land, and lived in the house now occupied by Calvin Moss. It was at first called McKinneysville. The second house erected was the log building now occupied by David Goin. At about the close of the war Anderson Owens and Henry Neal opened general stores, Elisha Puett, a grocery, and Charles Scott, a drug store. From 1870 to 1876 the town enjoyed a season of prosperity, having about seventy-five inhabitants, but since that time the population has decreased to less than twenty-five. From 1878 to 1885, a general store was kept by David Goin. The only store in the place at present is a grocery, opened about two years ago by George Flogger. The postoffice was established in 1866 with Anderson Owens as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1871 by David Goin, who continued until 1885. The present postmaster is George Flogger.

Marion is a small village and station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about ten miles north of Princeton, and is of comparatively recent origin. The site was originally entered by R. W. Rockhold. The first house was erected by A. A. Alley, who engaged in a general merchandise business in 1879, and who also operates a saw and grist mill. The remaining business interests are as follows: W. D. Alley, general merchandise; Marion Merritt, drugs and groceries; and S. A. Newlin, groceries and hardware. It was incorporated as a town by the county court in 1886. The officers are S. T. Willford, mayor; J. M. Snyder, marshal; and John D. Humphreys, Lyman Hughes, S. H. Croft, Marion Wells and Warren Graham, trustees.

Somerset, a village in Somerset Township, was laid out in 1856 by Frederick Royse and Albert Bruse. The first house erected in the town was a hewed-log dwelling built by William Royse. The first merchant was Thomas M. Laughlin, who continued in business for several years. Within the next five or six years Joseph Burkhammer and David Templeton opened a store, Albert Bruse, a harness shop, Hickman Bruner, a wagon shop, and Eli Bruner, a blacksmith's shop. Among those who have been in business in Somerset since the war are Jacob Baumgardner, Samuel Butcher, John J. Johnson, Humphrey Leighton and William M. Summers. The present business interests are represented as follows: J. S. England, who began in the general merchandise business in 1873; P. F. Baumgardner, dealer in general merchandise, and Julius Scott, druggist.

Somerset Lodge, No. 206, A. F. & A. M., was organized in November, 1860, by Jonas J. Clark, with John W. Stockman as Worshipful

Master; Albert Bruse, Senior Warden; Douglas Brown, Junior Warden; James Brown, Treasurer; Matthew Crawford, Secretary; ——— Middleton, Senior Deacon; and J. Russell, Tyler. The first member initiated was John Snyder. A two-story frame building was erected by the lodge in 1860. It was occupied until 1886, when the present hall was completed and dedicated. The lodge has been very prosperous since its organization, and has initiated between 200 and 300 members. Much of its success has been due to John W. Stockman, who was master of the lodge for eighteen years, and who has always taken an active interest in it. The present membership numbers upward of fifty. The following members of the lodge are Past Masters: John W. Stockman, Albert Bruse, Benjamin Van Buskirk, David Lowery, Thomas Draper, John C. Norcross and William J. Madden. The present officers are John C. Norcross, Worshipful Master; D. Wilder, Senior Warden; E. E. Stockman, Junior Warden; William Bowlin, Secretary; L. C. Laughlin, Treasurer; and John Robinson, Tyler.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Loyalty of the County.—The part which Mercer County bore in the War of the Rebellion was one of credit and honor, and no county in the State can point to a better record. During the events preceding the war the people were, as a rule, conservative in their political opinions. There were very few “black Republicans” or Breckinridge Democrats. The large majority were thoroughly loyal to the Union, although at the first outbreak there was a considerable sprinkling of Southern sympathizers. As the war progressed, however, their number grew smaller, and before the close the Union sentiment was practically unanimous. At least outwardly it was so, for the loyal portion of the community would tolerate no expression of disloyal sentiment. Another evidence of the loyalty of the county is found in the fact that of over 1,000 volunteers, probably less than twenty joined the Confederate army.

Active War Measures.—Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, and the call for troops by the President in the spring of 1861, the loyal men of Mercer County began to organize and drill in military companies, and when Gov. Gamble issued a call for six months’ militia they responded promptly. Toward the last of August or first of September a battalion was organized with Jonas J. Clark as lieutenant-colonel; A. O. Nigh, major, and J. H. Shelly, adjutant. The companies were recruited and commanded as follows: Capt. Isaac Smalley, Ravanna and Somerset Townships; Capt. Eli Bruner, Som-

erset Township; Capt. Jacob Bain, Lindley and Marion Townships; Capt. Elisha Vanderpool, Madison Township; Capt. C. P. Loveland, Washington Township; Capt. Isaiah Guyman, Medicine Township; Capt. J. D. Randall, Morgan Township, and Capt. James Bradley, Madison Township.

Upon being called into service, the regiment went into camp at Edinburg, where it remained for two or three weeks. It was then ordered to Chillicothe, thence to Utica, where it did escort duty until the following spring, when it was mustered out on account of the expiration of the term of service.

Sketch of Military Organizations.—Following is a brief account of the various companies and regiments which contained any considerable number of troops from Mercer County. The exact number of men furnished by the county could not be ascertained. The statement of the enlistment, up to December 1, 1863, is taken from the adjutant-general's report. It does not include, of course, troops which entered regiments from other States, and there were a large number that enlisted after that date.

Up to December 1, 1863, the whole number of men that had enlisted in the United States service from Mercer County was 424, distributed as follows: Twenty-third Infantry 116; Twenty-fifth Infantry 1; Twenty-seventh Infantry, 79; Thirtieth Infantry, 1; Thirty-fifth Infantry, 67; Second Cavalry, 77; Seventh Cavalry, 12; Eleventh Cavalry, 2; Twelfth Cavalry, 69. The total number enlisted in the Missouri State Militia was 228, distributed as follows: First Cavalry, 16; Third Cavalry, 178; Sixth Cavalry, 8; Seventh Cavalry, 26.

The Twenty-third Regiment.—Among the first volunteers for the United States service from Mercer County were those that joined Companies A and C, of the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry. Company A was organized at Wintersville, in Sullivan County, about one-half of its members being from Mercer County. The officers selected were J. T. Dunlap, captain; J. C. Webb, first lieutenant; William O. Seaman, second lieutenant, and T. C. McNabb, orderly sergeant. Company C was recruited principally in the south part of the county, and was organized with Jacob A. Trumbo as captain, J. H. Munn, first lieutenant, and J. P. Martin, second lieutenant.

The regiment was organized at Chillicothe, Mo., in September, 1861, with J. T. Tindall as colonel; J. Martin, lieutenant-colonel, and John McCullough, major. It went from Chillicothe to St. Louis, and thence to Shiloh, where it participated in the battles of April 6 and 7, suffering severe loss. Among the killed was Col. Tindall, who was

then succeeded in the command of the regiment by W. B. Robinson. After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment returned to Missouri, and after recruiting, guarded prisoners in St. Louis until July, 1862, when it was sent to Rolla, Mo. It was employed there for some time in getting out timber, and was subsequently placed on guard duty along the railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City. In the fall of 1863 it was sent to McMinnville, Tenn.; thence to Murfreesboro; thence to Christiana, and from there back to Stone River Bridge. It then returned to McMinnville, and from that place proceeded to join Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign, being assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps. It was on duty all the time on this campaign, but was not engaged in any of the battles. After the capture of Atlanta, all except the veterans and recruits were mustered out, on account of the expiration of their term of service. Those continued with Sherman on his march to the sea, and at Savannah were consolidated into four companies. Prior to this time the officers of Companies A and C had undergone many changes. Lieut. J. C. Webb, of Company A, resigned in the spring of 1863, and was succeeded by W. O. Seaman. In July, 1863, Capt. Dunlap resigned, and Lucien Eaton, of St. Louis, was promoted to this vacancy, but never joined the company, which was then commanded by Lieut. Seaman, who was killed at Atlanta on July 29, 1864. T. C. McNabb was then commissioned captain, and E. D. Giles, lieutenant; but both, within a week, were mustered out, and during the march from Atlanta to Savannah, the company was without a single commissioned officer. Upon the consolidation, J. R. Hill, of this company, was made captain of Company D, with W. W. Mock as first lieutenant, and F. M. Broughton, second lieutenant; but none of these officers were mustered.

Of Company C, Capt. Trumbo was promoted to major in October, 1863, and was succeeded by J. A. Brewer. In February, 1863, Lieut. Munn resigned, and was succeeded by B. F. Wyatt, who had become second lieutenant upon the promotion of J. P. Martin, in March, 1862. Wyatt was succeeded as second lieutenant by William F. Hughes.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment.—Company A, of this regiment, was recruited in Mercer County, and organized September 4, 1862, with Cyrus C. Bemis as captain, F. M. Shelton, first lieutenant, and Thomas Smith, second lieutenant. Four companies of the regiment were mustered into service on September 25, 1862. During the next six weeks two more companies were added, and the organization was completed by the assignment to the regiment of three veteran com-

panies, which in the Fifth and Sixteenth Missouri had done good service at Donelson, Shiloh and Pea Ridge, and by the muster in of the tenth company January 8, 1863; it was placed under the command of Col. Thomas Curley, with A. Jacobson as lieutenant-colonel. During its organization it did guard duty, first at Chillicothe and afterward as provost-marshals, St. Louis. After organization it was ordered to Raleigh, where it remained until March 1, 1863, when it marched to join the army before Vicksburg. It arrived on March 20, and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. F. P. Blair, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Stoneman. It was in the whole campaign around Vicksburg, and went on the long march to Chattanooga. It participated in the fight at Tuscumbia, Ala., and held the advance of Osterhaus' division, at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in the last of which it captured nearly double its numbers in prisoners. On the Atlanta campaign it participated in seven different engagements besides the siege of Atlanta. It then went with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and about January 12, 1865, was transferred from Savannah to Beaufort, S. C., and afterward participated in the battle of Bentonville. It entered Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1865, where it remained until May 1, when it went to Washington City. It was mustered out June 18, 1865.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Company C, of the Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, was made up at Chillicothe, Mo., from members of Capt. James Bradley's and Capt. Elisha Vanderpool's companies of Home Guards, who were on a scout after Quantrell. The officers elected were Elisha Vanderpool, captain; William H. Roberts, first lieutenant; W. L. Jerome, second lieutenant, and John Stevens, orderly sergeant. Jerome resigned in about three months, and was succeeded by Julius Karnash, who died July 5, 1864.

The regiment was organized December 3, 1862, with Samuel A. Foster as colonel; Thomas F. Kimball, lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas H. Penny, major. After several transfers: from St. Louis to Jefferson City; from that place back to St. Louis; thence to Columbus, Ky., it was ordered to Helena, Ark., where it arrived in January, 1863. From that time until April, 1865, the headquarters of the regiment were at Helena, but several quite extensive expeditions were made by different detachments. One of these detachments, consisting of men from Company C, under Capt. Vanderpool, was ordered on a scout into Mississippi on October 24, 1864. It made a circuit of some forty or fifty miles, captured several prisoners, some arms and ammunition, and returned without the loss of a man. In April,

1865, the regiment was transferred to Little Rock by steamboat, and on June 28, 1865, was discharged. The men then proceeded to Benton Barracks where they were paid off.

The Forty-fourth Infantry.—Company D, of the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, was organized at Princeton, Mo., and mustered into service on September 10, 1864. The officers were William B. Rogers, captain; Robert Pixler, first lieutenant, and Aaron McIntosh, second lieutenant. Pixler died at Memphis, Tenn., on February 11, 1865, and McIntosh was promoted to the first lieutenancy.

The regiment rendezvoused at St. Joseph, where a part of it was mustered in, but before the organization was fully completed it was ordered to Rolla to oppose Gen. Price, who was expected there. The regiment reached there by train on September 18, 1864, and the organization was then completed. The officers were R. C. Bradshaw, colonel; A. J. Barr, lieutenant-colonel, and Roger A. De Bolt, major. On November 6 the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Ky., where it arrived on the 16th. This order aroused much dissatisfaction, as the volunteers had been promised that they would not be ordered out of the State. Every one, however, did his duty, and no regiment in the army made a more honorable record for the time it was in the service. From Paducah, Ky., it proceeded to Nashville Tenn., where it arrived on November 27. It was sent at once to Columbia, and assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps. It took an active part in the battle at Spring Hill, and rendered effective service at Franklin. In the latter battle, just before sunset, it was ordered to charge the line in front of it, which outnumbered it five to one. In this charge Col. Bradshaw received seven wounds, and two lieutenants and thirty-five privates were killed. It was subsequently charged four times by the enemy, but repulsed them each time. It reached Nashville on December 4, 1864, having lost altogether about 300 men. It was placed in the command of A. J. Smith, and thus was engaged in the battle before Nashville. It followed in the pursuit of Hood's army to Clifton, and then went by steamboat to Eastport, Miss. It remained there until February 6, 1865, then went to New Orleans; thence to Spanish Fort, in the siege and capture of which it participated. It afterward went to Montgomery, Tuskegee, Vicksburg, and finally arrived in St. Louis on August 15, 1865, having traveled over 5,700 miles, 740 of which were on foot.

The Second Cavalry.—Company G, of the Second Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, composed mainly of Mercer County men, was organized by Capt. C. G. Marshall, at Chillicothe, Mo., and was mustered into service as an independent company on August 15, 1861. On the 28th

day of the same month it started for Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where it joined a regiment then being organized by Lewis Merrill, which was afterward known as "Merrill's Horse." There the company was reorganized with J. W. Baird, as captain; C. W. McLain, first lieutenant, and George F. Lovejoy, second lieutenant. The regimental officers chosen were Lewis Merrill, colonel; William F. Schaeffer, lieutenant-colonel, and George C. Marshall and C. B. Hunt, majors. On October 3 the regiment left Benton Barracks, and marched to Springfield, Mo., from which place, after a reconnoiter in the direction of Wilson's Creek, it was ordered to Sedalia, where it remained until January, 1862, scouting and dispersing guerrillas, in an engagement with whom Maj. Marshall was killed. He was succeeded by J. Y. Clipper, who in May, 1863, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. From Sedalia the regiment was ordered into Northeast Missouri, where it was divided into four squadrons, which were stationed at different points. The detachment to which Company D belonged was first stationed at Glasgow, afterward at Sturgeon, and finally was ordered to Warrenton, where it remained until March, 1863. A part of the regiment on July 18, 1862, met the Confederates under Joe Porter, near Memphis. This detachment numbered only 200 men, but with the aid of Maj. J. B. Rogers, with the Ninth Missouri, succeeded in routing the enemy, numbering about 800 men. They followed the enemy into Boone County, where they were joined by 100 more of "Merrill's Horse," and other reinforcements. The enemy was also reinforced. A second contest ensued, which resulted in the same manner as the first. On August 6, 1862, another engagement with Porter took place at Kirksville. Here the Union troops were under the command of Col. John McNeill, who had joined them. The fight lasted about two hours and forty minutes, and resulted in a complete rout of the Confederates, with a loss in killed and wounded of not less than 500. Porter's force numbered about 2,500, while the Union troops did not much exceed 500. Poindexter, who was striving to join Porter, was attacked by a detachment of the Second Cavalry, under C. B. Hunt, and defeated.

Company D, after leaving Warrenton in March, 1863, marched to Mexico, but in May, following, returned to Warrenton where the regiment was concentrated. Up to this time several changes had taken place in the company and regimental officers. Capt. Baird was killed on September 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Lieut. C. W. McLain, who in turn was followed as first lieutenant by J. N. Condrey. On July 1, 1862, J. W. Rohrer became second-lieutenant, *vice* Bradshaw,

promoted to be first lieutenant of Company A. Rohrer continued as second lieutenant until May, 1863, when he became first lieutenant of Company F, and was succeeded by G. W. Bradshaw. In November, 1862, Maj. Hunt was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, in which position he continued until March, 1863, when he resigned, but was afterward reinstated after the resignation of his successor, J. Y. Clipper.

The regiment, as before stated, concentrated at Warrenton, Mo., and in July, 1863, marched into Arkansas, by the way of Pilot Knob. It participated in the capture of Little Rock, and, during the winter of 1863 and 1864 was stationed at Brownsville, Ark. In March, 1864, it went on an expedition to Arkadelphia, Camden and Princeton, returning to Little Rock. It was then engaged in scouting after guerrillas, guarding railroads, breaking up rebel bands, and such other service as the cavalry in the west was called upon to perform. It was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 19, 1865. In February, 1864, a part of the regiment re-enlisted, and the following July went to St. Louis, where it was reorganized. It then went to join the army of the Cumberland, on the Atlanta campaign, after which it returned to Chattanooga, where it remained about two months.

At the time of its muster out the regimental officers were Lewis Merrill, colonel; C. B. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel; and C. W. McLain and George M. Houston, majors. The company officers were J. W. Rohrer, captain; W. J. Cripps, first lieutenant; and John K. Wilson, second lieutenant.

The Twelfth Cavalry (of which one company was recruited in Mercer County) was not fully organized until March 23, 1864. The officers were Oliver Wells, colonel; R. H. Brown, lieutenant-colonel; J. M. Hubbard and Edward Nash, majors. The regiment was assigned to duty in St. Louis, where it remained until June 1, when it was ordered to Memphis. It was then assigned to the First Division of cavalry of the district of West Tennessee, commanded by Gen. Hatch. It was first under fire on the old battle ground of Grant, on the Tallahatchie, losing two killed and three wounded. It formed a part of A. J. Smith's force in his expedition to Oxford, Miss., and after its return remained at Whites' Station until September 30, 1864, when it marched across the Tennessee River to intercept Forrest at Lawrenceburg, but missed him one day. It encamped at Clifton until October 27, when it went to Pulaski to meet Hood. He came up on the 8th of November, and the regiment

was engaged with him daily until the 22d. On the 19th, while in camp at Lawrenceburg, it was attacked by an overwhelming force, and fell back. On the 24th it was engaged at Campbellsville, and brought up the rear of the army, losing eight men killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners. It arrived at Columbia on the 25th, and from that time until the army reached Nashville was continually skirmishing. On the 12th of December it crossed the Cumberland River, and took position on the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps. On the first day's fight it lost fifteen killed and wounded. After the retreat of Hood it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., where it was mounted on mules, and did much scouting in Mississippi and Alabama. On May 12, 1865, it was ordered with the brigade to the support of Gen. Dodge, commanding the department of Missouri. The brigade arrived at St. Louis on the 17th. The Twelfth Regiment was then ordered to Leavenworth, Kas., thence to Omaha, and finally, with the Second Artillery (Missouri), to Fort Alexander, on the Yellowstone. On September 20 it went to Fort Conner, and on the 4th of October arrived at Fort Laramie.

The Fifth Kansas Cavalry comprised two companies from Mercer County. Company B was organized near Ravanna, Mo., in July, 1861, with John R. Clark as captain, Jacob Loutzenhizer, first lieutenant (succeeded before muster by A. J. McIntosh), H. J. Alley, second lieutenant, and E. J. Abrams, orderly sergeant. It was composed of men from several Home Guard companies, and was organized for the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, but Col. Johnson, from Leavenworth, Kas., who was organizing a cavalry regiment, induced this company to enter his regiment. It left Princeton on August 7, 1861, and went to Trenton, where it was joined by company C, also from Mercer, and a company from Iowa. All then proceeded to Leavenworth, Kas., where they were mustered into service on August 12. The regiment was organized by electing John Richey lieutenant-colonel, and James H. Summers, major. It then went to Fort Scott, where it remained a week. It then had some skirmishing with Price's army which was on its way to Lexington under command of Gens. McLain and Montgomery. It was afterward ordered to Kansas City, and on the way there captured Morristown with the loss of Col. Johnson and three other men. Col. Johnson was succeeded by Powell Clayton. After about three weeks the regiment was ordered to Springfield, Mo., but soon returned to Fort Scott. About January 1, 1862, it went into winter quarters, and in the spring was ordered to Lamar, Mo., thence to Carthage, at which place it was at the time

of the battle of Pea Ridge. It afterward went to Springfield and Raleigh, and about the last of June took charge of a provision train *en route* for Curtis' army. After this service was completed it marched to Helena, Ark., where it remained about one year, engaged in scouting, etc. In August, 1863, it advanced with Gen. Steel to Little Rock, and took an active part in that campaign. It then went to Pine Bluff, where it remained until the next fall. It comprised a part of the 640 men, who, in the public square of that town, on October 25, 1863, repulsed Gen. Marmaduke with 3,400 men. The regiment was mustered out on September 10, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kas. Company C, of this regiment, was organized at Modena, in Madison Township, with Garrett Gibson as captain, James H. Summers, first lieutenant; C. G. Bridges, second lieutenant, and Wesley Beck, orderly sergeant. At the organization of the regiment Summers became a major, and was succeeded by Bridges, whose place was then filled by O. H. P. Cox. Cox and Bridges subsequently resigned, and were succeeded by Jerry Saunders and D. D. Daly, who became first and second lieutenants, respectively. Gibson resigned in June, 1862, and was succeeded in the command of the company by James Heading.

Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.—Three companies of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, were recruited mainly in Mercer County. Company E was organized on April 4, 1862, from recruits from the western portion of the county. The captain was Charles B. McAfee; first lieutenant, L. Cornwell; and second lieutenant, W. H. Burris. Cornwell resigned in May, 1862, and was succeeded by William C. Frazier, who also resigned in September, following. The position was then filled by S. S. Clark. Lieut. Burris resigned in September, 1862, and was succeeded by Thomas Perkins. Upon the consolidation of the Third Regiment with the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, this company became Company M, of the Sixth. Company F was organized on April 4, 1862, with Squire Ballew as captain; George T. Prichard, first lieutenant; George T. Hamlin, second lieutenant, and Abraham Patton orderly sergeant. Prichard resigned in June, 1863, and was succeeded by George W. Calvin. On September 15, 1864, Hamlin became captain. Company G was also organized on the 5th of April, 1862. The officers elected were as follows: H. J. Stanley, captain; William B. Ballew, first lieutenant, and Isaac N. Clark, second lieutenant. On July 28, 1862, William B. Ballew became captain; Elisha Horne, first lieutenant, and William D. Wilson, second lieutenant.

The regiment was organized at Chillicothe, Mo., with Walter King as colonel, J. H. Shanklin, lieutenant-colonel, and H. O. Neville, major. Soon after the organization Neville was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was succeeded as major by Abraham Allen. The regiment marched from Chillicothe to Sedalia, thence to Springfield and to Cassville. It remained at the latter place about three weeks, and then scouted through the southern part of the State, also participating in the fight at Springfield. In May, 1863, it was broken up, and consolidated with the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. Company F became Company I, and Company G became Company K of the Seventh Regiment, of which John L. Phillips was colonel, T. T. Crittenden lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas Hensley, major. This regiment went from Springfield to Greenfield, through Southern Missouri and Arkansas, engaging in several encounters with guerrillas. On August 1, 1863, it was transferred from the Southwestern District to the Central District, where it remained the remainder of the year, and participated in the pursuit of Gen. Price and the capture of Marmaduke. The remainder of the time it did guard duty in the Central District, and was mustered out of service at Warrensburg on April 7, 1865.

The Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.—Company H, of this regiment, was organized at Cameron, Mo., and contained about twenty-five men from Mercer County. The officers were H. V. Stahl, captain; James Overman, first lieutenant; J. H. Shelly, second lieutenant. On April 30, 1862, Company H, with seven other companies, was organized into a regiment with E. C. Catherwood as colonel. It served in Northwest Missouri until February, 1863, when it was joined by Companies A, B, C and E of the Third Regiment, which became Companies I, K, L and M, respectively. The regiment was then stationed at Warrensburg until March, when it was divided into detachments, which were placed at Linn Creek, Warsaw and Osceola. These detachments were changed about some from time to time, and on July 1, 1863, were transferred from the Western District to the Southwestern District. A part was concentrated at Warsaw; Companies I, K and M went to Newtonia, and others went to Springfield, and reported to Col. John McNeill. Col. Catherwood, with Companies B, F, G and H, and detachments from A, C, E and L, marched in pursuit of the rebels under Coffee, by whom he was attacked at Pineville, Mo., on August 12, 1863. In a fight of a few minutes he routed Coffee, with a loss of from sixty to seventy-five men in killed and wounded. From Pineville he marched to Bentonville, thence to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty.,

and there joined Gen. Blunt, and participated in his campaign. He then marched back to Springfield, arriving on September 18, 1863. On October 4, 1863, Companies I, K and M, under Capt. McAfee, were attacked by Shelby, Hunter and Coffee, and captured and paroled. The latter being in violation of the cartel of exchange, the men were returned at once to duty. The remainder of the regiment started in pursuit of the rebels, who were overtaken, and attacked at Humansville, and routed. The remainder of the year was spent in scouting and escorting trains. In 1864 the regiment participated in the campaign against Price, and was engaged at Jefferson City, Russellville, Boonville, Dover, Independence, Big Blue, Osage and Newtonia. In the spring of 1864 several of Company H veteranized, among whom were J. H. Shelly and about a dozen others from Mercer County. They entered Company D, of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, of which J. H. Shelly became captain. By the time the regiment was fairly equipped it engaged in very active service in Central Missouri, and was then placed in Gen. Pleasanton's army, with which it participated in the operations against Gen. Price. It was stationed at Raleigh, Mo., during the winter of 1864-65. About May, 1865, it marched to Fort Dodge, Kas. It remained there and along the Santa Fe trail, doing guard duty, until the latter part of the summer. It then went to Fort Riley, and in October marched to Denver, Colo., where the regiment was broken up into detachments. Capt. Shelly's company was stationed at Fort Wardwell during the winter of 1865-66. In May, 1866, it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where it was mustered out.

The Forty-fourth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in Mercer County, on October 24, 1862. William B. Rogers was commissioned colonel; W. H. Herrington, lieutenant-colonel; D. M. King, major; B. F. Cornwell, adjutant; James Stewart, quartermaster; Ira Blakely, surgeon. The last named was succeeded by S. H. Perryman.

Company A of this regiment was organized from residents of Washington and Madison Townships, on August 14, 1862, with James Bradley as captain; John Thogmartin, first lieutenant, and John McLaughlin as second lieutenant. Company B was also organized in Morgan Township, in August, 1862. The officers were John D. Randall, captain; James Dykes, first lieutenant, and Green Wilson, second lieutenant. Randall resigned in May, 1864, and was succeeded by H. J. Herrick. Company C was organized in the vicinity of Middlebury, in November, 1862, with Thomas J. Wyatt, captain; R. L.

Williams, first lieutenant, and S. W. Reed, second lieutenant. Company D was organized in Medicine Township, in September, 1862. Elijah Hunt was captain; J. C. Nichols, first lieutenant, and George S. Rhodes, second lieutenant. Company E was organized in Marion Township, about September '1, 1862, with H. J. Alley as captain; J. L. Perkins, first lieutenant, and J. G. Early, second lieutenant. Company F was organized in Madison Township, in November, 1862, with Adam O. Nigh as captain; Samuel Smith as first lieutenant and Robert Thogmartin, second lieutenant. Company G was organized in September, 1862, in Lindley Township. William Dykes was chosen captain; Ezekiel Sexton, first lieutenant, and Franklin Brogan, second lieutenant. Company H was organized in Harrison Township, in September, 1862, with Jackson Prichard as captain; Robert Pixler, first lieutenant, and S. E. Mickey, second lieutenant. Pixler resigned in September, 1864, and was succeeded by Mickey, whose place was then filled by M. V. Trapp. Company I was composed of men living in the vicinity of Ravanna, and was organized with J. A. Kennedy as captain; John Finn, first lieutenant, and Samuel S. Lowry, second lieutenant. Company K was organized with W. T. Browning, captain; Marcellus Moss, first lieutenant, and William C. Reese, second lieutenant.

This regiment acted merely as a home guard, the organization being maintained that it might be called out in the case of an emergency.

The Thirty-fifth Militia.—After the disbanding of the troops in 1865, several militia regiments were organized in the State to preserve order and quiet disturbance. The regiment in Mercer County was numbered the Thirty-fifth. It was organized on October 4, 1865, with D. M. King as colonel; C. H. Stewart, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas J. Wyatt, major; H. J. Alley, adjutant; Nathan Arnold, quartermaster, and Knight G. Smith, surgeon. Of Company A, E. R. Sexton was captain, and William S. Cardle a lieutenant; Company B, J. F. Stephens, captain, and Stephen Crouse, lieutenant; Company C, J. H. Thogmartin, captain; Company D, David Loury, captain, and Jacob Loutzenhiser and S. S. Lowry, lieutenants; Company E, William Speer, captain and Jesse Trapp and F. M. Walker, lieutenants; Company F, William Power, lieutenant; Company G, James Nichols and R. G. Miller, lieutenants; Company H, Samuel L. Strong, captain, and A. R. Patton and George H. Calvin, lieutenants, and Company K, Eli Bruner, lieutenant.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The Baptists.—The first regularly organized religious body in Mercer County was Salem Baptist Church, constituted about 1840 by Henry Henderson and James and Elijah Merrill, in the western part of Washington Township. Among the first members were John B. Howard and wife, Lewis Gibson and wife, Mrs. Nancy Gibson (wife of James Gibson), Henry and Patrick McKern and wives, Mrs. Hila Brown, and John Loe and wife. Soon after the organization of the church a schoolhouse was built in the neighborhood, and this was used for holding divine service. After a few years, through internal dissensions and discord, the society was broken up. Subsequently an attempt was made to organize a Primitive Baptist congregation at the same place, which was partially successful, and regular services were held for a time.

The oldest Baptist Church in the county now in existence is Providence Church, located at Half Rock. It was organized in 1844 by Elder Henry Henderson, at the house of John Pemberton in Grundy County, with the following members: John V. Barnes, Susannah Barnes, Eliza Pemberton, Ira Blakely, R. D. Blakely, Matilda Crockett, and Rhoda Blakely. Among those who united with the church during the first years of its existence were Arthusia A. Keith, Aaron and Lydia Barnes, Jane Stanturff, Jane Barnes, James and Mary J. Boyles, Mary A. Chaffes, P. M. Hill, Anderson and Margaret Thomas, John M. Sutton, Polly Wasson, Melinda Roberts, John Swopes, Sarah McKern, William Cunningham, G. C. Hill, Sarah H. Devolve and James R. Devolve.

No regular place of worship was had until 1848, when it was agreed to meet one-half of the time at William Wyatt's near old Middlebury, and the other half at the house of John V. Barnes on Honey Creek. From 1856 to 1858 meetings were held at Liberty schoolhouse. In the latter year a new schoolhouse was erected on the southwest quarter, Section 11, Township 63, Range 23, which was the meeting place until 1873, when the building was burned. The meetings were then transferred to Farmer's Valley schoolhouse, in Grundy County, but from 1874 the services were held a part of the time at what is known as Lyon's schoolhouse situated on Section 2 of the same range and township mentioned above. In 1878 a church building was erected at Half Rock, where the congregation has since worshiped.

The first pastor of the church was Elder Henry M. Henderson, who was succeeded by Ira Blakely. The latter was ordained in August, 1845, was chosen pastor in 1848, and ended his service in May, 1854. His successor was Jesse Goins, who continued for three years, when

Newton Halsey was chosen. The following is a list of the subsequent pastors with the date of election: Ira Blakely, April, 1859; John B. Murphy, May, 1864; Hiram Casteel, August, 1865; Andrew M. Green, September, 1866; James R. Nordyke, December, 1870; Joseph E. Bondurant, May, 1872; Paul McCollum, September, 1873; James R. Nordyke, December, 1874; P. W. Noles, October, 1876; J. L. Cole, September, 1877; J. R. Nordyke, November, 1878; George W. Herren, November, 1879; W. W. Gillespie, October, 1880; J. R. Nordyke, December, 1881, and James Brassfield, the present pastor, January, 1883.

Of the revival meetings held by this church, one of the most successful was begun on November 13, 1879, by Elder G. A. Crouch. It continued for one month, during which time over twenty were added to the church. Another successful revival was conducted by the pastor in February, 1885. The conversions were numerous. Over thirty-five united with Providence Church, while several joined the Methodists and Christians. The present membership is 113.

In December, 1883, a Sunday-school was organized by J. A. Kenneday, of Ravanna, with N. S. Smith as superintendent. The present superintendent is Samuel Murray. The enrollment is 114. The following have been the clerks of Providence Church since its organization: Robert D. Blakely, 1844-49; Pleasant M. Hill, 1849-57; Daniel N. Hill, 1857-63; Pleasant M. Hill, 1863-70; Samuel Cunningham, 1870-77; Lewis C. Hill, 1877-78; James G. Brittian, 1878.

The next oldest Baptist Church in the county is at Princeton. It was organized on the second Saturday in March, 1848, with Elder Edward Benson as moderator; R. D. Blakely, clerk, and the following constituent members, all formerly attached to Zoar Church at Cainesville, Harrison County: Israel Nordyke and wife, Almira, Thomas J. Harper, John Harper, Sarah Harper, Wiley Cook and wife, Lucinda, Sylvia J. Harper, J. M. Smith and wife, Rosanna, Eliza A. Harper, Simon Adamson, Jesse Adamson, Priscilla Adamson, Mary Boxley, James Herriford and wife, Rosanna, Robert Campbell, Catharine Girdner.

Services were first held in the log courthouse. About 1857 a frame structure was erected, which served as a house of worship until 1874, when the present neat church 30x50 feet was built. The first pastor was John Woodward, who served the church for eleven years. He was succeeded by Ira Blakely, but in a short time was reinstated, serving again for several years. Since that time the pastors have been S. L. Strong, J. W. Luke, J. C. Midyett, Rev. Moody and J. L. Carmichael. The present membership of the church is 150.

In September, 1886, the North Grand River Association held its annual meeting with this church, at which time the following constituent members were present: Sarah Harper, aged ninety-six; Wiley Cook, aged seventy; Mrs. Cook, aged seventy-two; Rosanna Herri-ford, aged seventy-two, and Catharine Girdner, aged sixty-nine.

East Fork Baptist Church, in the northern part of Morgan Town-ship, is an offshoot from the Princeton Church. Prior to its organ-ization as a separate body, services had been held at a log school-house, near the present church building. It was organized by Ches-ley Woodward and his son, John, in 1858, and among its first mem-bers were Henry Lewis and wife, Sarah; James Ruth and wife, Ellen; Preston Young and family; Isaac Foster and wife; Henry Hickman and wife; James Mulvaney and wife, Nancy; and Abner George and wife, Sarah. The old log building was occupied until just prior to the war, when a church house was erected, and partly completed. It was used as a church, and was also leased for a school-house, until the erection of the present building in 1874. It is a frame, 32x40 feet.

John Woodward, who assisted to organize the church, ministered to it for many years. Some of his successors have been Israel Nor-dyke, William Goodale, James M. Woodward, Samuel Strong, J. R. Nordyke, and the present pastor, J. W. B. Cox. At one time this society was the largest in the county, numbering nearly 200 members, but it has since somewhat decreased.

The Baptist Church at Ravanna was constituted on March 1, 1859, by Elders James Turner and Newton J. Halsey. The members were James Ellis, Thomas J. Lieuallen, Samuel Gray, Mary Gray and Mary A. Stockton, to whom were added J. A. Ken-nedy, Joshua and Nancy Combs, Elizabeth Herriman, Mabel Stockton, Sarah Hannah, Samuel L. Strong and Ellen and Mary A. Cross, who adopted the Bible "as our only guide and rule of action in all things." The members were so badly scattered during the war, that, at its close, but two, J. A. Kennedy and Elizabeth Herriman, remained. It was therefore resolved to dissolve the old organization, and on September 30, 1867, a new society was constituted by Elders A. M. Green and H. H. Turner. It consisted of the two old members and Thomas Cooper, W. B. Rogers, M. Summers, Reuben Walker, W. T. Beachem, Elizabeth Beachem and James Herriman. Elder A. M. Green was chosen pastor, and W. B. Rogers, clerk. During the first year twenty-five members were added, several of whom were brought in during a two-weeks' meeting held by Elders J. H. Burrows and D. O. Harri-

son. The same year the church resolved to build a house of worship, meetings having been held up to this time in a schoolhouse used by several other denominations. The undertaking was a difficult one owing to the paucity of the membership, and the fact that two other societies were trying to build in Ravanna at the same time. A neat brick building, however, was erected, and is still occupied by the church. In October, 1868, Elder C. Woodward was called to the pastorate, and with the exception of one year, when the pulpit was filled by J. M. Woodward, continued until his death, on February 18, 1877. The members then numbered twenty-one. No pastor was called during that year, but in January, 1878, Elder R. Livingston held a two-weeks' meeting. In November of the same year J. C. Midyett was installed as pastor, and continued in that capacity until 1880, when he was succeeded by W. W. Gillespie. The remaining pastors have been Revs. Mr. Kincaid, J. L. Carmichael and I. S. Lowry, recently resigned. The present membership is forty-six. From its organization until the present it has belonged to North Grand River Association, with the exception of four years, from 1871 to 1875, when it was a member of the North Central Association.

One of the first Sabbath-schools in the county was organized in the spring of 1859 by J. A. Kennedy, of this church, and with the exception of about one year during the war, it has been maintained to the present time. During the past fifteen years the school has missed holding a meeting on but one Sunday.

Mill Grove Baptist Church was constituted on January 26, 1881, by Elder P. M. McCullom with the following members: John Russell and wife, William Gose and wife, Warren Casey, W. P. Monnet, David Gose, N. Y. Rogers and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Blakely, Mrs. Carrie Pratt, Mrs. Virginia Larimore, Laura Hill, G. V. Rogers and wife. During the next fall a good frame house was erected at a cost of \$1,200. In 1881 W. W. Gillespie became pastor of the church, and continued for one year. His successor was James Woodward, who also remained one year. The pulpit has since been filled by David Scott, J. R. Nordyke and P. McCullom. The church is now without a pastor.

A Sabbath-school was organized in 1880, and maintained as a Baptist school until 1886, since which time it has been known as a Union school. The present superintendent is Joshua Canady.

Antioch Baptist Church was organized on April 3, 1884, with the following constituent members: J. R. Nordyke, B. S. Nordyke, D. F. Covey, George Laws, M. H. Abrams, Sarah Nordyke, Catharine

Thomas, Elizabeth Collier, M. A. Nordyke, E. L. Nordyke, M. F. Nordyke, M. E. Covey, L. C. Laws, and Margaret Applegate. J. L. Carmichael was the first pastor, and was succeeded by I. S. Lowry, who served two years. The members now number twenty-nine.

Mt. Carmel Baptist Church was organized by J. W. B. Cox, on September 9, 1884, with J. M. Fugit, clerk; Levi Lose and W. F. Crews, deacons; W. F. Lose, Rachel, Jane and Clara Lose, Mary Rutherford, Nancy Ekiss, Mary A. Fugit, and Sarah J. Curtis. J. W. B. Cox was chosen pastor and ministered to the church for one year. He was succeeded by I. S. Lowry, but after eighteen months was recalled, and now fills the pulpit. The members now number twenty. Services are held in the district schoolhouse, where a Union Sabbath-school is maintained during the summer.

Liberty Baptist Church was organized in the southeast part of Madison Township, in March, 1885, by Elder O. E. Newman, who served as pastor for two years. Among the original members were William Campbell and wife, Amanda Campbell, William Vanderford and wife, James Vanderford, Rebecca Roberts, Christina Brummitt, Celia Wilbern, Nancy Rector, Jesse Arney and wife, Laura Cook, Henry Campbell, Elizabeth Vanderpool, John Barnes and wife, Jane Barnes. The present membership is about thirty. Services are held in a building erected as a Union Church in 1883. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Withered.

Friendship Baptist Church, now located in Grundy County, was organized in the south part of Madison Township as early as 1845. It held services at Chestnut schoolhouse.

A small congregation of Baptists was organized at Ilia in the winter of 1887. The members are W. H. Lowry and wife, James Shipley, Burton Cox and wife, Mrs. Nancy Thompson.

Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church was organized in Morgan Township in February, 1885, by Elders James M. Woodward, J. R. Nordyke, and James Ruth. The original members were Urias Brogan, clerk; George and Urias Brogan, deacons; James George and wife, Margaret, J. H. Cate, P. A. Hickman, Elizabeth Leachman, Nancy E. Abrams, Marie, Elizabeth and Sarah Hickman, Eliza Constable, L. E. George, Jane George, Mary Brogan, R. C. Mulvaney and John Leachman and wife, Elizabeth. Services are held once a month in Liberty schoolhouse, on Section 18, Township 65, Range 24. The members now number fifty-four, and a Sabbath-school of forty members is maintained. The pastor is James M. Woodward.

Zion Baptist Church was organized at Hickory Grove schoolhouse

on September 15, 1878, by Elder V. M. Harper, assisted by Elders William Baldwin, J. H. Burrows and John Woodward. The original members were Perry Robertson and George Thomas, deacons; Amanda Harper, clerk, and Emily and Martha Thomas, Margaret Robertson, Nancy Robertson, Elizabeth Robertson, Sarah M. Hutchison, H. Moss and Melissa Moss. The church building, which was erected in 1887, is situated in District No. 2, of Township 65, Range 25.

This church has been very prosperous since its organization, and now has a membership numbering 122. Elder Harper has been the pastor with the exception of one year, when the pulpit was filled by Elder J. R. Nordyke. A Sunday-school numbering seventy-five scholars and seven teachers is maintained under the superintendency of W. H. Johnson.

The remaining Baptist Churches in the county are Freedom and Concord, both of comparatively recent origin.

The Protestant Methodists.—The first Protestant Methodist Church in Mercer County was organized at the house of William Yates, in Madison Township, in May, 1845, by Rev. Nathan Winters, assisted by Rev. Joab Halloway. Among the early members were William Yates and wife, John Loe and wife, Joseph Pickett and wife, and Benjamin Colonel and wife.* Services were held at private houses at first, then at the Salem schoolhouse, Wiggin's schoolhouse, and the schoolhouse at Modena, successively. In 1881 a neat frame church was erected at Modena. Solomon Evans was pastor of the church for several years. He was a man, eminent for his goodness and piety. He removed to Ravanna, where he died in the summer of 1858. William Yates was a local preacher, and is still living. W. A. Loe, a son of John Loe, has for many years been a preacher in this church. He began preaching in 1860, when only nineteen years of age, and was ordained about 1867. He is now a resident of Princeton. Prior to 1863 the societies in Mercer County were included in what was known as East Grand River circuit, but since that time there have been two circuits—Modena, including the following appointments: Modena Church, Centennial schoolhouse, Salem schoolhouse, and Liberty church in Harrison Township; and Ravanna, including appointments at Lebanon church, Somerset church, Boatman schoolhouse, Oak schoolhouse, Painter's schoolhouse and Middleton's schoolhouse. The society at Lebanon church is one of the oldest and largest in the county. It was organized by Rev. Gabriel Williams, now stationed

*It was attached to Medicine Circuit over which Rev. Jesse Gilliam then presided. The first quarterly conference held with this church was in May, 1846.

at Galt, Grundy Co., Mo. While a missionary to Missouri, he organized the North Missouri Mission, now North Missouri Conference, and it was during this time, in 1847, that he organized Lebanon church, with fourteen members. It proved very prosperous, and at one time the membership reached 100. It is now about forty. Among the early members were Benjamin Ader and wife, Sabrey; Harvey Yates and wife, Rosa; A. J. Collings and wife, Elizabeth M.; Spencer Collings and wife, Susan; Joseph Collings and wife, Lillie A.; William Pickett and wife, Rachel; Solomon Evans and wife, Sarah; Thomas Wiesner and wife, Miram; S. D. Collings and wife, Catherine, and Jacob Ader and wife, Harriet. In 1876 a substantial frame church building was erected, and the society is now out of debt.

The society at Somerset was organized about 1882, with the following members; Adam Bruner and wife, Dr. T. F. Calbreath and wife, Fanny Robinson, Mary Mullinax, Mrs. Hickman, Robert Snodgrass and family, and Henry Ellis and wife.

The Methodists.—Among the first settlers of the county were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who early began to hold religious services and to organize themselves into societies. Meetings were held at private residences or schoolhouses, and were usually conducted by some local preacher or class leader, and occasionally by a circuit rider. One of the early meeting places was at the house of Moses Pierce, about three miles southwest of Mill Grove. In the settlement in the northeast part of Marion Township meetings were held first at the house of Joseph Sullivan, who was himself a local preacher, and afterward at a schoolhouse erected in the neighborhood. Among the members of this class were J. D. Laughlin, Mrs. T. H. P. Duncan, S. B. Porter, James Cox, John E. Logan, John D. and H. P. Sullivan. Another society was formed at the Girdner schoolhouse, near where Marion station now is: Among the leading members were William Alley, Floyd Fugit and William Jones. Another congregation was organized at the Stout schoolhouse, on Medicine Creek, about six miles north of the county line. James Harriman, James Reed, Belden Kellogg and David Plum were members. One of the earliest of these early societies was formed at what was known as Coon's schoolhouse, in Washington Township. It embraced among its members William Minter and wife, Jacob Coon and wife, Henry Coon, David Clemens and wife, A. T. Minshall and wife, John Wilkinson and wife, James Wilkinson and wife, Charles Ewing and wife, and James Ewing and wife. About 1870 a good frame house was erected by this congregation, and is now known as the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

Early in the fifties a society was organized in District No. 4, Township 66, Range 23. Among its first members were David Warden, Jacob Lower, Mrs. Charles Ewing, Mrs. McDonald and Elias Lovett and wife. In 1859 a Sunday-school was organized, with Jacob Lower as superintendent, and a Sunday-school library, probably the first in the county, was purchased. This school has been maintained, at least during the summer season, to the present time. It now numbers between seventy and eighty pupils, and is presided over by W. H. Lowry.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Somerset was first organized in 1858, with the following members: Eli Bruner and wife, Hickman Bruner and wife, Albert Bruse and wife, Adam Bruner, Lucinda Butcher, Jephtha Russell and wife, and Rebecca Stockman; to whom were afterward added Cyrus D. King, William Laughlin, Wesley Johnson and wife, Jordan M. Bennett and wife, John Hill and wife, Catharine Scott, Israel Bennett and wife, John Griffith and wife, David Landis, Amos Landis, John Wilson and wife. The present membership is very small, numbering only eight or ten. Services were held for many years in a schoolhouse, and it was not until 1881 that the present house of worship was erected.

The society at Ravanna was organized about 1866, but a class had been in existence before the war, and held meetings in the old schoolhouse east of town. It numbered among its members Jackson Duree, — Gregory and wife, and Alexander Scott and wife. After the organization, the class was transferred to the town, and in 1868 a house of worship was completed.

The date of the organization of the church at Princeton is not known, but it was doubtless soon after the town was established. Until the close of the war, however, its existence was rather a precarious one. One of the first preachers was Rev. Ray Taylor. Among the early members were Abram Stille, a Mr. Herrington and wife, and John Smith and wife. Meetings were held in the old frame schoolhouse, the Baptist Church and the courthouse. About the close of the war the church was revived and reorganized, at which time the leading members were Mr. Herrington, W. L. Jerome, wife and two daughters, Dr. K. G. Smith and Mrs. Julia E. Fuller. About 1869 a house of worship was erected at a cost of over \$2,000.

The present membership is about 150. The officers are Thomas Robinson, steward; William Bell, class-leader; and W. W. Judson, J. W. Anderson and Mrs. A. C. Orton, trustees. A Sunday-school has been maintained since 1869.

Among the pastors of the church since 1865 have been Revs. Gaither, New, Stauber, Brockman, Wynne, Corder, Hollingsworth, Deshler, Ismond, King, Weller, Devlin and Phillips.

A Methodist Church was organized at Goshen about 1857, and until the war had a strong membership. Soon after the organization a frame building (the first church built by the Methodists in the county) was erected, which was used as a house of worship until replaced by the present Union Church in 1879 or 1880.

Owing to the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, this denomination in Mercer County, until after the close of the Civil War, was very weak. A majority of the membership was in sympathy with the northern branch, but there were some congregations which held allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1846 the Iowa Conference appointed John J. Buren as a sort of missionary to Northern Missouri, and he was largely influential in keeping alive many of the churches adhering to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Another man who deserves especial mention in this connection was Peter Duree, who traveled the Princeton circuit. He located not far from the town of Ravanna at an early day, and until his death was an earnest worker for the church. He was a man of only moderate education, but was held in the highest esteem as a zealous Christian minister.

John Burton and Stephen G. Anderson were also early ministers and residents of the county. The latter is still living in Hamilton, Mo. Burton was a fine preacher, and was esteemed for many good qualities. In 1860 Rev. T. H. Hollingsworth came to Mercer County, and took charge of the Ravanna circuit, in which work he was engaged when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the army. During 1860 he received over 100 members into the church, forty of whom resided in the neighborhood of Girdner schoolhouse. He was assigned to Princeton in 1870, and again in 1883, since which time he has been on the superannuated list.

The leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South before the war was Rev. R. Minshall. He was pastor of Pleasant Grove Church, which belonged to the Southern church. At the opening of the war, he entered the Confederate army as chaplain of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, and never returned to his circuit. He has since served as a presiding elder in one of the Missouri districts. Rev. Willis Dockery, father of Congressman Dockery, was also a pastor of this church at one time.

The United Brethren.—The United Brethren Church has a few

congregations in the county. One of these was organized at Pilot Knob schoolhouse in 1883 by Rev. Mr. Starks. The original members were William Keith, Mary Dean, Jane Loveland, Catharine Morris, Joseph Sanders and wife, Wesley Keith and wife, and David Fisher and wife. Mr. Starks continued in charge of the church for one year. His successors have been Nathan Keith, Jacob Ashbrook and B. Scoville. The present membership is very small.

Societies of this denomination have also been organized at Cousin's schoolhouse and Middleton schoolhouse. The pastor is Howell Scott.

The Christians.—The first church building in Mercer County was a hewed-log house erected by the Christians, one mile west of Goshen, in 1849, but a society had been organized there in 1840. Among the first members were Reuben Perkins and wife, Seabert Rhea and wife and Abial Miles. William Reed and Thomas Thompson were early ministers. Samuel Downy and William Moore have also been prominent pastors of this church. The present house of worship was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1,300. The members now number about thirty.

Another early church of this denomination was organized at the Early schoolhouse in Marion Township, by William Moore. It is still maintained. On May 10, 1885, a church was organized at Half Rock, by William Reed and J. Padgett, with the following members: Marion Selsor, Harvey Hedrix, J. N. Ellis, G. M. Bennett, William J. Newton, Hester Newton, Amanda Hedrix, "Cattie" Bennett, Orrissa Robinson, Angeline Cooksey, Eliza Sanders, Laura Early, Anna Clampitt, Helen Selsor, Mary Chips, Hannah Carpenter, M. A. Osborne, Judie Martin and Rette A. Sanders. Mr. Padgett has been the pastor since the organization. The members now number fifty-seven. The elders are J. H. Morris and J. C. Reed; the deacons, F. M. Selsor, D. F. Terry, and J. N. Ellis.

For a number of years an organization was maintained at Pilot Knob schoolhouse, but has now been disbanded for some time.

A society was formed at Princeton some time prior to the war, which was reorganized early in 1865, with about fifty members, Morris Perry and Jesse Trapp being the elders. B. F. Lockhard served as pastor for two years. In 1872 W. W. Bristow was installed in that position, and continued until 1883. During the next year the pulpit was filled by C. P. Evans, who was succeeded by L. H. Otto, under whose ministration a house of worship was erected. Prior to that time services were held in the Baptist Church. Mr. Otto was succeeded by Rev. J. Padgett, the present pastor. The membership now numbers about seventy-five.

A Christian Union Church was established at Goshen in 1880. It was organized by Rev. A. F. Geaster with about twenty members. The elders were David Goen, Samuel Lewis, Erastus Shirley. An interest was secured in the church erected by the Methodists, and meetings have since been held in it. The membership has increased very little since the organization.

The Catholics.—The Catholics have but one small congregation in the county. It was organized at Princeton about two years ago, mainly through the exertion of John Finn and wife, who collected sufficient money to build a small church, in dimension 26x36 feet. It is not entirely completed, and consequently has never been dedicated. The congregation numbers about thirty-five members.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Pauper Schools.—The history of popular education in Missouri previous to the Rebellion is similar to that of every State upon which the shadow of slavery rested. That institution and free popular education were incompatible. It is true, almost every slave State established some sort of common school system, but its provisions were always so defective, and its support so inadequate as to render it practically useless. Free schools were “pauper schools” designed only for those unable to pay for their tuition. The idea of a system of free education designed for rich and poor alike, a common school, was unthought of. In a county like Mercer, not yet out of its backwoods days, where all alike were poor, the common schools were looked upon with favor, and so far as possible relied upon, but they lacked much of supplying even a fair English education.

School Laws.—Many laws were passed by the Legislature for the establishment and regulation of free schools, but all were fatally defective in not providing sufficient funds to put them into effective operation. In the act of Congress, authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State Government, the sixteenth section of each township, or its equivalent, was devoted to the purpose of supporting schools in each township. The first act of the Legislature on the subject of education was approved on January 17, 1825. This law enacted that each congressional township should form a school district to be under the control of the county court in all matters pertaining to schools. It also declared that all rents of school lands, and fines, penalties and forfeitures, occurring under the provisions of this act, should be set apart for a school fund. On January 26, 1833, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint three suitable per-

sons, whose duty it should be to prepare a system of common primary school instruction, as nearly uniform as practicable, throughout the State, and to make report to the next meeting of the Legislature. This committee made a report but its suggestions were not acted upon by the Legislature. This body, however, at its next session passed "an act to regulate the sale of the sixteenth section, and to provide for the organization and regulation of common schools." The Governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general were constituted a board of commissioners for literary purposes. Its provisions required a school to be taught in each incorporated district for six months during each year. It was similar in its details to the law of 1825, but so imperfect and impracticable as to render its repeal necessary.

The Common School Fund.—February 6, 1836, the first movement was made for the endowment of a common school fund. An act was passed directing the Governor to invest the principal and interest of the saline fund, and all additions thereafter made to it, and all the money received by the State from the United States by virtue of the provision of the act of Congress passed June 23, 1836, in some safe and productive stock to continue, remain and be known as "The Common School Fund," and when said fund should amount to \$500,000 or more, the interest and profits accruing thereon should be applied to pay teachers in the common schools in such manner as the General Assembly should direct. No system of school laws was enacted until the next session on February 9, 1839, about two years later. Its provisions were substantially as follows: The school fund was to consist of all the moneys heretofore deposited under the act of Congress of January 23, 1836, the proceeds of the saline lands, the proceeds of all lands then or thereafter vested in the State by escheat, by purchase or by forfeiture for taxes, and the interest and proceeds of such moneys until a distribution should be ordered. The office of State superintendent of common schools was created, and its duties defined. The superintendent was given a general oversight of the schools of the State, and was required to make a distribution of school moneys among the several counties in which there were any schools, in proportion to the number of white children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

This law received several amendments, and on February 24 a new system was adopted, of which the following is a synopsis. At its head was the State superintendent, elected bi-ennially by the people. Each county had a commissioner of common schools whose duty it

was to grant certificates of qualification to teachers, apportion school moneys, and visit schools. Each congressional township was constituted a school township, which could be divided into as many school districts, not exceeding four, as the inhabitants might desire. Each district was placed under the control of three trustees, who employed teachers, levied taxes, voted bills, etc. Twenty-five per cent of the State revenue and the dividends arising from the funds invested in the Bank of the State of Missouri, was apportioned to the counties in proportion to the number of children, between the ages of five and twenty years. This with the county funds coming from the interest on the money arising from the sale of the sixteenth section, from fines and penalties, etc., and the income from the proceeds of swamp and overflowed lands, constituted the fund annually appropriated for the payment of teachers.

In 1858 the capital of the State school fund amounted to about \$681,000, \$20,000 of which were invested in Missouri State bonds, and the remainder in stock of the Bank of Missouri.

The first distribution of school money was made in 1842, when only thirteen counties received any portion of it, they being the only ones in which schools had been organized. They were Benton, Boone, Clark, Cole, Cooper, Greene, Lafayette, Livingston, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, Saline and Shelby. The amount apportioned at that time was only \$1,999.60. In 1845 it had increased to \$16,481.80; in 1850, to \$27,751.52; in 1855, under the new law which was much better than the preceding ones, it was \$178,082.79.

The Early Schools of Mercer County.—The first schools in Mercer County were of a most primitive and elementary character. As soon as three or four families had located in a neighborhood, they united in erecting a log schoolhouse, sometimes without a floor, and lighted by a window made by sawing out a log on one side of the house. The seats were made of slabs with wooden pins driven in them for legs. There were no desks except a writing desk, which was made by driving pins into the wall, and laying a plank upon them. The teachers were frequently of the class described in the following extract from a State superintendent's report of that time. "There is a class of teachers, constituting a majority of all the teachers in the State of Missouri. These are neither of us, nor with us, for they came from all parts of the world, and if they live long enough, some of them will be in all parts of the world again, before they die. They belong to the peripatetic school of philosophy, and seemed to have inherited the curse of the wandering Jew. They never tarry in

a neighborhood longer than may be sufficient to drain a district treasury and replenish an empty pocketbook.”

One of the first schoolhouses in the county was built in the Sullivan neighborhood in the northwest part of Marion Township, about 1841 or 1842. The first teacher was Andrew King. Afterward S. H. Porter was the teacher for several sessions. The schoolhouses usually bore the name of the nearest resident. One built near Lewis Girdner's, in Marion Township, was known as the Girdner schoolhouse. Another built at an early day near David Farley's was called the Farley schoolhouse. Among the first schoolhouses built in the south part of the county were the Chestnut schoolhouse, the Salem schoolhouse, the Lawrence schoolhouse and the Everett schoolhouse. The first teachers at the Chestnut schoolhouse were Joseph Powers and John Reed; at the Lawrence, P. N. O. Lawrence began teaching about 1845. At nearly the same time a school was opened by R. Howard in an abandoned cabin west of Modena. Another early school was taught in a house standing on land owned by Joseph Moss, and near his residence. The first teacher was William Arnott.

The first school at Ravanna was taught in a small frame house, standing about three-fourths of a mile east of town, in 1857, by J. A. Kennedy. About the close of the war a dwelling in the town was purchased and fitted up for a schoolhouse. It was used for several years. In 1883 the present handsome frame building, containing two schoolrooms, was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

Organization of School Townships.—The first township organized for school purposes was Township 65, Range 23, in the summer of 1847. John M. Smith was appointed commissioner; Elijah H. Crawford and William Evans, directors, and H. H. Jamison, clerk. On the first Monday of September, of the same year, Township 65, Range 24, including Princeton, was organized. H. B. Gale was appointed commissioner; Seth Pratt and Newton Lindsey, directors, and William J. Girdner, clerk. Township 64, Range 25, was organized on November 1, 1847, with Abial Miles, commissioner; S. F. Rhea and Joshua Howell, directors, and G. W. Clinkinbeard, clerk. Township 63, Range 24, was organized in February, 1848. John Wilson was appointed commissioner; William Thomas and John Howard, directors, and Benjamin Cornell, clerk. Township 64, Range 24, was organized on February 9, 1848, with David Butcher, commissioner; William N. McAfee and Thomas Cole, directors, and W. W. Ellis, clerk. Township 65, Range 25, was organized in May, 1848; Joseph Prichard was appointed commissioner; J. M. Nichols and William Chambers,

directors. The earliest statistics of the schools of the county that could be obtained were for 1856. In that year there were enumerated 2,650 children of school age, distributed among fifty-two school districts. The number of schoolhouses was forty-three, teachers, twenty-seven, pupils taught, 773. The amount paid teachers was \$1,614.40, while there was paid for the building and repairing schoolhouses, \$899; \$1,646.40 was derived from the State school fund, and \$366.80 from the township fund. At this time, under the law of 1853, the schools were improving very rapidly, and in 1857 the number of pupils taught and the amount paid teachers were more than double the figures for the year before.

During the war the schools were badly demoralized, and many of them suspended, but under the new law of 1866 a better system than any before established was put into operation. More money was provided, new and better schoolhouses were built, and better instruction afforded.

School Statistics.—The following statistics for 1872 indicate the improvement that had taken place, the number of pupils then enumerated being, white—males, 2,589; females, 2,454; colored—males, 19; females, 11; total, 5,073. The receipts amounted to \$17,614.77, derived as follows: State fund, \$3,133.02; county fund, \$2,012.61; township fund, \$946.56; taxes, \$11,522.58. The total expenditures for the year were \$14,593.41, of which \$10,978.53 was paid to teachers.

In 1880 the total receipts for school purposes amounted to \$19,009.82, and the expenditures to \$15,179. The average number of pupils in attendance during the year was 3,297 white and 52 colored, distributed among seventy-eight schools. The number of teachers employed was 108. The average salary paid was \$30 to males and \$25 to females.

The following is the report of the condition of the schools in 1887, as made by the clerk of the county court:

The number of white persons in the county between the ages of six and twenty years, male, 2,568; female, 2,512. The number of colored persons in the county between the ages of six and twenty years, male, 14; female, 13. Total, male, 2,582; female, 2,525.

Cash on hand July 1, 1886.....	\$ 2,554 87
Amount received from the State fund.....	4,386 90
Interest on the county fund.....	3,445 42
Interest on the township fund.....	1,091 26
Amount of direct tax.....	16,866 86
Total.....	<u>\$28,345 31</u>

Amount expended.....	20,966 00
Cash on hand July 1, 1887.....	\$ 7,379 31
Amount of the permanent county school fund..	37,292 49
Amount of the permanent township school fund	9,966 33
Funds in the hands of the county treasurer.....	2,124 50
Total	\$49,383 32

The country schools, under the supervision of the county school commissioner, have greatly improved during the past twenty years, but there is need of more efficient teachers and longer terms of school.

The county commissioners since 1866 have been as follows: Mr. Adams, 1866-68; C. E. Minter, 1868-70; T. Evans, 1870-72; S. S. Wayman, 1872-74; D. Hubbell, 1874-80; T. Evans, 1880-84; D. Hubbell, 1884; term expires in 1888.

The Schools of Princeton.—Prior to 1867 the school at Princeton was conducted as an ordinary district school, in a small frame building, which is still standing. Under the law of 1866, a meeting was held in school district No. 6, Township 65, Range 24, which included Princeton, on September 24, of that year, for the purpose of electing three trustees. J. N. Truax, N. H. Rogers and John Broffett were elected. But the new law provided that a city or town might organize itself into a special school district upon the approval of the majority of the voters, and upon the petition of a few of the leading citizens, who realized the necessity for better school facilities, an election was held on February 21, 1867, to determine whether such a district should be organized in Princeton. The result indicates how little interest was manifested in the subject at that time. Only twelve votes were cast, and of these eleven were in favor of the proposition. Notice was accordingly given to the qualified voters of the district to meet at the office of the probate judge on March 4, 1867, to elect six directors. H. G. Orton, R. B. Ballew, John Norcross, Israel Patton, W. Adams and L. W. Cremeens were chosen.

At a meeting of the board on April 1, 1867, it was resolved to purchase a site, and to proceed at once to the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the schools, and at a subsequent meeting it was decided to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent for school purposes. It was also determined to have a three months' school taught, and T. E. Evans and Miss Edna Bollinger were employed as teachers, the former at a salary of \$40 per month, and the latter at \$33 $\frac{1}{3}$. The schools were opened in September, Miss Bollinger occupying the Baptist Church. In May, 1868, a lot in the

southeast part of the town was purchased as a site for the new school-building, and a tax of one per cent was levied for school purposes. In December, 1868, the treasurer reported that he had received from the county collector during the year \$1,278.56, and from the public fund, \$287, a total of \$1,565.56. He had paid out during the same time \$568.95. In 1869 the tax levy was increased to one and one-fourth per cent.

The contract for the new school building, which was to be a brick, 34x36 feet in dimensions and two stories high, was let to John Broffett in June, 1869, and the building was erected during the following summer.

In January, 1870, to meet the indebtedness thus incurred, bonds of the district to the amount of \$2,500 and bearing 10 per cent interest were issued.

Mr. Evans continued as principal of the schools until the fall of 1870, when he was succeeded by W. W. Murphy, but the next year, he was again elected. In 1872 C. E. Buren was elected superintendent, and in April following was succeeded by P. Stacey. At this time teachers were employed for terms of three months only. In September, 1873, T. F. Carrady became principal, and continued one year. He was succeeded by F. E. Shuster, who, in about a month, resigned. His successor, J. V. Lirch, remained until 1876, when A. B. Warner succeeded to the position. The number of assistant teachers had been gradually increased until at this time there were four.

In 1877 T. B. Pratt was chosen principal, but the next year was succeeded by F. A. McGill. In 1879 W. W. Bristow, a very excellent teacher, was elected principal, and continued in that position until the spring of 1881. The school building had then become unsafe for occupancy, and a contract was let for the erection of a new building upon the same site. The contractors were D. J. Hasselton and T. J. Hardesty, and the architect, C. A. Dunham, of Burlington, Iowa. The contract price was \$13,800 and to meet this outlay bonds of the district to the amount of \$13,000, bearing six per cent interest, were issued.

The building was completed in July, 1882. It is 72x84 feet, and two stories high, with a basement, which can also be converted into school-rooms. It now contains eight large school-rooms, with the necessary number of cloak, cabinet, and recitation rooms. It is a handsome building, and is well furnished.

The schools were opened in the new building in September, 1882, by D. K. Thomas, superintendent, and seven assistant teachers.

Prof. Thomas continued as superintendent for one year, and was succeeded by F. P. Sever, who also remained but one year. His successor was J. H. Roney, who served for two years. J. F. Stanley, the present superintendent, was installed in September, 1886.

The first graduates from the high school were Etta Hill, Lou Reddell, Ira D. Orton, and Coleman Stacey, who finished the course in 1884. The present school board consists of J. R. Hill, president; Ira B. Hyde, secretary; Eli Mullinax, treasurer; David Speer, J. C. Casteel and Jackson Cook.



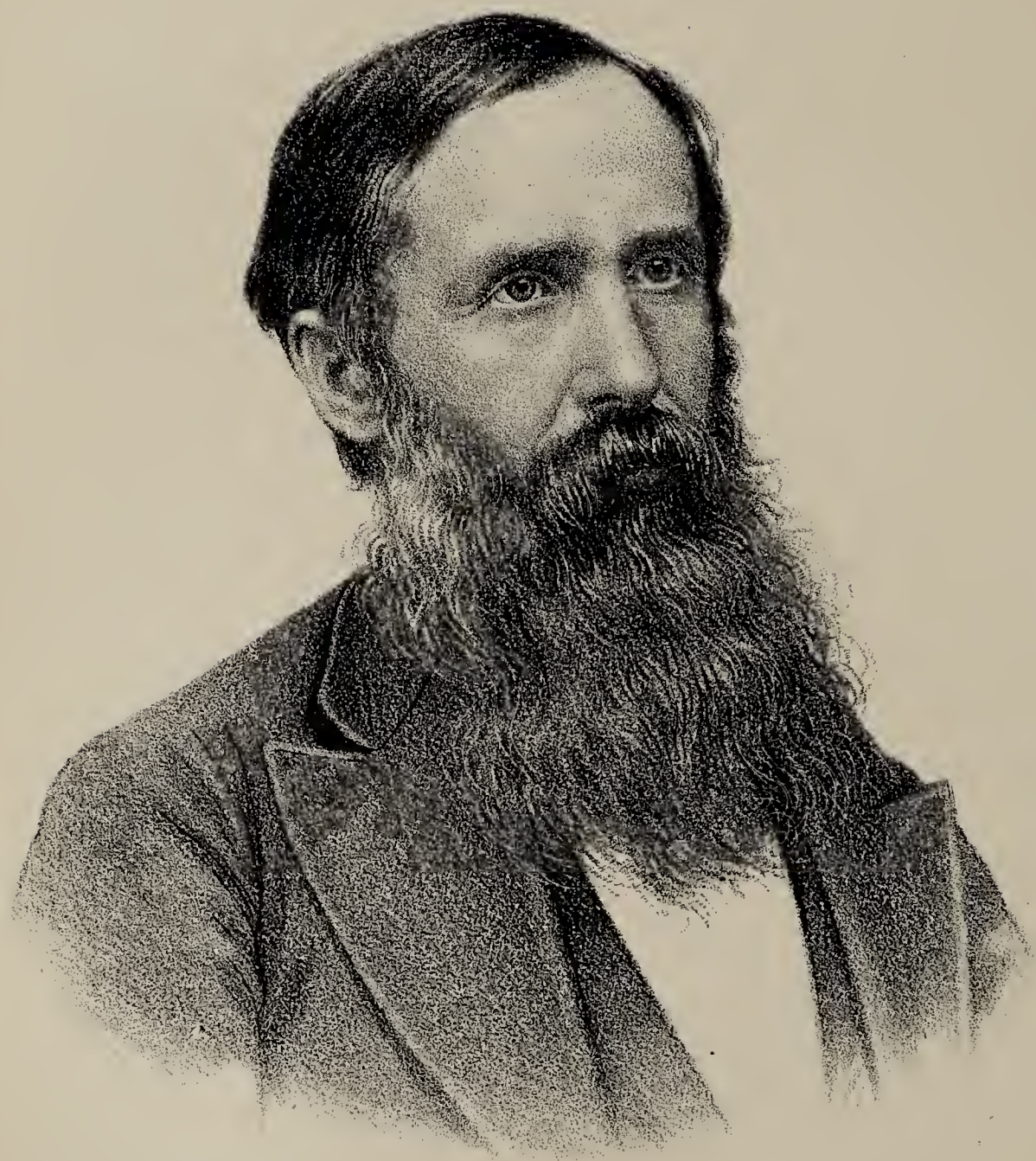
BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

HARRISON COUNTY.

William Alexander is a native of Ireland, and was born September 11, 1811. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Booth) Alexander, were natives of North Ireland, and in 1822 immigrated to New York City. He was a man of good education, and from New York went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he taught school. After teaching school in Wayne County, Ohio, a few months, he went to Coshocton County, Ohio, and engaged in farming until his death. He served as justice of the peace in his township, and lived to be over eighty years of age. William Alexander is the eldest of a family of eight children, six of whom are supposed to be living. He was reared in his native country and in Ohio, but as his father was poor received but a limited education. After becoming eighteen years of age he engaged in boating for about three years, and then made his home with his father until his marriage to Miss Sarah Gardner, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom fourteen children have been born, nine of whom are living, and all married save McClelland. Mr. Alexander lived in Mason County, Ill., for sixteen years after his marriage, and then came to Harrison County, Mo., where, after giving liberally to his children, he now owns 105 acres of good land. He enlisted in the Mexican War, but was not engaged in active service. His son, John, was a soldier in the Rebellion, and for his services now receives a pension. Mr. Alexander is now over seventy-six years of age, and has been a life-long Democrat. Himself and wife are enterprising citizens, and highly respected.

John S. Allen, a pioneer citizen of Harrison County, was born in Overton County, Tenn., June 26, 1814, and is a son of William and Mary (Copeland) Allen, natives, respectively, of Shenandoah County, Va., and North Carolina. The mother is a sister to Col. Stephen Copeland, a great Indian fighter, under Gen. Jackson. The father was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater part of his life in

Overton County, Tenn., where he and his wife both died. To them seven sons and six daughters were born, all save one son living to maturity; Hiram M. was a farmer in Overton County, Tenn., a captain in the militia under Gen. Jackson, and died in his ninetieth year; he was twice married, and reared a large family; Lydia, deceased wife of Beverly Treavis (also deceased), who left several children; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Benjamin Nichols and later of William Masters, both of whom are deceased. There is one living child by the first marriage: Josiah, who lived and died in Overton County and left a family; Nancy, deceased wife of Jefferson Goodpasture (deceased), who left a family; Isaac, who came to Illinois at an early day and there died in the decade of the forties; Rachel, deceased wife of J. W. Brown, both of whom died in Harrison County, leaving three sons and two daughters, now living; Sarah, deceased wife of James A. Dale, both of whom died in Harrison County, leaving several children, one son and two daughters of whom are now living; Christina, widow of William Fancher; John S.; William, who went to California, in 1850, and has not been heard of for many years; Stephen C., of Bethany; James, deceased at the age of fourteen. John S., left his native county in 1832 and went to Illinois where he married Nancy Childress, in 1835. Mrs. Allen is a native of Barren County, Ky., and the mother of five children: Emeline, wife of William A. Templeman; James R., deceased; Mary, wife of Dr. R. D. King; Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Roberts, and Willard C. Mr. Allen followed the shoemaker's trade in Illinois (which he learned during his youth), and in 1841 came to Missouri, and settled near Pole Cat Creek, one and one-half miles southeast of Bethany. He cultivated a small farm, and preached in Northern Missouri, having been ordained a minister in the Christian Church in Illinois, in 1838. He was the first minister in this vicinity and has always been an earnest supporter of religious enterprises. In 1851 he moved to Bethany, which place he assisted in laying off. Then in 1850 he engaged in the mercantile business, and by the exercise of energy and economy has amassed a handsome competency and is now one of the enterprising business men of the town. He was a director of the branch, at Chillicothe, of the old State Bank, before the war, and is now and has been since its organization president and one of the largest stockholders of the Bethany Savings Bank. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. Mr. Allen has never been an aspirant for political honors, but was a delegate in the convention held in Missouri in 1861 to consider the relation of Missouri with the Union, and was a strong Union man; in fact was



A. S. Alvord

HARRISON COUNTY.

the first man that publicly declared his attachment to the Union of the States in Harrison County in 1861, and has also held several local offices. During the early history of the county he was county and circuit clerk by appointment for a short time, and in 1845 was appointed county seat commissioner to lay out the town of Bethany. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the most active members of the Christian Church in Bethany.

John S. Allen is the son of the late William Robertson Allen [see sketch of John S. Allen, Jr.], and was born in Harrison County, Mo., September 7, 1852. Here he passed his boyhood and youth, and received a good common-school education. His first business venture was in February, 1884, when he engaged in the livery business, and has continued in the same ever since, now owning the largest stable in the city and county, and controlling the leading trade in this line. March 2, 1876, he married Joanna Grover, a native of Maine, who has borne him two children, both of whom are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen are worthy and active members of the Christian Church, and are classed with Bethany's respected and esteemed citizens. Mr. Allen is a Democrat in his political views, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

Daniel S. Alvord was born in Warren County, Penn., January 30, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Ursula (Smith) Alvord, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The father was a Baptist minister, and a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1846 he emigrated west with his family, and passed the remainder of his life in Illinois. He died in Hamilton, Ill., in 1872, aged eighty-eight, and the mother died in 1864. They were the parents of ten children: Susannah, widow of Butler B. Gates; Mary, deceased wife of Theron Bly; Sallie, widow of Daniel Jaquay; Ursula, wife of Theodore P. Jaquay; Harriet, deceased wife of Philip Kessler, the daughter of whom, Mrs. R. H. Vandivert, is a resident of Bethany; Rodolphus W.; Rovilla, deceased wife of George T. Montague; Ruby, deceased wife of James D. Barnes; Permelia, wife of Samuel Gordon, and Daniel S. The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon the home farm, and received a good literary education, which he completed in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. At the age of twenty he decided to adopt the profession of law, and accordingly read with Scofield, Ferris & Manier, of Carthage, Ill., and in 1858 was admitted to the bar in that State, after which he began to practice at Hamilton, Ill. During the war he served in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year, and in 1865 came to Missouri, at

first remaining a short time at Chillicothe. Soon after he located at Bethany, where he has since practiced his profession with more than ordinary success. He was the county and prosecuting attorney from 1867 until 1877, and was the Republican candidate for judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit in 1880 and also in 1882, but although he ran ahead of his ticket the latter time, was both times defeated, owing to the minority of his party in this circuit. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. August 18, 1861, he married Anna H. Lloyd, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., by whom he has had two children: Grace, wife of William H. Sigler, and Raymond. Mr. Alvord is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Alvord is one of the able, legal practitioners of Bethany, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

James T. Anderson, attorney at law, of Ridgeway, Mo., was born June 2, 1844, in Greencastle, Ind., and when nine years old accompanied his parents to Owen County, Ind., and from there went to Mercer County, Mo., in the autumn of 1857. It being a new country and his parents being limited in means, many were the hardships they had to pass through, and though young he was compelled to labor by the day at whatever amount he could secure to assist his parents in securing a livelihood for the family, which consisted of five children, two older and two younger than himself. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and received but a small amount for his services, and being absent from his home the most of his time, all had to use their efforts to secure a living for the family. In a short time the great Rebellion broke out, and James T. considered it his duty to take a part in the war. Having been reared by Christian parents, and taught to read the Bible, it was but natural for him to take sides with the Government that he had learned to love. He enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, at Cainesville, Mo., and went with them as far as Chillicothe, Mo., where all passed an examination, but he was rejected, and then returned to the home of his parents, and went to work on a farm in Harrison County, Mo., where he continued until August, 1862. He then again enlisted in the army, and was assigned to Company D, Merrill's Horse (later in the war named Second Missouri Cavalry), in which he served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. Returning home, he soon entered the high school conducted by Prof. Norton, in order to obtain an education, of which he had been deprived before the war. Owing to limited means he was compelled to leave his

studies, and teach a term of school to secure funds to again enter school, and advance. This he continued for a number of years with other students, and in the meantime made up his mind to enter the law practice. While teaching he took up the reading of law, and in the fall of 1869 was admitted to the bar by Judge Jonas J. Clark, at Gallatin, Daviess County, Mo. He entered the law office of Col. Louis C. Pase, at Hamilton, and commenced the practice with him for a short time, when he secured himself an office, and conducted the practice alone until 1873. Then he removed to Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., and later to Eagleville, Harrison Co., Mo., where he opened an office and continued the practice until 1880. Then he removed to Ridgeway, Mo., but in 1886, his health having so far failed, he was advised to retire from his profession, which he did. January 13, 1869, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Hattie B. McClelland, at Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo., a native of Missouri, by whom he had nine children, of whom five are now living. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Anderson is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. and commander of Elwell Post, No. 140, Department of Missouri. He is the fourth of six children born to Stephen G. Anderson and Elmira (Burton) Anderson, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively, and son of Daniel Anderson and Elizabeth (Burk) Anderson, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Daniel Anderson served in several Indian wars, and was a minister for a number of years before his death, living to the ripe old age of about eighty-five.

Gay Aufricht was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 31, 1855, and is a son of Ferdinand Aufricht, of Princeton, Mo. [see sketch.] He was reared to manhood in Princeton, and for a number of years was in business there for himself, meeting with well deserved success. In March, 1882, he came to Bethany, and established a bakery and restaurant. In the spring of 1885 he embarked in the grocery business in which he has since continued. He carries at his store on the south side of the square a full and select stock of staple and fancy groceries, queensware, lamps, produce and provisions, and, doing a strictly cash business, is meeting with success, and controls a large share of the patronage of the city in his line. June 4, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Lettie Dunn, daughter of Dr. A. L. Dunn, of Bethany. To Mr. Aufricht and wife, one son, Irwin R., has been born. Mr. Aufricht is a Democrat in politics, and is Generalissimo of the Knights Templar Lodge at Bethany. He is one of the successful business men of the city, and merits the success he is enjoying.

Albert L. Dunn, M. D., was born in New Jersey, January 21, 1827, and is a son of Squire and Experience (Lennox) Dunn, both natives of the same State. The father moved to Western New York with his family in 1830, and in 1844 went to Wisconsin, and from thence to Minnesota, in 1856, where he died. The mother is still living. Albert L. lived with his parents during his youth, and having begun the study of medicine early in life graduated from the Eclectic College of Medicine at Cincinnati in 1851. He first began to practice in Iowa, and then spent a few years in Colorado. In 1865 he came to Missouri, and made his home in Mercer County for three years. In 1868 he came to Harrison County, practicing at Mount Moriah until 1879, when he came to Bethany, where he has been principally engaged in merchandising and the hotel business. In 1855 he married Nancy E. Parnell, a native of St. Joseph, Ind., by whom he has four children: Minnie L., wife of William W. Storms; Edwin L., Lettie D. and Hattie E. Dr. Dunn is a Democrat.

John Bain is the only child of William and Mary (Bain) Bain, natives of Randolph County, N. C., and was born in that county and State, October 1, 1831. The parents emigrated from their native county to Tennessee, and from there went to Morgan County, Ind., where the father died. He was a farmer by occupation. In October, 1850, the mother accompanied her son to Missouri, making her home with him until her death. Previous to coming to Missouri, John Bain was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Bryant, a native of Adair County, Ky. He located in Madison Township, in 1859, being one of the early settlers of Harrison County, and the first man to engage in farming and stock raising in the township. In 1881 he built the first hotel in Cainesville, which he has since successfully conducted. To himself and wife eleven children have been born, all of whom are living, three in Nebraska, and the remainder in Harrison County. His youngest child is married and has one child, and the sum total of his living grandchildren is twenty-four. Besides his hotel, which is commodious and well furnished, Mr. Bain owns twenty acres of land in the township, and four town lots. While in Morgan County, Ind., Mr. Bain served as deputy sheriff and road overseer, and in Harrison County he has filled the office of justice of the peace.

Manlove Bain was born September 21, 1829, in North Carolina, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Russell) Bain, both natives of North Carolina, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. The father was a shoemaker by trade, at which he worked all his life, the greater part of the time in North Carolina. He was a victim of con-

sumption, and suffered with that disease over twenty years. To himself and wife thirteen children were born, of whom six are living and married. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion a Presbyterian. After his death his widow went to Tennessee, where she lived until her death at the advanced age of eighty. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Manlove Bain spent his youth in his native county, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself. He settled in Morgan County, Ind., when twenty-two years old, and was there married to Miss Margaret McDonald, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of John and Margaret McDonald. This union was blessed with eight children, five now living: Rebecca (married), John, Eli S., Oliver P., and Charles. Mr. Bain lost his first wife after immigrating to Harrison County, and after remaining a widower two years married Mrs. Pitezel, widow of Dr. Joseph Pitezel, by whom she had one child, now deceased. Mrs. Bain's maiden name was Sarah C. Roberts, and she has borne our subject three children: Walter A., Charlotte and Guy. Mr. Bain is a self-made man, and his property of 150 acres is the result of his own labor and economy.

J. C. Baker was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1834, and when two years old was taken by his parents to McLean County, Ill., where he resided and engaged in farming until the spring of 1860, when he moved to Harrison County, Mo. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Union army for six months, at the expiration of which (April 21, 1862) he re-enlisted in Company G, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and upon the reorganization of the company was elected second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until October, 1863, when he resigned his commission and returned to farm life. In 1868 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and in 1870, elected sheriff and collector of Harrison County, Mo., in which capacity he served two years. He afterward was elected to the office of collector, and served two years. He then re-engaged in farming and stock shipping until 1886, when he established himself in the general mercantile business at Ridgeway, where he now controls a lucrative patronage. He began life poor, but now has a stock of goods valued at \$4,000. When of age he was married to Miss Sarah J. Smoot, by whom thirteen children have been born: Adeline, Christina, Albert, John A., Benjamin B., James L., Mason, Mary E., Ida, Charles, Maude, Minnie and Bettie. Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is the third child of James and Christina (Roberts) Baker, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father served as justice of the peace about fifteen years, and was a son of Samuel and Margaret

Baker, natives of Morgan County, Ohio. Mr. James Baker was married twice, his first wife having been Miss Alman, by whom three children were born. After her death he married the mother of our subject, who was a widow of Robert Stansberry.

W. C. Baker was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, April 20, 1845. His father, Jacob Baker, was born in Maryland and was there married to Miss Hall, a native of the same State, who died leaving three children: Joseph H., Eliza A. and Sarah Jane. He was a mason and plasterer by trade, and from Maryland went to Indiana, where he married Miss Mary A. Hite, by whom he had seven children, only two of whom are living: W. C. Baker and Charles G., who live in Harrison County, Mo. Mr. Baker went to Iowa after his marriage but soon returned to Indiana, where he spent his last days. W. C. Baker was reared in Monroe County, Ind., where he attended the district schools. He lost his father when but five years old, and mother when twelve, and the following year worked for his board and clothes. He then returned home, and assisted his brother upon the home place, a year after which they both came west. During war time he served six months in Company E, Third Missouri State Militia, Cavalry, and was then discharged on account of sickness. He returned home, and in 1864 enlisted in the Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, as a one-hundred-day man, under Capt. John H. Summers, and upon the expiration of his enlistment received an honorable discharge. He is a plasterer by trade, but upon his return home engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed, with the exception of about five years, when he was interested in milling. November 24, 1867, he married Miss Sarah A. Glaze, by whom six children have been born: Annie M., Samuel H., Charles W., Harvey N., Coy and Mary C. Mr. Baker is a Republican, has served as township clerk, and is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 216, at Cainesville. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a zealous temperance worker, regarding intemperance as one of the greatest evils of the times. He assists in conducting a Christian Temperance Union at Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a class-leader in said church for years. He is a well-to-do man, and owns 700 acres of well-stocked and improved land. The grandfather of Mr. Baker was a soldier in the War of 1812, and is now living near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, at the advanced age of about one hundred.

Charles G. Baker was born in Monroe County, Ind., September 9, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Mary H. L. (Hite) Baker, natives of Maryland and Tennessee, and born October 20, 1798 and August 11,

1811, respectively. After their marriage in Indiana, March 5, 1835, they located upon a farm in Monroe County, where they lived until their deaths, with the exception of three years, 1840-42, spent in Iowa. The father was a plasterer by trade, and died May 1, 1850, and his wife in September, 1856. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and the father was a Whig in politics. Charles G. is one of a large family of children, and during his youth received a common-school education. In the spring of 1860, with two brothers and one sister, he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, and served until discharged at Springfield, Mo., in the spring of 1865. August 10, 1864, he wedded Miss Harriet Kinkead, a native of Scott County, Ill., and at the close of hostilities resumed agricultural pursuits in Harrison Co. In the fall of 1878, he located where he now resides, the place now containing 240 acres. His marriage has been blessed with seven children—two sons and five daughters—all living save one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are worthy and active members of the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Baker has been a deacon many years.

W. W. Ballew, one of the pioneer farmers of Union Township, was born in Howard County, 1823, and is the son of Barnabas and Margaret (Burton) Ballew, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, who accompanied their parents to Howard County, where they were married about 1817, and spent the remainder of their lives, being among the pioneer settlers of Howard County and compelled to undergo all the perils and endure the privations of such a life. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years previous to their death, the mother's occurring about 1857, while her husband lived until 1872. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. William was reared with a full knowledge of the hardships of pioneer life, and his recollections of that time are in decided contrast to the comforts and conveniences of the present day. His education was necessarily a limited one, and when about twenty-one, he was compelled to begin life for himself. He married in 1844 Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Taylor, early settlers in Carroll County, though Mrs. Ballew was born in Kentucky. This union has resulted in six children, five of whom are living: John Milton, George, Margaret E. (wife of Thomas Vincent), Mary Ann, William Riggins, and Jacob. His wife died in 1880, and in 1882 Mr. Ballew was united to Mrs. Christina Hardevich, sister of his former wife. In 1851 he went to Harrison County, locating on his present farm, where he has since lived, making farming his chief occupation, and as a result of

his enterprise now owns 154 acres of land, and is universally esteemed throughout the county for his honest and upright life. He has been a life-long Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, the former for twenty-two years; he has been also a member of the quarterly conference, and for the last two years a delegate to the general conference. Mr. Ballew has always taken an especial interest in all educational matters, and shortly after his arrival in Harrison County erected a schoolhouse in the neighborhood at his own expense.

A. J. Barber, dealer in musical instruments, Bethany, is a son of Aquilla and Ellen (Kerr) Barber, and was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 30, 1840. His parents were natives respectively of Washington City, D. C., and the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Harrison County in 1855, locating not far from the village of Eagleville. The subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received a practical English education in the country schools which he attended at intervals until attaining his majority. In the year 1861 he responded to the country's call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company F, "Merrill's Horse," with which he served until discharged on account of disabilities in October, 1862. He re-entered the service the following year as private in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and after serving with the same for a period of four months was mustered out of the service. In the latter part of 1863 he entered the army the third time, enlisting in Company F, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, with which he participated in a number of active campaigns, until December, 1865. During his period of service Mr. Barber received three promotions for meritorious conduct, and at the time of his final discharge was captain of the company. During the last six months in the army he traveled with the company over 6,000 miles in the Western States and Territories, and at one time performed escort duty for the Indian commission appointed by Congress to visit the different Indian reservations. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Barber returned to Harrison County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Eagleville, which occupation he continued about ten years. He subsequently engaged in the hotel and livery business in Eagleville, and after continuing the same three years went to Kansas, in which State he resided until 1882. During the interval between 1882 and 1885 he was in the employ of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, but in the latter year came to Bethany and engaged in his present business, *i. e.*, dealing in organs and pianos, and buying and selling real estate. He now makes the music business a specialty, and

is in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative trade. Mr. Barber has been an active business man, and ranks high among the business men of Bethany. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R.

John Barber was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 25, 1842, and is a son of Aquilla and Ellen (Kerr) Barber, natives of Washington, D. C., and Pennsylvania, respectively. Miss Kerr was the second wife of Mr. Barber, and was married to him in Licking County, where they lived until 1854. They then came to Harrison County, Mo., where the father died January 30, 1865, and the mother still lives, aged seventy-six. In early life the father was engaged in steamboating upon the Potomac River, and was captain of a boat a number of years. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Barber belongs. John Barber received a common-school education in Ohio, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, in which he served nine months. He then enlisted in the Tenth Kansas Cavalry, and served as first sergeant of Company B two years. In April, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability and remained home until September, 1863. He fought Indians out west in 1865, and was finally discharged in December of that year. He accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1854, and consequently, after the war, resumed farming in this county. In the spring of 1870 he settled upon his present place, which contains 200 acres. October 8, 1862, he wedded Miss Elizabeth J. Poynter, who died June 29, 1868, and March 2, 1870, married her younger sister, Miss Martha S. Poynter. By his first marriage two children were born: Ellen A., wife of L. Oaks, and George W., who died June 19, 1868. His last marriage was also blessed with two children: Grace and Jay. Mr. Barber and wife united with the Christian Church many years ago. Mr. Barber is a Republican, and in 1887 was appointed by Norman J. Coleman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, to the office of statistical reporter of agriculture in Harrison County, which office he still retains. In 1880 he was elected township assessor, and has since served continuously. He has been Master of the Eagleville Masonic Lodge two years, and is Commander of the G. A. R. Post No. 218, at Blythedale.

Thomas J. Barker was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, August 4, 1840. His father, Thomas A. Barker was born near Richmond, Va., and when a young man went to Ohio, where he married Eliza Carpenter, a native of Ross County. In 1841 the family moved to

Indiana, and settled in Warren County, where the father followed his trade of carriage making. He was also a general mechanic and veterinary surgeon, and engaged in these occupations also. His death occurred July 13, 1868. Thomas J. was reared in Warren County, and in July, 1862, enlisted in Company I, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private but was discharged as a sergeant. He participated in all the engagements. His regiment was in over sixty in all, among which were Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Big Shanty, Sill Tanyard, Farmington and the siege and capture of Atlanta. During the engagement at Sill Tanyard fifteen of his company were killed in twenty minutes and he was wounded. He was also wounded in an engagement in Georgia. He was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865, and after returning home farmed in Warren County Ind., three years. In September, 1868, he located in Harrison County, and in 1870 moved upon his present place, where he farmed until 1878. He is a Republican, and as such was elected sheriff of his county, in 1878, by 500 majority, and was afterward re-elected by 800 majority. He was first married in Warren County, Ind., in September, 1865, to Margaret Walton, who was born near Crawfordsville, and died in Bethany, in September, 1879, leaving one child, Fannie. In March, 1880, Mr. Barker married Miss Bell Bumgardner, daughter of Stephen Bumgardner, who served during the war in the Seventy-second Indiana Cavalry. By this union there is one child, Libbie, aged six. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well respected citizens of high social abilities.

James Barlow, a leading farmer and stock dealer of Cypress Township, was born in Caroline County, Va., in 1832, and is the son of George and Sarah (Ubanks) Barlow, both of whom were natives of Virginia, born about 1786 and 1789 respectively, and married in 1811. They remained in Virginia till 1836, when they moved to Jackson County, where Mr. Barlow died in 1854, and his wife in 1866. They were both members of the Baptist Church. He enlisted as a private in the War of 1812, but was soon made a recruiting officer. James was raised at home, receiving the most of a limited education after he was of age, and was married August, 1854, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of William and Patsey Nally. This union has resulted in ten children, nine of whom are living: George W., Emma (wife of Frank Burris), William C., Henry A., Lola, Howard, Edward, Harvey K. and Gilbert. In 1863 Mr. Barlow enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Western Virginia

Division, took part in all the engagements with his company, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864, after about one year's gallant service as sergeant. In 1865 he removed to Livingston County, Mo., thence in 1869 to Harrison County, Mo., where he located eight miles south of Bethany, and owns a fine farm of 520 acres of very choice land, making one of the most beautiful homes in the county. Politically he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Scott in 1852. He has held various township offices, and is a member of the G. A. R. An earnest advocate of universal education, he has spared no pains on that of his children, two of whom are teachers, and two graduates, one of the State University, and one of Ann Arbor University. Mr. Barlow and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James W. Bell was born in Greene County, East Tenn., December 19, 1830, and is a son of George and Anna (Dobson) Bell, also natives of the same county. James W. grew to manhood upon the farm in his native county, and in 1854 came to Missouri, and located in Harrison County, where he engaged in farming in Butler Township. In the fall of 1856 he was married in St. Joseph to Miss Sallie Smith, a native of Clay County, Mo., and daughter of Hugh R. Smith, of Tennessee. In 1877 Mr. Bell bought his present place, which now contains 160 acres well improved, and upon which he has built a good one-and-a-half-story house, and good stables and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have reared a family of eight children: Lucy, wife of John Salter, of Daviess County; Robert, married and in Harrison County; Hattie, wife of John Patton; George; Julia, wife of Luther Barnard, of Nebraska; Laura; William and Charles. Mr. Bell has always upheld the principles of the Democratic party and has served as township clerk and treasurer. He is now serving his fourth term as township collector. To all offices to which he has been elected he has always ran ahead of his ticket and carried his township by a handsome majority. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father of Mr. Bell came to Harrison County in the winter of 1859, where he made his home until his death, which occurred while visiting his daughter in Greene County, Mo., in the fall of 1867. The mother died in Harrison County, in October, 1876, leaving a family of eight children who grew to maturity. Five are still living, and the subject of this sketch and one sister live in Harrison County.

L. P. Blaker was born in Bucks County, Penn., November 22, 1822, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Harvey) Blaker, Quakers and

natives of Pennsylvania. They were of English descent, and died when L. P. was young. He was left considerable property which was lost by the treachery of a friend, and he was then penniless. He began to learn the tailor's trade before of age and spent three years at same. He then worked at his trade in Philadelphia two years, and from there went to Oneida County, N. Y. He then spent some time at various places, among which was St. Louis. He later returned to Bucks County, Penn., and then to Oneida County, where in 1848 he married Miss Addie, daughter of John and Mary Fletcher. The maiden name of Mrs. Fletcher was Crandall, and her first marriage was to F. Hull. After his marriage Mr. Blaker resumed his trade at Doylestown, Bucks Co., Penn., and later engaged at the same in Oneida County, N. Y., until 1862. He then enlisted in Company A, Eighth New York Cavalry, under Capt. D. Hamilton, and was in the greater part of fifty-two battles participated in by his regiment, which afterward consolidated and became Company G. Among some of the battles in which he fought are Gettysburg, Antietam, Stone Creek, etc. After the cessation of hostilities he worked at his trade in Mercer County, Mo., and in 1882 came to Harrison County. He has since twice returned to Princeton, Mercer County, but now resides upon his farm in Madison Township, Harrison Co., Mo. To himself and wife four children have been born: Edgar T., a farmer in Dakota; Florence A. (deceased), aged eighteen; Herbert A., who married Mary F. Bull and has one child—Arthur E.; and Fred V. R. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Blaker have also reared and educated a motherless child, Eva E. Carr, now the wife of William A. Walters. Mr. Blaker draws a pension, and has 174 acres of well stocked and improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

William T. Bohannon, M. D., was born in Hart County, Ky., December 7, 1842, and is a son of Rev. George C., and Malinda J. (Nevill) Bohannon, who were married August 11, 1826, and located upon a farm in Hart County, Ky.; subsequently the father entered the ministry in the Missionary Baptist Church. They moved to Barren County, of that State, several years before their death. The father died September 9, 1844, while returning home from an association held at Bowling Green, Ky., and the mother died in July, 1878. William T. is the youngest of eight children, and passed his boyhood upon the farm, during which time he received a common-school education. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1865, when he was discharged at Louisville, Ky. He participated in the

battles of Stone River, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the Atlanta campaign as far as Jonesboro. After the war he graduated at the commercial school in Jacksonville, Ill., and studied several years in Hart County, Ky. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in February, 1871. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Rowlett's Station, Hart Co., Ky. After practicing about five years in Kentucky he moved to Harrison County, Mo., in the summer of 1876, and located at Eagleville, where he has been successful in his medical career. October 7, 1877, he married Miss Sallie Morrison, of La Rue County, Ky., by whom he has had two children: Verda R., born August 2, 1878, and Clement L., born August 16, 1880. Dr. Bohannon is a Democrat, and himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

Evermont Booth, an enterprising farmer, was born in Cabell County, Va., March 25, 1833. His father, Jonathan Booth, was a native of the same place, and was married there to Miss Celia Walker, also of that locality. After thirteen years of farm life there he immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., about 1842, at a time when the hunting was good, and there were but few white settlers. He cleared about 220 acres of land upon the banks of the Grand River and there built a log house. Besides the products of his land their food consisted of honey, wild hogs, deer, turkeys, birds, etc., the game being killed by him with an old style flint rifle. Of his marriage with Miss Walker, there are three surviving children: Andrewville, Zerilda Hamm and Evermont. Mr. Booth lost his first wife in Harrison County, and he subsequently wedded Mrs. Harriet Hunt, who was a widow with three children, and bore Mr. Booth one child—Washington Booth. After his second marriage Mr. Booth traveled through Iowa and Kansas, after which he returned to Missouri. His death occurred at the age of eighty-one. His widow is now resident of Nodaway County, Mo. Evermont Booth remained upon his father's farm until 1850, and then went to California, where he remained eighteen months. He then returned by water, and exchanged the gold dust he had accumulated for gold coin at New Orleans. March 31, 1853, he married Miss Susan Reeves, of Kentucky, by whom he had thirteen children, ten now living: Albertine, Udora, William, Alice, Segal, Catherine, George, John, Rosa and Minerva. Mrs. Booth died October 10, 1878, aged forty-six years, five months and eight days, and is buried at the Booth graveyard. A year later Mr. Booth married Mrs. Celia A. (Weddle) Scott, a native of Putnam County, Ind., and widow of

John M. Scott, by whom she had one son, who died at the age of twelve. Mr. Booth is a well-to-do farmer-citizen of Harrison County, and owns 180 acres of land in his homestead near Cainesville, besides 180 acres more in Harrison County. Mr. Booth speaks the Indian language quite fluently, and during the war served in the Missouri State Militia. Both himself and wife are useful and worthy members of the Christian Church.

D. S. Booze was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 26, 1836, and is a son of Jacob and Ann (Slusher) Booze, who were of German descent and born near Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1831 they left their native State, and moved to Knox County, Ohio, and the father worked at his trade, that of carpentering, which was his principal occupation through life, although after 1844 he farmed, improved places and engaged in the sawmilling business. He was thrice married; his first wife, Julia Ann Nisnangee, was the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Morgan and Eliza. His second wife, who was the mother of our subject, bore him nine children, of whom eight are living: Christopher, Alexander (deceased), Henry, Catherine, Dean S., Aminda and Amanda (twins), Andrew J. and Elizabeth. The third wife was Mrs. Nancy Sloan, whose maiden name was Byers, and who had no children. Mr. Jacob Booze is now a resident of this county, aged ninety-one. His parents, Christopher Booze and wife, were natives of Germany, and the father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. D. S. Booze was reared in the country in his native county, and received but a limited education. He worked for different people and in a mill until 1863, and then herded sheep in Marshall County, Iowa, until 1864, when he went west. He first went to Omaha, Neb., and then to the Rocky Mountains *via* the Union Pacific Railroad, and for three or four years built and repaired telegraph lines. In 1868 he came to Missouri, and purchased his present farm, to which he has since added. He now has a nice residence, commodious barns and 300 acres of finely improved land on the home tract, besides other valuable lands in Clay Township. He is one of the self-made, enterprising men of the place, and in politics is a Democrat. April 4, 1872, Mr. Booze was united in marriage with Miss P. Norris, a native of Marion County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Martha (Enlow) Norris. The latter were born in Ohio, and the father is a resident of Kansas, the mother being deceased. Mrs. Booze was a resident of Cainesville, Mercer Co., Mo., at the time of her marriage, and is the mother of four children: Estella, Adele, Katie and Viola.

Daniel D. Boyce, a prominent farmer, stock raiser and merchant

at Blue Ridge, was born December 11, 1832, in Harrison County, Ky., and is the fifth of a family of eight children of Noah and Matilda (Miles) Boyce, natives of Scott County, Ky., and Harrison County, Ky., respectively. The father assisted in ejecting the Mormons from Illinois, and being a prominent man of his county was offered several offices of different kinds, which he refused to accept. He was a son of William and Abbie Boyce, natives of Scotland and Virginia, respectively. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Matilda Boyce was a daughter of Charles Miles, a native of Virginia. Daniel D. accompanied his parents to Morgan County, Ill., when a year old, and lived there until November, 1856, when he came to Harrison County, Mo. He began life for himself at the age of seventeen with \$50, and afterward received \$100 from his father's estate, but the remainder of his property has been earned by his own efforts. He has 781 acres of excellently improved and cultivated land which is well stocked and equipped for agricultural pursuits, and is one of the well-to-do farmer citizens of the county. May 20, 1857, he married Miss Catherine Maddox, by whom he had two children: Ida F. and Elizabeth E. (deceased). Mr. Boyce lost his first wife January 17, 1862, and was married a second time on May 25, 1863, to Miss Nancy J. Baldwin, daughter of William Baldwin, who married Miss Elizabeth Harrison. This marriage of Mr. Boyce has been blessed with two children: Lillie P. and Ettie L. Mr. Boyce belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife to the Missionary Baptist. In politics Mr. Boyce is a Republican, and he has served three years as county judge and eight years as justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the Union army at the commencement of the war, and served a greater portion of the time until November, 1864, in Company E, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Benton Barracks July 8, 1865, as second lieutenant of his company.

Elisha Brace is a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and was born April 24, 1820. His father, Hiram Brace, was a native of the same county and State. His great-grandfather, Elisha Brace, was of English birth, settled upon the Mohawk River at an early date, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Elisha Brace, Jr., was an early settler of Monroe County, a soldier in the War of 1812, and at one time county judge of Calhoun County, Mich. Hiram Brace was reared upon a farm in New York, and married Elsie Worden, a native of that State, and in 1836 settled in Calhoun County, Mich., where he improved a farm, upon which he resided until his

death in 1850. Elisha Brace, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are now living. He was reared in Calhoun County, and during his youth learned the carpenter's trade. After becoming of age he returned to New York, and was married in Orleans County, September 29, 1844, to Miss Ruth Jeanette Bennett, daughter of Charles A. Bennett, a pioneer settler of that county. Mrs. Brace is a native of Orleans County, and after her marriage moved with her husband to Michigan, where Mr. Brace worked at his trade in connection with farming and teaching. He also sold goods about five years at Coopersville, Ottawa Co., Mich., and in 1869 left that place and came to Harrison County, Mo., where he bought raw land upon the western line of the boundary, and improved a farm, upon which he farmed until 1885, when he resigned the management to his son. In October of that year he was appointed postmaster of New Hampton, and in 1886 established his present hardware business. His one child, Albert E., is married, the father of a family, and makes his home upon the old homestead. Mr. Brace is a Democrat, and has held various offices of responsibility both in Michigan and Missouri. He has filled the office of postmaster in Kent and Ottawa Counties, Mich., so that this is the third time he has occupied that position. He is now a resident of New Hampton, whither he moved his family in 1885.

Conrad C. Bram was born April 29, 1846, in Illingen, oberamt Maulbrön Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1853, when seven years old, came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York City, and immediately proceeding to Delaware County, Ohio, where they lived until 1857, at which time they moved upon a farm, half a mile east of the present residence of our subject, which Mr. Bram, father of Conrad C., entered. Conrad Bram began life upon his own responsibility when twenty-one with no money, but has through industry and practical business ability succeeded well in life, and is now the owner of a splendidly improved farm, upon which he resides, of 120 acres, well equipped in every way for farming. February 22, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Stahli, a native of Ripley County, Ind., and daughter of Casper and Catherine (Snyder) Stahli, natives of County Bern, Switzerland, and Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, respectively, who immigrated to the United States, and located in Ripley County, Ind., where they were married. To Mr. and Mrs. Bram seven children have been born: Dora C., Bertha A., J. Adolph, Clara R., Esther E., H. Otto and Ella B. Mr. Bram is

a Republican in politics, and in the spring of 1887 was elected trustee of his township. He has also served his township in other capacities, and for about thirteen years was clerk of his school district. During the war he served in the Enrolled State Militia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife belongs to the Evangelical Association. He is the fourth of a family of eleven children (five of whom are now living, six having died in infancy) of John Christopher and Catherine Dorothy (Stahl) Bram. After living in Delaware County, Ohio, as above stated, the parents came to Harrison County, Mo., where they permanently located. The father was born in Illingen, oberamt Maulbron, Germany, and died in Harrison County, Mo., January 3, 1874, aged sixty-two. The mother is now making her home with the subject of this sketch. The paternal grandparents of Conrad Bram were Christian and Magdalene (Carwecker) Bram, natives of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, where the former was a burgomaster for many years. The maternal grandparents, John Conrad and Catherine (Burger) Stahl, were natives of Weissach, oberamt Vaihingen on the Ens, and the former was a butcher by trade, in connection with which he engaged in farming. J. C. Stahl was a son of Martin and Dorothy (Yetter) Stahl, and his wife a daughter of Jacob and Regina (Waidelich) Burger, who were natives also of Wurtemberg. Mr. Jacob Berger was an uncle of Mrs. Catherine Dorothy Bram, and was a member of the Napoleonic expedition to Moscow, of which he was a survivor for many years.

William Brough was born in Willingham Lane, near Gainsboro, on the River Trent, Lincolnshire, England, December 22, 1827, and is a son of James and Mary (Grundy) Brough, natives of England, and born in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, respectively. The father died in Lincolnshire, October 29, 1873, aged eighty-one years, and the mother in Yorkshire, November 13, 1882, aged eighty-six years. William was reared upon a farm, and during his youth received a limited education. In 1851 he immigrated to America, and immediately went to Lockport, N. Y., where he remained three months. He then located in La Porte County, Ind., and engaged in farming fourteen years. In 1865 he removed to Harrison County, Mo., and settled upon his present farm of 247 acres in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided, and has established himself as one of the successful farmers of the township. He is a man of good principles, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Bernard Austin Brown, a farmer of Cypress Township, was born in West Virginia, April 13, 1830, and is a son of John B. and Han-

nah (Hill) Brown. The father, of Irish descent, was born near Mount Sterling, Ky., in 1794, and served in the War of 1812, after which he went with a colony to West Virginia, where he was married about 1819, remaining there till 1843, when he went to Daviess County, Mo., thence in 1854 to Harrison County, locating in Cypress Township, afterward returning to Salem, where he died in 1877. His wife was born in West Virginia in 1800, and died in 1863, in Cypress Township. They were both members of the Baptist Church for many years. Benton A. accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1849, went from that place to Mexico, afterward to California, where he engaged in mining till 1853 when he returned to Missouri and located on his present farm. In 1854 he was married to Miss Calista, daughter of Aseph and Elizabeth Butler, formerly of Illinois, where Calista was born. This marriage has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living. Clara (widow of Alex. Brightop), Emma (wife of Nelson Parrott), Ida (wife of Robert Waltz, of Nebraska), James F., Norton H., Ernest L. and Eda Alice (twins), and Willford Butler. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott in 1852, acted with the Republican party till the Greenback party was organized, when he sympathized with them, but at present is a member of the Union Labor party. He is also a member of the Grange. During the war he served in Capt. Sutton's company. Both Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Christian Church. An early settler in a new country, he has seen its gradual development into prosperity, and has struggled against the disadvantages of a very limited education, until at present he is a well-to-do and prosperous citizen, and owns a fine farm of 240 acres, 200 of which are in a fine state of cultivation.

James B. Brower, an old settler of Harrison County, Mo., a son of Adam and Jeanette (McMurchy) Brower, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1824. His father is a son of a fisherman who was a native of Holland, and he was born in Egg Harbor, N. J., in 1802. The mother was born in Scotland in 1809, and at the age of ten came to America. She was married in Clermont County, Ohio, and in 1839 moved to Jennings County, Ind., where she died in 1880. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Brower has been a local minister for forty years. He is still a resident of Jennings County, and has engaged in farming, brickmaking and building. In politics he is a Whig, is now a Republican, and has served as justice of the peace. James B. Brower is the eldest child of his parents, and during his early youth worked ten years at the brickmaker's trade. In 1846 he married Elizabeth B. Bailiff, a native of Clermont County,

Ohio, born in 1828, to whom ten children were born: Benjamin R., Leonora, Angeline, Sylvania, James L., Charles H., Willard F., Ellis M., Mary and Jasper. In 1853 Mr. Brower and family moved to Marion County, Iowa, and the following year came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since lived and is the owner of 163 acres of good land and is a prominent citizen. In 1861 he joined Capt. Fitch's company of militia, and shortly after became captain of a company. In 1862 he entered Company A, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, as first lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war, the last two years of which he had command of his company. He was in command at the battle of Helena, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and as such has been assessor, county judge, and represented his company in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth General Assemblies. In 1885 he lost his wife, and the following year married her sister, Mrs. Edith Ghan.

William D. Bryant, M. D., is a son of Thomas O. and Nancy (Edwards) Bryant, natives of Garrard County, Ky., and is a descendant of a well-known and highly respected family. The father was a nephew of ex-Gov. Owsley, of Kentucky. In 1833 he moved to Indiana, and made his home in Bartholomew and Decatur Counties. He died in the latter, having been thrown from a mule, while looking after his extensive business. His wife survived him but five months, and was buried by his side on the old homestead. Both were members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Bryant was an elder many years. William D. was born February 11, 1837, and at the age of eight years was left an orphan. He attended an academy during his early life at Hartsville, Bartholomew County, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed by his guardian, Elder Hopkins, to the tanner's trade, which proved uncongenial, and he then worked in a brickyard and upon a farm of his brother until 1856. The brother then came to Missouri, and William worked as a farm hand at Hartsville until October 1, 1857, when he married Miss Elizabeth Miller, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., where her father is still engaged in farming at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Bryant remained in that county engaged in farming and reading medicine until 1862, and August 6 of that year enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, under Col. William H. Link. He served twenty-six months, most of the time as clerk and hospital steward, but was twice a prisoner; also participated in the battle of Richmond. July 9, 1865, he immigrated to Mount Moriah, Harrison County, where he spent three years practicing medi-

cine which he had studied before the war in Indiana. July 9, 1868, he came to Cainesville, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice for almost twenty years, his territory extending over Harrison and Mercer Counties. To the Doctor and Mrs. Bryant four children have been born: Thomas F., Josephine (deceased), Kate G. and Cora M. Dr. Bryant is adjutant of Cainesville Post No. 216, G. A. R., is justice of the peace, notary public and pension attorney, and draws a pension of \$8 per month. In politics he is a Republican, and has been clerk of the town board ten years. Besides his residence property in Cainesville he is the owner of four lots. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon and clerk. Dr. Bryant is in sentiment a Prohibitionist, and delights in the Sunday-school work of which he is a superintendent. He is a brother of Prof. T. J. Bryant, the world-renowned penman and accountant of Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Bryant is a graduate of his brother's school in bookkeeping and penmanship.

Judge Joseph F. Bryant was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., January 21, 1841, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Hancock) Bryant, both natives of Garrard County, Ky. The family removed to Harrison County, Mo., in 1851, and settled upon a farm which is now in Adams Township. The father died in this county in 1879. The mother died seven or eight years previous, and was the mother of the following children: Joseph F.; Mary, wife of Thomas F. Walton; Eliza, wife of John H. Ensley; William S., of Horton, Kas., and Luther (deceased). Joseph F. is the eldest child, and was reared to manhood upon the farm in this county. At the age of seventeen he came to Bethany, and for nine or ten years was employed in the county clerk's and other offices. In the meantime he studied law, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. In 1864-65 he served as county attorney, and for the past quarter of a century has practiced his profession in Bethany in connection with the real estate business. He has also been engaged in the mercantile line, and by the exercise of prudence, industry and strict attention to business, has amassed a handsome competency, and is now one of the solid business men of Harrison County. He is a Republican in politics, and as such has held the various offices he has so efficiently filled. For five years he served as county judge of Harrison County, and from 1878 until 1881 filled the office of probate judge. July 2, 1866 he was united in marriage with Rhoda Manes, a native of Illinois, who died in 1877 leaving three children: John B., Cora B. and Stephen O. August 7, 1878, he married his present wife, who was Miss Anna E. Robinson, daugh-

ter of Col. William P. Robinson, and by whom he has had four children: Pauline, Elizabeth, Joseph F. and William P. The Judge and Mrs. Bryant are active members of the Christian Church, and highly esteemed by the community.

William T. Buck, farmer and stock raiser of Section 14, Township 63, Range 28, was born half a mile from his present residence in 1854, and is a son of Bethuel and Mary (Nicholas) Buck. The father was of Pennsylvania Dutch and English descent, and was born in White County, Tenn., in 1817. He was married in his native State in 1836, and in 1850 immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., locating in Section 13, Township 63, Range 28, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. His death occurred April 3, 1885, at which time he was the owner of 240 acres. His father, Jonathan Buck, was born and died in Tennessee. Mary (Nicholas) Buck is of German descent and was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1821. She now resides upon the old home place and is the mother of five living children: Madison; Glaphrey, wife of Charles Nelson; Martha, wife of George Selby; Susan, wife of Robert Mitchell, and William T. The last named received a common and public school education in Bethany, and lived with his parents until past nineteen. June 5, 1873, he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Marcus and Martha (Potter) Gunn. Mrs. Buck is a native of Washington County, Penn., was born in 1855, and in 1870 came to Harrison County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Buck five children have been born: Cora, Mollie, Orlanda and Alvin (twins), and Lucy. After his marriage Mr. Buck located in the same section as the old homestead, and there resided until 1882 when he bought 120 acres of his present place. He now owns 180 acres of first-class land, and has a well-improved farm. He is an enterprising farmer, and in 1885 erected a large two-story frame dwelling at a cost of \$800. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Robert J. Buntin, a native of Boone County, Ind., was born in 1835, and is the third of nine sons of James L. and Mary B. (Elliott) Buntin. His parents were natives of Kentucky, in which State their marriage occurred about 1829. Shortly after they went to Boone County, Ind. (being among the first settlers in that county), thence in 1855 to Harrison County, locating near Brooklyn, where the mother died, and where the husband still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buntin are members of the Christian Church. Robert J. remained with his parents thirty years, having a very limited education, his entire school-life not exceeding three months. In

October, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, Company G, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, operating in Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia. He took part in the engagement at Shiloh, where he was captured, and taken to Montgomery, Ala., and Macon, Ga., and held as a prisoner until October, 1862, when he rejoined his command, accompanying Sherman all through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns to the coast, where he was discharged after four years' service. The same year he was married to Miss Susan F., daughter of Thomas P. and Susanna Shumard, who were natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively, though Mrs. Buntin was born in Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Missouri in 1855. This union has resulted in five children: Lulu Bessie (wife of Utus Cord), Eaton, Edward Roy, Robert H. E., Laura Anna and Arthur Estus. Mr. Buntin now resides near Brooklyn, where he has a finely improved farm of 160 acres, and twenty acres of timber. Politically he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Buntin has always taken a great interest in all educational enterprises, and in the general welfare of the community, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

B. F. Burns is a son of Tarrance and Catherine (Jackson) Burns, and was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1820, being one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. After his marriage the father moved to Nashville, where he worked at his trade, that of brick-laying. While there he built a house for Gen. Jackson. He afterward lived in Kentucky, and then moved to Jefferson County, Ind., where he lost his wife, and was married, a second time, to Mrs. Sarah Sharp, a widow. His death occurred in that county. B. F. Burns passed his early youth upon his father's farm in Harrison County, Ky., and Jefferson County, Ind., and at the age of nineteen began life for himself as a farm laborer. For three years he worked for his brother-in-law, at \$4 per month, and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Elizabeth Chambers, daughter of John Chambers, of Decatur County, Ind., after which he engaged in farming in that county three years. In 1844 he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and five years later came to Harrison County. He then made an overland trip to California, and spent three years there profitably, after which he returned home by water, where he has since resided. During the war he enlisted in Company E, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, serving under Col. King, a son of Gov. King. He fought Gen. Marmaduke's troops at Springfield, and was captured at Neosho. He was afterward paroled, but obliged to take up arms again. After the war he resumed

his farming, and is now the owner of a small but finely improved farm, upon which he has erected good buildings, etc. Mr. Burns lost his wife in Harrison County, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are living: Sarah E., Amanda J. and Elizabeth. Three years after the death of his first wife Mr. Burns married Rebecca J. (Barnes) Howard, who had one child by her first marriage—John B. Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Baptist Church, as was also the first wife of Mr. Burns. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

George Burris is the third of five boys, and the youngest child but two of a family of five sons and four daughters born to George and Lydia (Ewing) Burris, and is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born in 1825. The father was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1791, and the mother in Greenbrier County, Va. They were of German and Irish descent, respectively. When children, they both came to Ohio while it was yet a territory, and were married in Gallia County, but located afterward in Jackson County. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, was twice a representative of his county, and served as associate judge fourteen years, besides filling several minor offices. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1857 they came to Harrison County, Mo., where they lived until the ages of eighty-two and eighty-one, respectively, and where they are now buried. During the Rebellion Mr. Burris served as major in a company of militia in the Union army. George Burris, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm, and received but a limited education. In 1847 he married Weltha Durkee, a native of Vermont, who survived her marriage but a few months. In 1851 he wedded Elizabeth Henry, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, by whom he has had ten children: Franklin P., Weltha E., Sarah C., Lydia E., Mary A., Cora B., Susie, Warren (deceased), George Elwell (deceased) and Lydia J. (deceased). Since coming to Harrison County, Mo., Mr. Burris has successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, and the greater part of his property is the result of his own labor, good management and business ability. His farm is one of the finest in the county, and contains about 1,300 acres. Mr. Burris is a well-known Democrat in this section of the country, and for about twelve years served as justice of the peace, and was twice appointed and twice elected as county judge. In 1883-84 he was elected representative of his county, by the Democratic party, against Gen. Prentiss, and in a county strongly Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. B. Bush, M. D., was born in Barren County, Ky., in the year 1809, and is a son of William T. and Sarah (Mathews) Bush, both natives of Virginia, who accompanied their parents to Kentucky when quite small, and were there reared and married. In 1834 they removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where the father followed his occupation as merchant, and shortly afterward died, the death of his widow occurring some time later. The Doctor received a common-school education; at the age of sixteen commenced the study of medicine, and at twenty-one began to practice his profession. About 1828 he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin, remaining in the Northwest till 1849, when he went to California and Oregon, returning in 1852 to Iowa, and just prior to the war went to Harrison County, locating in Union Township, which he has since made his home. On his arrival in Harrison County, the Doctor erected a steam flouring and saw mill, which he managed for several years, intending to give up the practice of medicine, but was compelled by the appeals of his friends to return to the same, and has since made that his chief business, being one of the most successful physicians in the county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Ray, and as a result of this union there are eight children, five of whom are living: E. B. Bush, Christopher S., Flora Belle, Pleasant B. and Willis M. The Doctor experienced a great loss in the death of his wife, March 12, 1883. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for Harrison, but since 1860 has been a Democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and is connected with the Christian Church, as was also his wife. The Doctor has always been a very industrious man, and as a result of his good management has a fine farm of 300 acres. Always an earnest worker in the cause of education, and for the public welfare, he is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the county.

A. J. Bush was born in Jasper County, Ill., July 9, 1848, and is a son of W. S. J. and Eleanor (Day) Bush. The former was of French descent and the latter a native of North Carolina. They were married in Jasper County, Ill., whither they had accompanied their parents when young, and there lived until 1853. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but made farming his principal occupation. Being fond of hunting he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., in June, 1853, and two years later came to Harrison County, where he improved a farm, upon which he lived until 1863. He then sold it and moved upon the land where A. J. now lives, upon which he died February 14, 1869. In politics he was once a Whig but afterward a Repub-

lican. A. J. is one of eight children, four of whom are now living. After his father's death himself and brother, Frank P., managed the farm for their mother. He began life for himself when of age with no worldly goods save a colt which his mother had given him. Upon the division of his father's property he became the owner of the old homestead upon which he has since lived. He now owns 238 acres of well stocked and improved land, and is a successful farmer. December 14, 1871, he married Letitia Jacobs, by whom he had one child (William W.), and who died February 26, 1875. February 7, 1878, he married Miss Mary L. Leazen, which marriage has been blessed with two children, Josie Lee and Claudie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a Republican in politics.

J. C. Cain was born November 2, 1865, and is a son of Peter and Missouri A. Mullins, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri when there were but two or three houses in Princeton, and once owned the land where Princeton is now built. He donated the property for the depot there, and assisted in organizing Mercer County. He served twice as sheriff and once as judge of the county, and was one of the most influential citizens of the locality. To himself and wife eleven children were born, seven of whom are living: Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, Jonathan, J. C., David and Rose. Mr. Peter Cain was a Democrat in politics, and one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his county. His death occurred in 1874, and his wealth at this time was estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000. J. C. was reared upon his father's farm, and after attending the district schools in the neighborhood attended Wheaton College, near Chicago, Ill., and upon graduating from the preparatory department of same studied the higher branches another year. He has now been engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of C. B. Woodward & Co., for over a year, and is also the owner of a fine farm in Harrison County, containing over 800 acres of well-stocked and improved land.

W. W. Campbell, of the firm of Opdyke & Campbell, millers at Ridgeway, Mo., was born November 25, 1834, in Washington County, Penn., and moved to Jackson County, Ohio, with his parents when about seven years old. He made that county his home until 1872, and then removed to the locality where he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and when sixteen began life for himself, so that his property is the result of his own industry, good management and business ability. His principal occupation has been that of farming, and he is the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land, besides

owning a half interest in a mill at Ridgeway. December 25, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Clarinda Harrel, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Dawson) Harrel, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell the following children have been born: Poston, Lee, Francis, Harry, Lancelot, Florence, Myrtle and Lola Mabel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are church members. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat in politics. He is the youngest of five children of Samuel and Rachel (Cole) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. For several years the father served as justice of the peace, and he was a son of Lancelot and Margaret Campbell. Mrs. Rachel Campbell was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Hunter) Cole, natives possibly of Maryland.

Judge William Canaday was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and is the eldest of three children born to John and Sarah (Purteat) Canaday, natives of Alabama and Kentucky, and born respectively in 1802 and 1801. After their marriage in Highland County, Ohio, they lived upon a farm there until 1828, and then immigrated to what is now McLean County, Ill., where the father died June 3, 1835. He was a farmer, and at one time kept a store in Illinois. He was a Whig in politics, and in religion was reared a Quaker. After his death the mother married Benjamin Slatten, and in the spring of 1855 came to Harrison County, Mo., where she died February 19, 1887. She was a member of the Christian Church. Her second husband died in April, 1867. William Canaday received a common-school education during his youth, and has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. March 24, 1842, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Leeper, a native of Hendricks County, Ky. He farmed in McLean County, Ill., until the spring of 1855, and then immigrated to Colfax Township, Harrison Co., Mo., where he now owns 160 acres of land after giving to his three sons—John, Christopher and Joseph W. Canaday—240 acres apiece. In September, 1864, he was commissioned as first lieutenant in Company E., Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He was elected county judge in 1864, and served in that office until his enlistment in the United States service. Upon his return he was appointed to the position of judge by the Governor, and served a short time. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Alfred N. Cave was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Rev. Alfred N., Sr., and Rebecca (Anderson) Cave. The father is of Irish, German, English and French descent. He was

born in Kentucky in 1814, and until twenty years of age engaged in farming, but since that time has been a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. When young he went to Ohio, and in 1833 went to Fairfield County, where he married the mother of our subject, who was a native of that county, and born in 1814. About 1845 Mr. Cave moved to Clinton County, Ind., where he lost his wife in 1847, who had borne him five children. In 1850 he married Elizabeth M. Loveless, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1828. In 1858 Mr. Cave went to Daviess County, Mo., and the following year bought eighty acres on Sugar Creek, in Harrison County. In 1869 he came to Bethany, where he has since resided, and where he lost his wife April 28, 1887. Mr. Cave is a highly esteemed Christian gentleman, and for many years was a circuit rider in Grundy, Daviess and Harrison Counties, Mo. For nearly two years he was chaplain in the Twenty-third Missouri Regiment, United States army. Of late years he has done local work, but as he is now advanced in years and in feeble health, does but little preaching. Alfred N. is the fourth child born to his father's first marriage, and has one surviving brother, James E., a resident of Tippecanoe County, Ind. At the age of five years A. N. went to Indiana, where he received a district school education. He came to Missouri with his father, and at the commencement of the war, being a Union man, enlisted August 3, 1861, in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, known as "Merrill's Horse." He was in the battles of Silver Creek, Memphis, Moore's Mill, Kirksville, Little Rock, Brownsville, Kingston and several skirmishes. He was captured at Sedalia, but was paroled the same day. After his discharge at Chattanooga July 21, 1865, he returned to Harrison County, and January 1, 1866, married Miss Martha Meek, daughter of G. W. Meek, a minister of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Cave was born in Wabash County, Ind., in 1846, and came to Missouri when nine years old. She is the mother of five children: Ollie M., R. Anna, Mary E., Lillie E. and Ettie M. With the exception of the years 1877 and 1879, which were spent in Republic County, Kas., Mr. Cave has resided in Harrison County, Mo., since his marriage. In 1882 he located where he now resides, and where he owns thirty acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are active and devoted Christians.

J. Q. Chambers was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1831, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Chambers. John Chambers was a native of North Carolina, and immigrated to Indiana in an early day. He married Elizabeth Hankins, afterward settled in Jennings County,

and remained there until 1832, when he moved to Decatur County, where he reared a family of thirteen children, all living but one. In 1845 he immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., and entered 320 acres of land. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He died from the effects of a wound received by a fall in 1851. His wife lived until 1862, when she died, and was buried by the side of him in the same graveyard, near Cainesville; his family are all dead now but four—two girls and two boys. J. Q. Chambers lived with his father until of age, when he married a Miss M. E. E. J. Bishop, a daughter of Absalom Bishop. He subsequently entered land, and farmed for a few years, then sold his farm, and went to blacksmithing, which trade he has followed most of the time since. Himself and wife have had ten children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Joab, Mary C., Talitha J., David M. and Ida B. Mr. C. owns his shop and residence in Cainesville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself, wife and family, except one son, are all church members. During the war Mr. Chambers enlisted in the United States army, Company F, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, under Col. Kimball, but was not in any regular engagement, and was soon discharged on account of disability, from which disability he still suffers.

George W. Chancy, a farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Russell County, Va., in 1831, and was the eighth of ten children of John and Elizabeth (Blair) Chancy, who were also natives of that State, living there until their marriage. About 1840 they moved to Grundy County, thence in 1853 to California, where he died in 1854. Mr. Chancy was twice married, and his life-long occupation was farming in connection with blacksmithing.* The mother died in Minnesota about 1877. George W. was reared at home, without the advantages of an education, and was married in 1852 to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Isabel Hudson, formerly of Tennessee, where their daughter was born. This union has resulted in eight children, seven of whom are living: John Henry, Mary (wife of James Jolly, of Kansas); Andrew Green, Emerson, Milton V., Thomas R. and Albert E. Mr. Chancy remained in Grundy County but a short time, then settled in Sugar Creek Township, twenty miles southeast of Bethany, where he has since resided (with the exception of two years spent in California, where he engaged in mining and teaming) following the occupation of farming, and as a result of his efforts he has a fine farm of 240 acres. During the war he served under Capt. Hutton in the Missouri State Militia. Politically he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Pierce. Both he and his wife are members

of the Baptist Church, and take a great interest in all educational and other laudable enterprises.

Henry B. Christie, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Shelby County, Ky., June 2, 1839, and is a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Cook) Christie, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and born in 1796 and 1799, respectively. In the fall of 1849 the family moved from Kentucky to Missouri, and for six years made their home in Buchanan County. In the spring of 1856 they moved to Daviess County, where the father improved a farm of 400 acres, upon which he resided until his death in January, 1873. That of Mrs. Christie occurred in 1877. Mr. Christie served in the War of 1812, as did also a brother of his, and for services they received land warrants. Henry B. is next to the youngest of a family of fifteen children who grew to maturity; all are members of the Baptist Church except one, and two of the sons are ministers. Henry B. passed his youth in Buchanan and Daviess Counties, and to a great extent is self-educated. He possessed natural musical ability, and becoming proficient in that art, taught vocal music some time in Daviess County. February 10, 1859, he was married in Harrison County, Mo., to Martha E., daughter of Abram Burton, and a native of Gentry County, Mo., born August 21, 1842. To this union the following children have been born: Charles C., James A., John F., Laura J., Lizzie, Lucy M., Mattie, Lettie, Abram B., Israel, and Willie (who died at the age of seven months). Mr. and Mrs. Christie and all their children, with the exception of the three youngest, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. After this marriage Mr. Christie farmed in Daviess and Gentry Counties until 1876, when he came to Harrison County, and bought and located where he now resides. He owns 175 acres of fenced land, 75 acres of which are timbered, and the remainder devoted to meadow, pasture and plow land. His buildings are good, and he has a fine bearing orchard of about 200 trees of select varieties. He is a stanch Democrat, and in 1883 was elected township trustee in which office he is serving his third term. In 1886 he was nominated for county judge of his district, and polled a vote ahead of his ticket.

Samuel A. Claytor was born in Bedford County, Va., November 14, 1827, and is a son of William P. and Martha (Robinson) Claytor, also natives of Virginia. Both grandfathers, Samuel Claytor and James Robinson, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The grandparents of William P. Claytor died in Virginia. The family of our subject's father moved from Bedford to Tazewell County in 1835, and William P. afterward moved to Smyth County, Va., where he died

in 1887, aged eighty-five. Samuel A. grew to manhood upon the farm in Tazewell County, and was married there July 3, 1851, to Margaret J. Six, a native of the county, and daughter of William Six. Mr. Claytor then farmed in Tazewell County until 1859, and in the summer of that year came to Harrison County, where he at first bought ninety-four acres of land, to which he has since added from time to time until he now owns 1,060 acres, about 275 being in the home place, which is all fenced, and about 100 acres well timbered. The remainder is in meadow, pasture and plow land. He has good buildings, and his farm is in every way well equipped for the pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Claytor has been a member of Miriam Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., since early in 1865, and in politics is a member of the Democratic party. To himself and wife six children have been born: Nancy Ann, wife of Mark Smith; William N.; James W.; Mary J., wife of William McCoy; John Edward and Robert S. Mr. and Mrs. Claytor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

S. R. Cleveland was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1822. His parents were Eastern people, and of English descent. S. R. Cleveland was a carpenter by trade, and worked at that business the greater part of his life until late years. Up to 1864 he resided in Illinois, Ohio and California, and in that year came to Harrison County, Mo. He was twice married: his first wife, Lucinda (Tubbs) Cleveland was the mother of four children only one of whom is living, viz.: Annie Morgan. After a long illness Mrs. Cleveland died in October, 1879, and Mr. Cleveland then married January 22, 1885, Mrs. Rebecca Pierce, widow of Joseph Pierce, who was born March 11, 1811. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died in Harrisonville November 20, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pierce had five children: Theodosia, Joseph, Effie, and Damsel T. and Bert (twins). Mrs. Cleveland's maiden name was Rebecca J. Chambers. She was first united in marriage to Isaac N. Bishop, a farmer, who died during the war at Macon, Ga., from the effects of hardships endured after being taken prisoner at Shiloh. To himself and wife two children were born, both now deceased. Mrs. Cleveland was a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Cleveland was united, and is a member of the W. C. T. U. She is the owner of a farm of sixty acres, and lives in a handsome residence beautifully situated outside of the Cainesville limits.

George W. Clinkenbeard is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Smart) Clinkenbeard, and was born October 24, 1817, in Bourbon County, Ky. The father was born in Tennessee, and when a lad went to Franklin County, Ky., where he was married. In 1836 he moved

to Arkansas, where he died of a fever caused by overwork. He was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation, a soldier in the Black Hawk War and the War of 1812, and in politics was a Whig. After his death the mother returned to Kentucky in 1837, and in 1839 settled in Platte County, Mo., with her children, coming to Harrison County in 1855. She lived with the subject of this sketch until her death. She was a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of four sons and four daughters, of whom George W. is the eldest. He was reared upon the farm, receiving a good education for those days, and after the death of his father managed his business and cared for the younger members of the family. In 1838 he wedded Elizabeth Forman, a native of Kentucky, with whom he moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1840, where she died five years later. In 1846 he married Susan C. Rhea, who was born in White County, Tenn., in 1823, and is the mother of seven children: Sebird M., Oscar J., Otway L., Oliver B., Spartan R., Osborn H. and Linny P. B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clinkenbeard are members of the Christian Church. In 1847 they went to Mercer County, Mo., and in 1855 came to Harrison County, and lived in Fox Creek Township until 1885. Since that time they have made their home in Bethany Township. Mr. Clinkenbeard is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He served as a magistrate at a time when that official constituted the county court of Mercer County, filling the position in 1851 and 1852. In 1877 he was collector of Fox Creek Township. Mr. Clinkenbeard is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He began life a poor boy, but became a successful farmer, and the owner of 440 acres, 120 of which he still owns. He traces his ancestors back to Germany and England upon the paternal and to Scotland and England upon the maternal side.

Eli Cochran was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 8, 1823, and is a son of James and Catherine (Reddinger) Cochran, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation in Perry, Hocking and Jackson Counties, Ohio. He lost his wife at the last-named place. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living; one son died in the army, a daughter in Illinois, and a son in Missouri. The father then married Mrs. Mary Reynolds, who was the mother of several children by each of her husbands. Mr. Cochran died in Jackson County, Ohio, and was buried by the side of his first wife. She was a New Light and he a Lutheran in religion. Eli Cochran was reared by his parents in Ohio, and attended school but nine months dur-

ing his youth. At twenty-two he began life for himself by farming upon rented land for three years, and then spent a year prospecting in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He helped build the third house erected in Poplar Bluff, Mo., and then worked eighteen months at iron works in Lawrence County, Ohio. November 4, 1852, he married Miss Letitia J. Stropes, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and afterward bought a farm in that county upon which he remained until 1867. He then located in Harrison County, where he now lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran ten children have been born, four of whom are living. One son, Ezekiel, at the age of fifteen, when swimming, was attacked with cramps and drowned. The others died in infancy. Those living are Leander D., married, in Harrison County; Mary E., wife of D. R. Glaze, of Cainesville; Harvey E. and Alva W. Mr. Cochran is the owner of 170 acres of good land, and is one of the useful and successful men of the township. In politics he is a Democrat, as have been his ancestors for generations.

B. C. Collins, nursery man and fruit grower, of Bethany, Mo., is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born in 1824, and a son of Peter and Rebecca (Stewart) Collins. The father was of English descent, and was born in New Hampshire in 1795. When fifteen he accompanied his father, Benjamin Collins, to Clermont County, Ohio, where he was married. In 1826 he moved to Hamilton County, and bought eighty acres of land, which are now in the city of Cincinnati. Here he died in 1864, having passed his entire life engaged in farming. The mother was of Irish-German descent, born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1799, and died in 1880. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Benjamin is the third. He was but eighteen months old when his parents moved to Hamilton County, and it was there that he spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood. He attended common schools, and spent five months at Farmer's College. After becoming of age he followed the carpenter's trade two years, and in 1855 went to Anderson, Ind., and established a nursery which was the first one in the county seat. He engaged successfully in business in that place for ten years, and in 1865 returned to his old home in Ohio, where he resumed the nursery business in connection with farming. In 1868 he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and raised fruits, vegetables, etc., with fair success. In 1874 he came to Harrison County, and located four and a half miles southeast of Bethany, within a half mile of which place he has made his home since 1876. Since that time he has been in the nursery business. January 31, 1865, Mr. Collins married Mrs. Henrietta Bozarth, *nee* Miller, daughter of Daniel and

Elizabeth Miller. Mrs. Collins was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1858, and she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Collins is a Prohibitionist.

John K. Copeland is a native of Ohio, was born in Gallia County, May 31, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Rhoda (Kelly) Copeland, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively. At the age of nineteen the father left his native land, and coming to the United States made his home in Gallia County, Ohio, until his death at the age of ninety. His wife also lived to that advanced age. Mr. Copeland was a weaver by trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had been previously married, and to their union two sons and two daughters were born, all of whom grew to maturity. The daughters are now deceased, and the sons are residents of Phillips County, Kas. J. K. Copeland grew to manhood in his native county, and in March, 1845, married Miss Catherine Branderberry, also a native of the county. In 1850 they moved to Vermillion County, Ill., where Mrs. Copeland died September 18, 1853. In 1855 Mr. Copeland came to Missouri, and bought the land upon which he now resides and upon which he moved in the fall of 1865. This farm contains 400 acres of finely improved and cultivated land, upon which Mr. Copeland has erected a large two-story residence and good outbuildings. In March, 1857, while in Vermillion County, Mr. Copeland was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Barker, sister of T. J. Barker [see sketch], and to this union ten children have been born: Laura (wife of Dr. H. M. Eades, of New Hampton), Emma (wife of A. G. Rogers, of Kansas), Fannie (a music teacher), David, Maggie, Oscar, Burr, Cube, Bey, and Maude, who died March, 1887, aged sixteen. By his first marriage there were two children: Nancy (deceased wife of John Robertson), and Mary Jane (wife of M. Lewis). Mr. Copeland is a member of the higher order of Odd Fellowship, and himself and wife have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church over thirty years.

James H. Cover, editor and proprietor of the *Bethany Broad Ax*, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, December, 10, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah (Smith) Cover, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father immigrated to Pike County, Ill., in 1853, with his family, and there resided until the death of the mother, May 6, 1887. James H. made his home with his parents upon the farm, and, having secured a good English education, taught school for a number of terms in his youth. In 1880 he came to Missouri, and after farming two and a half years in Chariton County removed to Albany, Mo., where he embarked upon the journalistic sea and suc-

cessfully conducted *The Ledger*, a newspaper of that place, until January, 1884. He then came to Bethany and bought the *Broad Ax*, which is the only Democratic paper in the county, and has a large circulation. November 22, 1860, he was united in marriage with Margaret F. Pine, who was born in Pike County, Ill. This union has been blessed with four children: Alvin, Annette, James Wilbert and Charles L.; the eldest died when one year old. Mr. Cover is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well respected citizens of the community in which they reside.

J. T. Crawley was born in Barren County, Ky., May 22, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary (Stallsworth) Crawley, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, and of English descent. The father was a farmer, and married in Kentucky, where he lived until 1855. In 1848 he lost his wife, by whom he had three children, viz.: Mary J., wife of Jesse Stallsworth, of Sherman County, Kas.; Sarah F., wife of William Stallsworth, of Siskiyou County, Cal., and J. T. Crawley. Mr. Crawley afterward married Mrs. Baker, who had been married twice, and by her first husband had six children. By Mr. Crawley she had two, only one of whom survives—Samuel Crawley. Mr. Crawley immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., in 1855, and located near his son's present residence. He was a Democrat, and a Union man, and during the Rebellion served about a year in the Missouri State Militia. J. T. Crawley passed his boyhood in Kentucky, and at the age of eleven years accompanied his father to Harrison County, Mo., where he now owns 200 acres of good land, and is a well respected citizen. At the age of twenty he married Miss Mary Stallsworth, who was a member of the Christian Church, and with whom he lived happily about twenty years. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: Lou Ann, wife of James Drurg; Oliver B., Delia M., John B. and Mary, all of whom live at home. Mr. Crawley remained a widower about two years, and then wedded Miss Nancy Bain, of Siskiyou County, Cal., who has been his wife since December 31, 1886. Mr. Crawley is a Republican in politics, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

David Crickett is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born December 24, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Harriet (Carter) Crickett, were natives of Washington County, Penn., and Muskingum County, Ohio, respectively. The father spent his life engaged in farming, and when a young man immigrated to Ohio, where he was married and passed his life. He was for many years a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Democrat. He was twice married; his first wife bore him three children, all of whom are living: James M., Emily C. Thompson (widow) and ——. His second wife was Margaret (Mickmahan) Crickett, who bore him seven children, all deceased save one—Jemima, wife of A. W. Penny, of Kansas City. David Crickett, the subject of this sketch, was reared under the paternal roof, and at the age of eighteen began to care for himself, and also reared and educated the younger children of the family. At the age of thirty-two he wedded Miss Sarah E. Smith, a native of Iowa, by whom three children were born: Alma E., Charles C. and Benjamin D. Mrs. Crickett died in 1878, and two years later he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bunney, a native of Illinois, by whom he also has three children: Norma, Maggie and Dale. Mr. Crickett is a Democrat in politics, and during the Rebellion served fifteen months in Company D, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. S. Riggs, Col. Cantwell's command, during which time he was in the battles at McDowell, Port Republic and Monazus. At the latter battle he was wounded in the knee, but continued to serve until February, 1863. He now receives a pension of \$10 per month. In 1870 he came to Missouri, and has since resided in this State. He now owns 160 acres of good land in Clay Township, Harrison County, and is a successful farmer. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which faith his first wife died.

Calvin Crows was born in North Carolina in June, 1830, and is a son of Martin and Susan (Wagoner) Crows, natives of North Carolina, and of German descent. The parents emigrated from North Carolina to Clay County, Ind., from which place the father hauled goods to Louisville for a livelihood, although he had previously worked at Louisville, carrying stone for the first road paved leading from the Ohio River to Bear Grass Creek. He continued to live in Clay County until his children were reared and married, and then, as the greater number of them had gone to Illinois, he immigrated with his wife to Jasper County of that State, where they both died in a few years. Mr. Crows was a Whig during the days of that party, and afterward became a Republican. He was a strong Union man, and sent nine sons to fight for the suppression of the Rebellion; the tenth son, Andrew, was chosen to remain at home and care for the families of those who went to the front. They served during nearly the entire war as follows: Winston in Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa; William, Benjamin, Harrison and Frederick in Company A, Forty-third Indiana;

Calvin and Eli, in Company F, Forty-sixth Illinois; Henry, Seventy-first Indiana, and Stephen, in Company H, First Iowa Cavalry; William died at Helena; Winston and William were also soldiers in the Mexican War; Harrison was a Confederate prisoner nine months, and Henry died at Libby prison; Stephen served three years, and left the army much disabled; Calvin was wounded in his face and lost the sight of one eye. He was reared in Indiana and at the age of twenty-one began life there as an independent farmer, first, however, renting land for two years. In 1853 he went to Jasper County, Ill., and from there to Richland, Ill., where he married Miss Christine Greenwood, a native of Washington County, Ind., and daughter of Henry Greenwood. He served in the war from January 1, 1862, until June of that year under Col. John A. Davis, and engaged in but two battles—Fort Donelson and Shiloh. The wound received at the last named battle is still open, and was the reason of his discharge. He then returned to his family, and in 1853 went to Mercer County, Mo. Two years later he came to Harrison County, where after many adversities he has become one of the leading and well-to-do farmer citizens. He lost some of his property by not having investigated the titles to land he purchased, but now owns about 300 acres well stocked and improved. He draws a pension of \$24 per month, and is a member of the G. A. R. He has eleven children: Henry W., Martin, Fred, General, Mary M., Minnie M., William S., John G., Charles, Orvil and Harvey. He serves his township as school director and road overseer.

James R. Cunningham, judge of the Harrison County Probate Court, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., March 11, 1834, and is a son of Marshall N. and Sarah (Smith) Cunningham, natives of Blount County, Tenn., and Albemarle County, Va., respectively. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1852, and located in Gentry County, where both parents died. They had six children: James R., Moses, Charles M., Robert A. (deceased), Richard S. and George W. James R. was reared to manhood upon a farm, and after coming to Missouri with his father was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business at Albany three years. He afterward served as deputy county and circuit clerk, and in 1868 was elected county court clerk for one term of four years. He served as provost-marshal at Albany during the war, and in 1864 engaged in the mercantile business there, in which he continued until 1872. From 1869 to 1871 he filled the office of postmaster with satisfaction. He then removed to his farm in Gentry County, and from there in 1875 came to Bethany, where he served a while as deputy county clerk, deputy sheriff, and was

employed some time in the treasury office. In 1880 he was elected probate judge, a position which he has since ably filled by re-election. He has been a staunch Republican during and since the war, and as such has been elected to his various offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. encampment. May 9, 1867, he married Virginia A. McConkey, a native of Gentry County, Mo., by whom he has four children: Mary, Sarah, Laura E. and Arthur R. The Judge and his worthy wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and highly esteemed among Bethany's popular citizens.

Nelson Church was born in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., September 17, 1836. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Vermont, and they were married in Erie County in 1835. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother, Franco-English. The family resided in Erie County until 1850, when they immigrated to Jefferson County, Wis., then supposed to be in the far west. The children—four in number, one son and three daughters—were educated in the public schools and academies of Wisconsin, married, and scattered over the west in the usual way. The family are all now living except the father and eldest daughter, who are buried in Wisconsin. In the summer of 1859 the subject of this sketch was married to Felicie H. Hale, of Belvidere, Ill., where he resided until the War of the Rebellion was furiously raging, when, obeying the President's call for "300,000 more," in December, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, experienced three years of hard service, and was discharged January 1, 1865. After the war he resided in Wisconsin and Illinois, but in consequence of disease contracted in the army was unable to engage in any business until the autumn of 1868, when he removed from Illinois to Harrison County, Mo., and commenced life anew by teaching school and farming. In 1872 Mr. Church was elected county superintendent of public schools for Harrison County, and held the office until it was abolished by act of the Legislature and changed to the office of county commissioner. He served in that capacity until April, 1875. He had purchased land near Mount Moriah, in the Grand River valley, and resided there until the summer of 1875, when, on account of bad health, he removed with his family to Mitchell County, Kas., where he remained nearly two years, and returned home; and again in 1880, for the same reason, he immigrated to the State of Mississippi, and resided on the Gulf coast until the fall of 1881, when he again returned to Mount Moriah and engaged in the hardware and harness trade. At the general election in 1886,

he was elected representative for Harrison County in the thirty-fourth General Assembly, his term of office expiring in November, 1888. In September, 1887, in connection with a joint stock association, he purchased an interest in and became managing editor of the *Bethany Republican*, and is now conducting the paper. He has but one son, and he is of age, and now one of the prominent school teachers of Harrison County. Recently Mr. Church has removed from Mount Moriah to Bethany, where he now resides.

Joseph A. Cushman was born in Henry County, Iowa, December, 8, 1852, and is a son of Andrew R. and Eliza G. (Walker) Cushman, natives of Canada and England, respectively. He came to Missouri with his parents in the fall of 1859, and was reared to manhood in Scotland County, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, after which he engaged in the business upon his own account at Memphis, Mo., from 1875 until the spring of 1887. In June of that year he came to Bethany and leased the "Pitt" shops which he has since successfully conducted. He manufactures and handles farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., and also has a general blacksmith and repair shop, and is meeting with good and well-deserved success. November 1, 1885, Mr. Cushman married Caroline P. Gates, a native of Scotland County, Mo., and the mother of one son, Aubrey R. Mr. Cushman is a Republican, and one of the reliable and respected business men of Bethany. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pleasant Daniel, a farmer and stock raiser of Section 11, Township 62, Range 29, was born in Green County, Ky., June 8, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Chloe (Shofner) Daniel, natives of West Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The family moved from Kentucky to Morgan County, Ill., in an early day, and there resided until the spring of 1840, when they settled in what is now Butler Township, Harrison Co., Mo. There the father lived upon land he had entered and improved, until his death March 31, 1868. His wife's death occurred November 10, 1884. Pleasant Daniel is the eldest of a family of five sons and five daughters, all living, and six of them residents of Harrison County. Our subject came with his parents to this county, and September 28, 1848, was married, in Daviess County, to Lucilla, daughter of Samuel Bennet, and a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he located upon 160 acres of land he had entered, upon which he built a house and improved a farm. He has since bought and sold land, so that he now owns about the original amount, which is well cultivated and improved. Mr. Daniels has been

twice married. By his first marriage one child, Chloe, wife of William Lowe, of Nebraska, was born, and to his second the following children: Pamela (wife of Hudson Lowe, of Gentry County), Thomas S. (of Colorado), Alexander C., Lucy Ann (deceased wife of R. M. Duncan, who died January 15, 1887, aged thirty-one), Margaret E. (wife of Byron W. Knight, of Daviess County), James H., Rebecca E. (wife of James Flint, of Dakota), and Ida A. (wife of William W. Salmon). Previous to the war Mr. Daniel was a Democrat, but is now a stanch Republican, and has served his township as justice of the peace for six years. He has also held several other local offices of trust and honor, and once served two terms as registrar. Mr. Daniel relates as an incident of his pioneer life in Missouri, that as there was no mill near, he hauled a large load of wheat 150 miles with an ox team, which his family ground in an old-fashioned coffee-mill. About 150 bushels were ground in this way, and the corn meal was made with an iron wedge and mortar.

Joseph De Golia, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., was born in 1828, and is a great-grandson of Joseph De Golia, who came to Canada as a French soldier, and afterward immigrated to New York colony, where he married, lived and died; a grandson of James De Golia, a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and a son of John and Hannah De Golia, who were natives of New York, the former born March 2, 1785, and the latter June 16, 1788, and were married February 21, 1805, the father's death occurring in 1832. Joseph received an academic school education, and when about eighteen spent three years as a clerk. In 1850 he went to California, engaged in mining and merchandising, and while there, in 1861, enlisted in Company C, Fifth California Infantry, and after three years' service in Texas and the Territories, was discharged in December, 1864, in New Mexico, but re-enlisted and was finally discharged in September, 1866, at Santa Fe, N. M. In that year he went to Harrison County, Mo., where he was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel and Minerva (Cook) Haines, residents of Daviess County, Mo., though Mrs. De Golia was born in Montgomery County, Ind. This union has resulted in four children: Judson V., Mondora Alice (deceased), Georgiana and Fanny Ellen. Politically he was formerly a Republican, casting his first vote for Gen. Scott, but now belongs to the Union Labor party. He and wife are members of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he of the G. A. R. By his perseverance and good management he has acquired a beautiful, well-improved farm near Bancroft, where he resides. Always an

ardent worker in educational enterprises, and for the welfare of the public, he enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

James L. Downing, M. D., a resident physician of Eagleville, Harrison Co., Mo., was born at Burgettstown, Washington Co., Penn., October 14, 1833. His parents, Edward E., and Sarah (Lynn) Downing, were of Irish and Scotch descent. The father was born in Ireland in 1785, and when five years of age came with an uncle to America, and passed his youth in Downingtown, Penn., and Boston, Mass. The mother was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1797, whither her parents had come from Scotland. She was married to Edward E. Downing in her native county, and in 1835 they immigrated to Holmes County, Ohio. In the spring of 1853, they went to Benton County, Iowa, and a year later removed to Marshall County, where Mrs. Downing died in 1855, aged fifty-eight. The father was a Whig in politics, and by trade a carpenter and painter. After the death of his wife he visited several Western States, and was not heard from until 1861, when news arrived from St Louis. James L. Downing received a district school education during his youth, which he has since improved by reading and observation. He also learned his father's trade which he followed in Ohio and Iowa until 1858. In the fall of 1853 he married Miss Mary A. Burd, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and daughter of George and Mary M. Burd. He came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1859, and having been admitted to the bar brought his family here in the spring of 1860. He qualified himself for the practice of law in Marshall County, Iowa, where he studied under Hon. T. J. Wilson, and continued to practice his profession in Eagleville until 1864. In 1864, having previously studied medicine at Eagleville under Dr. H. J. Skinner, he abandoned law for the practice of medicine, and has since lived in and near Eagleville, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. To himself and wife three sons and seven daughters have been born, two sons and five daughters now living.

William M. Dunn, of Bethany, was born in Washington County, Va., and is a son of John and Mary (McCulloch) Dunn, both natives of Virginia, where the father died and the mother still resides. William was reared to manhood in his native State, and there secured a good English education. He embarked in the mercantile business early in life, and has followed it ever since. He came to Bethany in March, 1866, where he has continued to remain in business, meeting with good and well deserved success. He was married April 7, 1870, to Desdemona Monson, daughter of Thomas Monson, of Bethany, who

died February 13, 1874, leaving one son—William Victor. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat in politics, and one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Bethany. Robert H. Dunn, a brother of William M., and his business partner, was also born in Washington County, Va. He was reared and educated there, and in 1869 came to Bethany, where since 1874 he has been in business with his brother, the firm name being Dunn Bros. & Co. June 11, 1873, he was united in marriage with Clara Blackburn, a native of Bethany, and daughter of Dr. C. J. Blackburn. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have two children: Helen E. and Horace W. He is also a Democrat in politics, and an enterprising man. The firm consists of the Dunn Bros. & W. F. Cuddy, and carries on an extensive general mercantile business. About 1868 W. M. Dunn bought the interest of Thomas Monson, of the firm of Monson & McGeorge, and until 1874 the firm was known as McGeorge & Dunn. The former was then succeeded by R. H. Dunn, and in 1878 Mr. Cuddy became a member of the firm. The building which is a three-story brick is owned by William M. Dunn. Mr. William F. Cuddy was born in Washington County, Va., in March, 1854; and is a son of David and Mary (Dunn) Cuddy, natives of that State. William was reared and educated in Virginia, and came to Bethany in 1875, where he first was employed as a clerk, but afterward became a member of the above firm. In March, 1887, he married Jean Morrison, a native of Osceola, Iowa. In politics he is a Democrat.

T. A. Dunn is a son of Philip and Lucinda J. (Patterson) Dunn, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and was born in La Rue County, Ky., February 14, 1853. The father is now a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of La Rue County, where T. A. was reared to manhood and received a good common-school education. He came to Missouri in 1871, and engaged in the mercantile business at Meadville until 1881, when he came to Bethany and established his present grocery business. In 1882 he moved into his present commodious quarters in the Athenæum Building, which is erected upon the southeast corner of the public square. Here Mr. Dunn carries one of the largest and best selected stocks of staple and fancy groceries, flour, provisions, queensware, etc., in the city. October 21, 1874, he married Miss Grace LaRue, a native of the county of that name in Kentucky, and a member of the Baptist Church, as is also Mr. Dunn. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat, and a Knights Templar Mason. He is one of the enterprising business men of the town, and has been the American Express agent of this place since June, 1883.

Edwin R. Durham was born in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., August 1, 1853, and is a son of Jonathan Martin and Mary A. (Brown) Durham, natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. The father was a resident of Illinois many years, and during the Rebellion fought in the Union army. His death occurred at the hospital of Bowling Green, Ky., February 15, 1862. The mother afterward became the wife of Theodore A. Smith, now a resident of Grant Township, Harrison Co., Mo. [See sketch.] Edwin R. came to this State and county in company with his mother and family in 1866, and until 1871 resided here upon a farm. He then returned to Illinois, but in 1875 came to Bethany, and for three years served as deputy postmaster. In 1880 he accepted a position in the collector's office, and later became deputy assessor. For the past five years he has been the efficient deputy of Col. W. P. Robinson, the county clerk. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He has been the captain of Lieut. J. B. McClure's Camp of the Sons of Veterans since its organization at Bethany, and is also quartermaster of the division of Missouri of this order. February 14, 1877, he was united in marriage with Lottie McClure, a native of Grundy County, Mo., and daughter of the late Joseph McClure, of Bethany. This union has been blessed with two children: Grace and Bertie Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Durham are members of the Christian Church.

W. H. Eades, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson Township, was born in 1830, in Bourbon County, Ky., and at the age of four years was taken to Morgan County, Ill., where he was reared. In 1856 he moved to Harrison County, Mo. He began life for himself at the age of fifteen a poor young man, but by the exercise of prudence and economy, together with good management, has become a successful man, and is now the owner of 290 acres of fine land, well improved and equipped for agricultural pursuits. At one time he was a very extensive dealer and shipper in stock. He was united in marriage, in 1856, to Miss Lucy Calef, a native of Concord, N. H. This union was blessed with five children: Laura (wife of Mr. W. P. Robinson), Marion (deceased), Horatio, Lellah (deceased) and Ora, also deceased. Dr. Eades is a Republican in politics, and has served his township four years as justice of the peace. During the Rebellion he served his country in Company D, Fifty-seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and was the lieutenant of his company during the entire war. He organized the first company of Home Guards raised in Harrison County. He is the tenth of eleven children born to Horatio and Margaret (Mosterson) Eades, natives of Bourbon County, Ky., near Paris. The father served through two campaigns in the War of 1812,

and was a son of Thomas Eades. Our subject entered the land in Jefferson Township upon which he now resides in 1855, and moved upon the same the next year.

Winifield S. Eades was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., August 3, 1848, and is a son of William Eades, a prominent farmer citizen of Jefferson Township, Mo. [see sketch]. He came to Harrison County with his father in 1857, and was reared to manhood here upon a farm. In 1875 he came to Bethany, and for awhile engaged in wagon-making, conducting a shop of his own about a year, and then was employed by J. F. Pitt, a carriage-builder and wagon-maker, a number of years. In January, 1884, he established his present business, and is now the owner of the building which he occupies, which is situated two blocks east of the northeast corner of the public square. Here he is occupied in the manufacture and sale of buggies and carriages, and also has a general repair and blacksmith shop. In 1881 Mr. Eades was united in marriage with Sarah E. (Buck) Roberts, a native of Bethany, and the mother of one son—William D. Mr. Eades had been previously married, and of that union there is also one son—Charles O. Mr. Eades is a Democrat in politics, and is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, and rank among the good citizens of Bethany.

Moses H. Eades, the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., April 3, 1851. His parents, William and Mary L. Eades, were also natives of Kentucky. The family moved to Hendricks County, Ind., in the autumn of 1853, where they resided until the fall of 1857, at which time they came to Harrison County, Mo. In the spring of 1868, William Eades purchased a partly improved farm six miles north of Bethany, on which he still resides. William Eades was married in 1843 to Mary L. Hudnall, by whom he had twelve children, Moses H., being the sixth child. The father was twice married, his first wife having died in 1863. Moses H. was reared and received a common-school education in Harrison County, after which he attended the Bethany high school. For several years he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Harrison County. In the spring of 1874 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Walker, of Bethany, and in the winter of 1875–76 he attended his first lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. From the spring of 1876 till the fall of 1877 he practiced his profession at New Hampton, when he went to Mount Moriah, where he again engaged in the practice of medicine.

Judge Edward L. Ellis, a pioneer farmer of Adams Township,

was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 28, 1813, and is the son of Elder Samuel and Jane (Todd) Ellis, the former of Virginia, but who when a youth accompanied his parents to Bourbon County, Ky., where he married Miss Todd, a native of that State, and in 1836 removed to Decatur County, Ind., thence in 1857 to Harrison County, Mo., locating in Cypress Township, where he died in 1866, universally beloved and esteemed. For several years Elder S. was associate judge of the circuit court in Indiana, and was one of the pioneer preachers of Kentucky, having entered the ministry when quite young, following his profession under the order of the Christian Church, until the time of his death. His wife was for many years a devout member of the same church, and died at the home of her son, Edward, in 1873. The Judge was reared at home, without school advantages, but through his own efforts obtained a good education, and has taught school at different times in Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri. In 1838 he went to Decatur, Ind., where he married in January, 1841, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Nancy Ford, early settlers in Indiana, who immigrated to Missouri in 1841. This union has resulted in eight children, seven of whom are now living: Robert S., of Kansas; Nancy J., wife of Joseph Bonser, of Bethany; Irene B., wife of G. C. Harboard, of Daviess County; John J.; Amanda M., widow of James Mithhem; Cassandra M., wife of F. P. Marsteller, of Kansas, and Mary E., wife of John E. Ford. Mrs. Ellis died in August, 1860, and the following January, the Judge married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Brady, daughter of Abraham and Mary Myers. This union has been blessed with three children, but one of whom is living—Henry Kesler. In October, 1841, Mr. Ellis went to Daviess County, Mo., and in 1843 he moved to Harrison County, Mo., and settled on his present farm, five and one-half miles southwest of Blue Ridge, where he has since resided. In 1850 he was elected county judge, which office he filled about twelve years, by appointment and election. During the war he was secretary of the Union League, and since then has served as justice of the peace, township clerk, assessor, and district clerk. In politics he was raised a Whig, casting his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1836, but in 1860 voted for Douglas, the first Democratic candidate for whom he ever cast his ballot. He has for many years been a prominent member of the P. of H. Both the Judge and his wife are members of the Christian Church. By his industry and persistent efforts he now owns a fine farm of 290 acres, 250 of which are improved, and 40 in timber, and for his zealous work in the interest of educational and other undertakings, is greatly esteemed by all.

Jesse B. Emerson was born October 22, 1828, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and when thirteen moved with his parents to Morgan County, Ohio, where he lived until the spring of 1864, when he purchased and moved upon the farm in Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided. Having been reared upon a farm, he has since followed that occupation, and at the age of twenty-two began life with 100 acres of land, to which he has added until he is now the possessor of 800 acres in his home place, and 320 acres in another tract. He was married in 1850 to Miss Jane E. Lamb, a native of Massachusetts, who moved to Morgan County, Ohio, at the age of nine with her parents, where she was reared to womanhood. She is a daughter of Alvin and Lucy (Brown) Lamb, natives of Massachusetts, and is the mother of the following named children: Wilson (deceased), Carlton B., Edgar E., Alma L. and Grant. Mr. Emerson is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. He is the eldest child of five born to Ezekiel and Rebecca (Blackmer) Emerson. His maternal grandparents, Timothy and Jane (Sampson) Blackmer, were natives of Massachusetts, who moved to Vermont, and from there in an early day to Ohio, upon the Muskingum River, where they died upon the second farm purchased by them, and which is now owned by their youngest son. The paternal grandparents, Ezekiel and Jane (Burlingame) Emerson, were natives of Rhode Island, and the former was superintendent in the second cotton factory erected in the United States, which was built at Slatersville, R. I. He commanded a regiment in the War of 1812, and a sword which he captured from an English officer at the battle of Bunker Hill is now in the possession of Henry Emerson, a brother of our subject. He served as justice of the peace eighteen years continuously. The Emerson family is of English descent, three brothers having emigrated from England to the United States about 1787.

James S. Emerson, proprietor of the Hotel Emerson at Bethany, is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, born February 28, 1858, where he was reared and educated. In the fall of 1884 he came to the United States, and located first at Ellsworth, Kas., where he successfully engaged in the hotel, real estate and mercantile business. In October, 1887, he came to Bethany, and purchased the Poynter hotel property, which he refurnished and refitted, and has since successfully conducted. As it is a first-class hotel he controls the leading patronage of the traveling public, whose wants he always strives to supply. He has also established a real estate, loan and insurance business in Bethany, and being himself the owner of large and valu-

able ranches in Kansas and the West, devotes a great deal of attention to the real estate branch of the business. May 26, 1886, he married Jennie Wilson, a native of County Armagh, by whom he has one child named John Edgar. Mr. Emerson is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. D. Emry was born in Marion County, November 26, 1849, and is a son of Christopher and Sarah (Hanna) Emry, who are of German descent, and natives of near Columbus, Ohio, and Marion County, Ind., respectively. They came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1855, and located in Madison Township, where our subject made his home with them until twenty-two years of age, with the exception of sixteen months spent in his native county. He was united in marriage in Harrison County, Mo., in 1872, with Miss Mary Emma Myers, a native of this county, and has since been engaged in farming. He rented land for some time, and in 1877 moved upon his present place, which contains 145 acres of well-stocked and improved land, which is all the result of industry and economy. Mr. Emry is an enterprising and well respected man, and has served his township as school director for about seven years. To himself and wife three children have been born: Parvin F., Christopher and Frederick B., aged fourteen, ten and five years, respectively.

Joel J. Fair, a farmer, stock raiser and mechanic of Adams Township, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1835, and is the son of Jacob and Eva (Deal) Fair. The former, of Dutch origin, was born near Baltimore, Md., moved thence to Cumberland County, Penn., thence to Holmes County, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming, and died about the last of the late war. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died about 1843. Joel J. remained at home till the age of thirteen, when he learned the cabinet trade, and has followed it more or less ever since. In 1854 he went to South Bend, Ind., the next year going on to Harrison County, where he entered land in Adams Township, and has since resided there, at present living three miles east of Blue Ridge. He was married in 1857 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Brown, formerly of North Carolina, though Sarah was born in Indiana. Their union has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living: Dr. Jesse F., of Kansas; Deal E., professor of penmanship; Sarah J., wife of Henry Alden, of Iowa; Chas. S., a farmer and licensed minister of the Christian Union Church; Joel Ulysses, Cora A., Clarence Eugene and Anna Belle. He served as corporal during the Rebellion, and was also justice of the peace about twelve years. In politics he was a Republican, and

a member of the I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Union Church. Starting in life as a poor boy, Mr. Fair has by industry and perseverance worked his way up, until he now owns a fine farm of 400 acres of land, and is in every sense of the word a representative citizen of Harrison County.

Joseph A. R. Fanning is a native of Missouri, and was born in Platte County, January 6, 1846. His father, John Fanning, was born in Kentucky, January 1, 1809, and his mother, Sarah J. (Shuck) Fanning, was born in Washington County, Ky., December 17, 1819. The family were among the early settlers of Ralls County, Mo., and from there moved to Platte County, in 1840, being also early settlers of that county. In the spring of 1846 they came to Harrison County, where the father entered land, and improved a farm in Butler Township, where he died in 1856, leaving a widow who still survives. J. A. R. passed his youth near his present location, and in February, 1862, enlisted for three years in the First Missouri State Militia, and served until discharged December 2, 1862. He served in several skirmishes, and in August, 1862, was wounded near Jameson, Daviess County, and being permanently disabled was discharged in December, 1862. He carries several Confederate bullets in his body to this day. After his discharge at Lexington, Mo., he returned home, and in the year 1863 went west, spending the following eight years in Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. The greater part of the time was spent in Montana engaged in mining. In the fall of 1871, having returned to Harrison County, he was married February 19, 1872, to Margaret Ann, daughter of William Querry, and a native of Missouri. After his marriage Mr. Fanning engaged in farming upon the home place and in October, 1876, located upon his present property. He at first bought 120 acres, but he now owns 240 acres, sixty of which are timbered pasture, and the balance in meadow, pasture and plow land. His farm is well improved, and he has an orchard of about 300 trees. He commenced life with only \$300 or \$400, but by the exercise of prudence and economy is now ranked among the substantial men of Butler Township. To himself and wife, who are both members of the Methodist Church, the following children have been born: Eva, Ida J., Mary E., Viola, Clarissa Ellen, Oscar and Harvey. Mr. Fanning is a Republican, but has never held office.

Reuben Foltz, farmer and stock raiser of Section 29, Township 63, Range 29, was born in Page County, Va., May 2, 1829. His father, Reuben Foltz, was born in the same county in 1778, and is a son of Rev. Reuben Foltz, who was a Lutheran minister, born in Pennsylvania

at an early day, and who died at the age of ninety. The father of our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and there married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Kite, and a native of Page County. Mr. Foltz was a teacher during his younger days, but later engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1863, his burial taking place on Easter Sunday. For about eight years he served as justice of the peace. The subject of this sketch was one of the family of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Six sons and two daughters are now living. Reuben is the only child who resides in Harrison County, Mo.; he was reared in his native State, and in 1848 went to Illinois, where he lived with a cousin about eighteen months. In 1850 he went to Indiana, and passed a year near Terre Haute, after which he lived in Virginia until September, 1852, at which time he located where he has since resided in Harrison County, Mo. He was married in Gentry County, Mo., in October, 1852, to Rachel C. Buchanan, a widow, and daughter of Matthew Duncan, and a native of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri with her parents when young. Mrs. Foltz is the mother of the following children: By her first marriage, Sarah, wife of William Allen, of Nodaway County, and Stephen Z. (deceased); by her second marriage, Reuben M., Polly Ann (wife of Slaughter Foltz), James B., and Ruth. In October, 1863, Mr. Foltz enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and served until discharged at Leavenworth in April, 1866, having spent one year on the plains fighting the Indians. He at one time owned 400 acres of land, part of which he gave to his children, and now owns himself but 130 acres, which are well improved and cultivated. He is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, of which he is an elder.

Martin A. Ford was born in Syracuse, N. Y., November 13, 1849, and is a son of Oliver S. and Emily H. (Baldwin) Ford, whom he accompanied to Chicago, Ill., in 1861. He there learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked several years, and afterward was employed as a traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware house of that city and St. Joseph, Mo. In 1881 he came to Bethany, Mo., and bought out the firm of Vories Bros., and has since been interested in the hardware business in this city. He has a full and select line of hardware, stoves, and tinware, and controls a large share of the trade in this line at Bethany and in the county. For the past three years William G. Lewis, of St. Joseph, has been a partner in the business. Mr. Ford married Mary A. Jobes, a native of New York, and the mother of two children: Edna and Grace. Mr. Ford is a Republican

in politics, a Knight Templar in Masonry, and is recognized among the successful and enterprising business men of Bethany.

Charles Fosdick was born in Geauga County, Ohio, May 17, 1847, and is a son of John M. and Ann (Andrews) Fosdick, natives of New York State, and of French and Scotch descent. In early life they accompanied their parents to Ohio, and after their marriage in that State located in Geauga County. A few years later they moved to Walworth County, Wis., and from there moved to Sauk County, where the father died in October, 1861, aged fifty-seven. The mother still makes her home there. The father was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and worked at same in connection with farming. In politics he was a Democrat. Charles is the third of ten children, and passed his youth upon a farm. He received a common-school education, and at the youthful age of fifteen enlisted in Company K, Fifth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles of Iuka, siege of Vicksburg and Corinth, Ireland, Mo., Jackson, Champion's Hill, and at the battle of Mission Ridge was captured and went as a prisoner of war to Atlanta and then to Belle Isle, Va. From there he went to Andersonville, South Charleston, Wilmington and Goldsboro, N. C. The sufferings and tortures endured by him in these prisons led him to write a book entitled "Five Hundred Days in a Rebel Prison," which has been published this year. September 28, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Hurst, a native of Illinois. After living in different places until 1874 Mr. F. came to Harrison County, Mo., and about nine years ago purchased his present property of 110 acres, upon which he is successfully engaged in stock raising. To himself and wife two sons and three daughters have been born. Mr. Fosdick is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 208, at Blythedale.

John J. Foster was born in Greene County, Tenn., April 10, 1815. His father, Robert Foster, was also a native of Tennessee, born in 1812, a farmer by occupation, who died in Greene County, where he had always lived; he served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. J. J. Foster is one of a family of nine children, born to Robert and Mercy (Johnson) Foster, and grew to maturity upon the farm where he was born. He was married in his native county to Sarah Hankins, December 29, 1837, and afterward engaged in farming until 1850. In the fall of that year he moved to Harrison County, Mo., and the following year settled upon the land where he has since resided. He purchased 320 acres of land, the most of which was timbered, and 240 acres of which is now well improved and devoted to meadow, pasture and plow land.

He lives in a good one-story house, has two good barns, other out-buildings and a nice orchard. He is a Democrat, and as such has filled several local offices of trust and honor, among them being the office of justice of the peace, which he filled seven years. March 12, 1841, Mr. Foster married his second wife, whose maiden name was Mary Maloney. She is a native of Tennessee, and the mother of the following children: Eliza Jane (wife of M. V. Toombs), Hugh, Nancy E. (wife of Frank Chips), Margaret (wife of Joe Funk), Mary (wife of Hezekiah Allen, of Kansas), William, Martha (wife of Reuben Fultz, Jr.), John B. and Emma (deceased wife of William Brown, who left one child). Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The farm is now being managed by Mr. Foster's two sons, Hugh and John B., the former of whom in the spring of 1877 spent some three years in Eastern Oregon, engaged in the stock business. He passed the winter of 1879 in California, and after traveling through several Territories returned home in 1880.

Robert Frazier was born in Ohio County, W. Va., June 23, 1823, and is a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Robinson) Frazier. The father was born in Burkes County, Va., August 28, 1776, and was of Scotch descent. His father was a captain-general in the Revolutionary War. The mother was born in Beaver County, Penn., February 5, 1878, and was of Irish descent. Samuel Frazier was married in Ohio County, Va., March 29, 1798, and was a pioneer settler of Virginia, where until late years there was a fort known as "Frazier's Fort," in honor of Robert Frazier's grandfather. To Samuel Frazier and wife twelve children were born, of whom seven are still living. Elizabeth (Frazier) McCoy died May 9, 1879, and her death was the first in the family from the year 1800. The eldest son is now eighty-seven years of age, and the youngest (Robert Frazier) is sixty-four. Samuel Frazier and his wife died March 31, 1850 and July 25, 1850, respectively, of cholera. There are several keepsakes in the family now owned by our subject, among which may be mentioned an old pocket-book of his father's which contains an old \$50 note, and a pocketbook and steelyards brought by his maternal grandfather from Ireland at an early day. Robert Frazier was reared in his native State where his parents passed their entire lives, and there learned the miller's trade of his father. November 28, 1843, he wedded Miss Emily E. Knode, a native of Ohio County, and the daughter of Samuel Knode, a hotel keeper and farmer of that county. In 1851 he went to Knox County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming thirteen years, and then came to Har-

rison County, Mo., where he has since resided, and owns a well-stocked farm of 160 acres, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers. Mr. Frazier is a Republican, and under Lincoln's administration served as postmaster for five years. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. All the children are married, and belong to the Methodist Church.

William Frazier was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 14, 1836. His parents, Andrew and Emily (McCoy) Frazier, were natives of Ohio County, W. Va., and of Scotch-Irish and Irish descent, respectively. They were married August 13, 1825, and the next spring moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and afterward lived in Muskingum County several years. In 1854 they moved to Knox County, Ohio, and in 1878 came to "Akron Settlement," Harrison County, Mo., where the father died in 1880, aged seventy-six, and the mother in 1881, aged seventy-three. William was reared and received a limited education in his native State, and in 1861 was wedded to Miss Elizabeth McClelland, a native of Knox County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Margaret (Williams) McClelland. In 1865 Mr. Frazier immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., and purchased his present place where he has since made his home. From raw prairie land he has converted this tract into one of the well-cultivated and improved farms of this section of the country. His farm contains 290 acres, and is beautifully located in what is known as "Akron Settlement." During the Rebellion Mr. Frazier enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served on picket duty but participated in no regular engagement. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier four children have been born, three of whom are living: Rosa B., William R. (deceased), Frances E. and Lloyd. Rosa B. is the wife of Rev. C. C. Hembree, of Kansas City, and Frances E., the wife of J. D. Good. Mr. Frazier and wife are leading and active members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the former is an elder.

W. L. Frazier was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 5, 1837, and is a son of David and Mary (Sisson) Frazier, natives of Ohio County, W. Va. The father was a farmer, and after his marriage left his native county, and engaged in farming in Muskingum County, Ohio, until 1869, when he came to Harrison County, Mo. Both himself and wife were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, and now lie buried in Akron graveyard in Harrison County. W. L. Frazier is the eldest of a family of six children, four of whom are living. His sister is a resident of this county, one brother lives in

Garden Grove, Iowa, and one in Hutchinson County, Dak. He was reared in Muskingum County, and after receiving a district school education attended a college at New Concord for five sessions. July 4, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. McDonald, daughter of William McDonald, of New Concord, Ohio. In 1869 Mr. Frazier accompanied his parents to Harrison County, Mo., where he farmed until 1880, since which time he has been employed by Mr. M. F. Oxford, in one of the leading mercantile establishments of Cainesville. To himself and wife six children have been born, two of whom are living: Carrie O., wife of L. P. Ammons, of Hutchinson County, Dak., and Nettie L., a teacher at Princeton, in the intermediate department of the high school. Mr. Frazier is a prosperous citizen, owning one-tenth interest in eighty acres of real estate joining the town of Cainesville, and a nice residence. Himself, wife and youngest daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his eldest daughter and her husband belong to the Presbyterian Church.

John A. Frazier was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of Andrew and Emily (McCoy) Frazier. [See sketch of William Frazier.] He accompanied his father upon his journeys through Ohio, and came with him to Harrison County, Mo. His education was limited to the neighborhood common schools, and at the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, by working upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-three he left the parental roof and enlisted in Company G, Twentieth Ohio Infantry. He was in the Government service three years, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Shiloh, Fort Donelson and many other battles. During a skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., he was wounded in the right shoulder, where the ball still remains. Upon the expiration of his term of service, and after receiving an honorable discharge, Mr. Frazier returned to Ohio, and in 1865 came by wagon to Harrison County, Mo., where he remained one year. He then passed another year in Ohio, after which he located permanently in Clay Township, Mo., where he has since lived. In 1867 Mr. Frazier married Miss Martha J. Morgan, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and daughter of Richard and Nancy (McCann) Morgan, who were of English and Irish descent, and had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living and residents of Missouri. The mother is now deceased, but the father lives with Mrs. Frazier, and is eighty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have had four children, all of whom died in childhood, none living over the age of three. Bessie died suddenly of diphtheria in Septem-

ber, 1886, aged two years and twenty-seven days. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are highly honored citizens, and worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Frazier is a substantial farmer, having 320 acres of well-situated, improved and cultivated land, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Jonathan Cary Frisby, a prominent farmer and stock dealer residing at Bethany, was born April 30, 1817, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and reared in Morgan County of that State. He moved to McLean County, Ill., September 21, 1839, where he resided until 1860. He then came to Harrison County, Mo., and purchased a small farm, four miles east from Bethany, which he improved and cleared, and to which he brought his family in the spring of 1861. He began life for himself when twenty-two years old with no property, but is now the owner of several tracts of land near Bethany, besides some property in a distant part of the county, in all amounting to about 900 acres. He also owns three houses and lots, and three half blocks in Bethany, and is considered one of the substantial men of the place. April 11, 1839, he married Miss Sarah J. Briggs, who was born November 10, 1822, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Boles) Briggs, natives of Morgan County, Ohio, and of Irish descent. To this union eleven children have been born: John O. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Thomas (deceased), James O., Adna H., Catherine (wife of Dr. Jackson Walker), Perry J., Frank, Ezra H. and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Frisby are members of no church, but incline toward the Methodist faith. Mr. Frisby is a Republican in politics, and October 22, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Missouri State Militia. He was made first lieutenant of his company, and afterward promoted to the captaincy of Company D, Fifty-seventh Missouri State Militia, serving as such until the close of the war. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for thirty-two years, and is a member of the Blue Lodge. He was elected to the office of county judge of Harrison County in the fall of 1865, and served efficiently as such four years. He now devotes his attention to stock raising and farming, in which he is very successful. He has one brother, Russel E., who died in 1856, and one sister, Rebecca, who married Richard Smith, and died in McLean County, Ill., in 1844. He is the eldest of three children of James and Catherine (Eveland) Frisby, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Morgan County, Ohio, in their youth. The father died April 24, 1857, in McLean County, Ill., aged seventy-five. The mother afterward came to Harrison County, Mo., where she died February 20, 1871, aged

eighty years. James F. enlisted in the Indian War when seventeen, and served as teamster under Gen. Harrison, and while with others he was carrying supplies to the soldiers who fought in the battle of Tippecanoe, was taken a prisoner with the rest. He and two others were the only ones of those captured who succeeded in making their escape to the fort of the guards and teamsters. He was an honored and upright citizen in the counties where he resided, and a son of Jonathan Carey Frisby, a native of Germany. Mrs. Frisby was a native of England.

James Oscar Frisby, a farmer and stock raiser of Sherman Township, was born in McLean County, Ill., November 24, 1843, and in the fall of 1861 he removed with his parents to Harrison County, Mo. July 1, 1879, he went to Kansas and engaged in the cattle business, but a year later returned to Harrison County, where he has since resided. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, with 160 acres of land, but has increased his possessions to 1,640 acres of land, nicely improved and well equipped in every way for the pursuit of agriculture, making him one of the largest land holders in the county. November 17, 1867, he married Miss Sarah Fair, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Ann (Kizer) Fair, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Frisby three children have been born: Lecta, John A., and Carey J. Mr. Frisby is a Republican in politics, and served three years in the Union army; was in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, and is now a member of the G. A. R. He is the second of eleven children born to J. C. and Sarah (Briggs) Frisby [see sketch], and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county.

Ezra H. Frisby, attorney at law, of Bethany, Mo., is a native of Harrison County, Mo., was born four miles southeast of Bethany October 17, 1862, and is a son of Jonathan C. Frisby, of Bethany. [See above.] Ezra lived with his parents, and grew to manhood in this county, during which time he received a good English education in the city schools. He attended a select course one year at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the law department of that institute in March, 1883. He commenced to practice his profession in company with S. W. Vandivert in April of that year, and in 1885 became a partner of C. S. Winslow. Since 1886 he has been engaged in the legal profession without any partner, and is meeting with well deserved success, having also a complete set of abstracts of titles. April 20, 1885, he married Miss Eva M. Tucker, a native of this county, and daughter of James G. Tucker, of Independence, Mo. This union has been blessed with two children: Lane and Maurice. Mr. Frisby is a Republican

in politics, and for two years served as deputy prosecuting attorney. He has been city attorney for four years, and is now ably discharging the duties of that office. He is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and is recognized as one of the rising members of the Harrison County bar.

B. F. Fulkerson was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 24, 1820, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Johnson) Fulkerson, natives of Tennessee, and of German descent. His maternal grandmother was a native of Germany, and when a young man his father went to Lawrence County, Ind., where he married. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson then began their wedded life in that county, renting a farm, which they proceeded to cultivate. At the close of one day's labor, in July, 1820, they repaired to the East Fork of White River to bathe. The mother entered the stream, and, stepping too far into a sudden declivity, was unable to regain safety. Her sister gave the alarm from the bank, and her husband went to the rescue, but was unable to save her, and perished himself in the attempt. B. F. Fulkerson was thus left an orphan when but four months old, and, with his sister, Mahala, was taken by his Grandfather Fulkerson to be reared. When he was eleven years of age he lost his grandfather, and afterward remained with his grandmother, whom he cared for until he came to Missouri in the spring of 1856. April 19, 1852, Mr. Fulkerson was married, in Davis County, Ind., to Mary (Riggins) Hutton, widow of Joseph Hutton, and daughter of James and Margaret (Edwards) Riggins, which union was blessed with two sons: Marcillus T. and William A. Hutton (deceased). The former is now a resident of Harrison County, Mo. After farming in Indiana four years Mr. Fulkerson started for Kansas. Leaving his wife and three children in Monroe County, Iowa, he prospected through Missouri quite extensively, and located upon his present place, which became his permanent home. His valuable farm of 240 acres is situated on Indian Creek, and is one of the nicely improved farms of this vicinity. Since coming to Missouri the following three children, who are all living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson: Sarah (wife of A. Iusko, was born in Indiana), Jasper, James M. and Wilmer A. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are active and useful members of the Baptist Church, and in politics the former is a Republican.

Nathaniel Funk was born in Rockingham County, Va., August 25, 1826, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Meliza) Funk, also natives of that county and State. His grandfather, John Funk, was born in Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Indiana where he died. He

was a soldier in the War of 1812. Martin Funk was born December 25, 1800, and from Virginia moved to Perry County, Ohio, and two years later to Sandusky County, where he spent a year and a half at which time he was joined by his father, and located in Logan County. Two years later he went to Allen County where he improved a farm and passed seven years. The years between 1840 and 1861 he lived in Henry County, Ind., and then removed to Harrison County, Mo., where he died June 2, 1881. His wife is still living, as are also his four sons and four daughters. Nathaniel grew to manhood in Henry County, Ind., and was there married December 16, 1852, to Eliza Jane Courtney, after which he farmed in that county until coming to Missouri in 1865. He at first purchased 180 acres where he now resides, but has since added to same until he now owns 440 acres, nearly all of which is well improved and cultivated. Mr. Funk has been twice married, and is the father of the following children: Joseph, Martin, Margaret (wife of James W. Sevier), Riley N., Gillie Ann, and Samuel T. His second wife, Catherine Huffman, was born August 15, 1832, in Rockingham County, Va., but mostly reared in Henry County, Ind. She was united in matrimony to Mr. Funk, February 25, 1868, and is the mother of three children. Mr. Funk is a Democrat in politics, but for township and county offices always votes for the best man regardless of party affiliations. Mrs. Funk is a member of the Lutheran Church.

William H. H. Gillespie, sheriff of Harrison County, Mo., was born in Jackson County, Ohio, June 22, 1842, and is the son of William B. and Rhoda (Miller) Gillespie, the former of Ohio, and the latter a native of Virginia. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1844, and soon after located upon a farm in Cypress Township near where he now resides, being the oldest citizen of the place. William H. H. was reared upon his father's farm in Harrison County, but during his youth received no education. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the Union army as a private in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, in which he served until 1862. In 1863 he re-enlisted in Company I, First Missouri State Militia, and served as a private until severely wounded in the left arm at Lexington, Mo., which compelled him to have his arm amputated near the shoulder. Seeing that farming was thenceforth impracticable he prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he engaged in continuously until 1886. He was then elected sheriff upon the Republican ticket, and is now faithfully discharging the duties of this office. In 1868 he married Hannah A. Sutton, a native of Ohio, by whom he had three children:

Alma L., Florence Ethel and Charles L. Mr. Gillespie has always been a staunch Republican and is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. Himself and wife are united with the Christian Church.

Miles S. Gillidett, ex-sheriff of Harrison County, Mo., was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1841, and the following year was taken to Litchfield County, Conn., by his mother, who went to live with one of her sisters, William Gillidett, the father of Miles S., having died soon after the latter was born. He continued to make his home with his aunt, in Connecticut, until his mother, Rebecca (Hollock) Gillidett, married a Mr. William Small, of Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1845. The same year he went with his parents to Wisconsin, remained there part of one year, and returned to the old home in New York, where they continued to live until 1856, then moving to Carroll County, Ill., where Miles S. resided until he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers. In the fall of 1862 he went with his regiment to the front, and remained with it until the close of the war. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Greensboro, N. C., and discharged at Chicago soon afterward. He was with Gen. Sherman upon his march to the sea, and was with his regiment in all the battles in which it participated, from the battle of Chickamauga until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, placed in prison at Marietta, Ga., with other comrades, but was recaptured by a dash of his own command (Kilpatrick's cavalry) into the town, and set at liberty before the rebels had time to send him South. After being discharged he joined his parents in Iowa, whither they had moved while he was in the army. He lived in Iowa until June, 1867, having married in the meantime Miss Mary J., the daughter of Gideon Rathbone, of Hardin County, Iowa, in 1866. The next year they moved to Harrison County, Mo., and have since lived here, except for about six months, in 1880, when Mr. Gillidett went to Leadville, Colo. He was in that city prior to and during the time of the Mike Mooney strike, or riot, and was elected captain of the State militia, participating in Leadville's dark days—the quelling of that riot. He returned home to Bethany, Mo., in August, 1880, and was appointed city marshal, which position he continued to hold until he was elected sheriff of the county in November, 1882. Prior to his election as sheriff he had served continuously as deputy sheriff under Graham, Garrison and Barker, his predecessors—eight years in all. He served four years as sheriff with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of a large majority

of the people of his county. After his second term had expired, December 1, 1886, he moved to his farm, three miles north of Bethany, consisting of 240 acres in a high state of cultivation, where he expects to live until he shall be gathered home to his fathers. Mr. and Mrs. Gillidett, and Gideon, their second son, all belong to the Christian Church, Miles S. being one of the elders of that church at Bethany. The family is a large one, consisting of five sons and three daughters. He is also a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W., in which he is a Select Knight. In politics he is a Republican.

S. H. Glaze was born in Wood County, Va., in 1816, and is a son of John and Annie (Wolf) Glaze, who were of German and English descent, respectively. The mother was born in Delaware, reared in Virginia, and was a daughter of Reese and Sarah (Prettyman) Wolfe. The father was a son of John and Elizabeth (Hynzeman) Glaze, and spent his life farming. He moved to West Highland County, Ohio, where he died, and his widow survived him above seven years, her death occurring in 1879. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were their parents before them. They both reached the advanced age of eighty, and were the parents of six children. Mr. Glaze was a soldier in the War of 1812. S. H. Glaze was reared upon his father's farm in Highland County, and when of age began life for himself. He first engaged in farming upon a small piece of land he had purchased in Highland County. He was united in marriage, August 22, 1838, to Miss Sarah Millburn, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Millburn. In 1857, by which time they had accumulated several thousand dollars, Mr. and Mrs. Glaze sold their property, and moved to Harrison County, Mo., where they have since resided. They have had nine children, five of whom are living: Thomas W., Samuel N., Daniel R., Sarah A. and Lydia L., who are married and living in Harrison County. During his thirty years' residence here Mr. Glaze has established a high reputation for integrity and honor, and since the organization of the Cainesville Bank has been its president. He has 640 acres of well-improved land in his homestead, and owns in all about 1,500 acres (after giving his children from 300 to 500 acres each), which is fenced and mostly improved. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. over twenty years, and himself, wife and two daughters, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and for twelve years he served his township as a justice of the peace.

Samuel N. Glaze was born in Highland County, Ohio, in March, 1843, and is a son of S. H. Glaze [see above]. He spent his boyhood in his native county, and in 1857 accompanied his father to Missouri. During the war he enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry under Col. Harding, and served from the 13th of August, 1864, until the last of June of the following year. After returning home he bought a half interest in a saw mill upon Grand River with W. C. Baker, which he operated from 1869 until 1876. He then turned his attention to farming, which has since been his main occupation, although since 1881 he has conducted a flouring-mill in connection with his farm interests. He owns 339 acres of well stocked and improved land in the home place, and forty acres near Madison Township, and is one of the substantial men of the county. April 2, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. Kinion, daughter of John Kinion, of Cainesville [see sketch]. This union has been blessed with four children: Oscar, Bertram, Carl and Cary Austin, who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Glaze is a Republican, and is one of the highly honored and respected citizens of the vicinity in which he lives.

J. H. Goodwin was born in 1846 in Putnam County, Ind., and when two years old went to Davis County, Ind., and from there to Monroe County in 1857. January 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, in which he was corporal, and served until mustered out July 27, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. He then came to Harrison County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1880, when he engaged in business at Cainesville. June 15, 1881, he embarked in the general mercantile business at his present location in Ridgeway. Although he began life for himself when a boy with no capital, he now owns a fine stock of goods, his store room and eighty acres of well improved land. August 27, 1865, he married Miss Harriet J. Baker, by whom eight children have been born: Thomas E., Lillie H., James Guy, Frederick A., Bruce, Mary V. (deceased), Rosa (deceased) and Willie (deceased.) Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Goodwin is a Republican in politics, and has served as mayor of Ridgeway and in several other official capacities. He is the third of four children of Seth and Nancy (Morgan) Goodwin, early settlers of Monroe County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin both died in the fall of 1848 of cholera, and the same disease took away the grandfather and sister at the same time. Mr. Goodwin was about thirty-eight at the time of his death, and he was a son of Seth Goodwin.

Charles H. Golding, farmer, stock raiser, and by trade a stone

mason and plasterer, was born in 1838 near St. John, N. B., and at the age of nine accompanied his parents to Aurora, Ill. About 1852 he went to Lee County, Ill., and in January, 1867, to Worth County, Mo., where he settled four miles north of Allendale, and engaged in farming until his removal September 3, 1873, to his present place in Harrison County, Mo. When of age he learned the above named trade, which he has since followed in connection with his farming, and although he began life for himself when but a boy fourteen years old he is now comfortably fixed upon a farm of his own containing 120 acres of good land. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served until mustered out in July, 1865. October 8, 1862, he was wounded at Perryville, Ky., and sent to the hospital at New Albany, Ind. January 1, 1866, he married Miss Helen Morse, who was born near Waterford, N. Y., in 1844, and is a daughter of Meritt A. and Alida (Van Olinda) Morse, also natives of New York, and of English and German descent respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Golding four children have been born: William M., George A., Charles H. and Frank M. Mr. Golding is a Democrat in politics, and in 1878 was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served two years, and then in April, 1881, was re-elected, and also in 1883, after which he served two years, and in 1887 was again elected to the same office. He is a Master Mason and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the fourth of eleven children born to William and Sarah (Purdy) Golding, natives of New Brunswick and of English descent. The father of Mrs. Golding was a son of Milton and Fannie (Gould) Morse, the former of whom served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Alida Morse was a daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Van Olinda. The father and mother of our subject died January 13, 1883, aged seventy-three, and July 20, 1878, aged sixty-five years, respectively.

David Goucher was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1830, moved to Kankakee County, Ill., in 1852, and in 1855 he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided. He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-two with no capital, but through industry and good business ability has become the owner of 405 acres of finely improved land, and is one of the well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of the county. In April, 1852, he married Miss Susan Stuart, daughter of Hall and Jane (Collins) Stuart, natives of Ohio and New Hampshire, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Goucher the following children have been born: Samuel, Bell, Mary, Ella, Albert, Reuben, Melissa (deceased) and William. Mr. Goucher is a Republican in

politics, and in the summer of 1861 enlisted in the Missouri State Home Guards, then served in the Missouri State Militia six months, and March 4, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Sixth Missouri Cavalry as a private. July 22, 1863, he was made second lieutenant of his company, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His regiment was veteranized in March, 1864, as Company C, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and he commanded in same until mustered out May 29, 1865, at Waynesville, Mo. Mrs. Goucher is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Goucher belongs to the I. O. O. F. To the parents of our subject, Samuel P. and Jane (Vanzile) Goucher, natives of New York State and Holland, respectively, seven children were born, of whom David is the sixth. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as county judge of the county in Indiana in which he resided as long as he would accept the office. His wife was a daughter of Abraham Vanzile, and emigrated from Holland to the United States before Mrs. Goucher was grown.

Nathan Graham was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1844, upon the 4th of April, and is the son of Jehiel and Rebecca (Gilliland) Graham, natives of the same county, where they were married. The father was a successful farmer in those days, and died in his native county, where his widow resides upon the old homestead with her youngest son, Willis. Nathan is one of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. He was reared at home with few educational advantages, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, in which he served four months, and although he participated in no regular engagement he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He was paroled at Delaware, Ohio, and soon after discharged. He then returned home and resumed farming, and in September, 1862, went to Cole County, Ill. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Sarah Castor, a native of Allegheny County, Penn., and daughter of Sampson P. Castor, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, but now a resident of Allegheny County, Penn. In 1876 Mr. Graham came to Harrison County, Mo., where he owns 293 acres of good land, and is classed among the thrifty and enterprising farmers of the county. To himself and wife six children have been born: Sampson, Luetta, Jehiel, Bertie, Alfred and Leona. Mr. Graham is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Reuben Gray, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Grant Township, was born in Caledonia County, Vt., October 30, 1839, and is the son of Reuben and Anna (Miles) Gray, who were also natives of that State, and remained there while they lived. The mother died when

Reuben was only thirteen years of age, and his father shortly after married again, but the second wife died a few years later. Jonathan Gray, the grandfather of our subject, was of English descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Owing to the poverty of his parents Mr. Gray was unable to attend school more than a few months, and when thirteen years of age learned the millwright trade. Three years later he went to Illinois, and in 1861 was married to Miss Siba A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Meservy, formerly of Vermont, though Mrs. Gray was born in Illinois. This union has resulted in nine children, six of whom are living: Joseph M., Sylva (dead); Jacob A., William A., Hattie S., Barber E. (dead), Mary E., Clara Belle (dead), and Siba A. In 1871 Mr. Gray went to Harrison County, where he located near Ridgeway, and managed a saw mill for about two years, also having charge of mills in Grundy, Daviess and Livingston Counties; since that time, however, he has devoted all his time to farming, and has about 370 acres of improved land in one farm, besides ninety in other tracts. He has held several township offices, and politically is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gray commenced life as a poor boy, and by hard work, perseverance and good management has risen to his present prosperity, and has done not a little for the intellectual, moral and religious development of his neighborhood, having done what he could under his circumstances.

Jackson Green, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1825, and is the third and eldest living child of Richard and Mary (Plunk) Green, who had a family of five sons and four daughters. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Early in life the latter went to Ohio, where she was married, and she and her husband lived until about sixty-four years of age. He was a farmer, a Democrat during his entire life, and for some time served as constable. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Jackson Green was reared upon a farm, but received only a limited education as his father lost his property by going security for an acquaintance, and was obliged to abandon the idea of educating his children, and move upon cheaper lands where there were no schools. Upon reaching manhood, Jackson learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked seven years. In 1853 he married Esther K. Lowtridge, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Donahue) Lowtridge, and a native of Athens County, Ohio, born in 1833. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respect-

ively, and reared a family of six sons and two daughters. The father was a farmer, and both himself and wife, Methodists. In 1856 Mr. Green came to Harrison County, Mo., and located upon his present farm of 516 acres. Mr. Green was very poor at that time, and obliged to make his own furniture, but by persistent efforts and good management has become a well-to-do man, although at one time he lost \$4,000 in the manner in which his father lost his property. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but since that time has been a Republican. In 1861 he enlisted in "Merrill's Horse" or the Second Missouri Cavalry, and served over three years as quartermaster and commissary sergeant. He was mustered out at St. Louis in 1864, and is now a member of the G. A. R.

Isaac Grenawalt was born in Hardin County, Ky., December 20, 1817, and is a son of John and Rachel (Logston) Grenawalt, descendants of Germany. Upon their marriage they moved to a farm in Hardin County, Ky. Isaac, the sixth child of a family of eleven boys and three girls, worked on a farm until he was twenty, then in the fall of 1837 took a flat boat for New Orleans, La., where he went to work at the carpenter's trade, until the fall of 1839. He then visited Texas, volunteered to fight Indians, and during the conflict received a wound. He was in Texas eighteen months, then returned to New Orleans where he finished his apprenticeship in the summer of 1844. Soon after he went to Nashville, Tenn., and while there worked at his trade. In the fall of 1845 he retraced his steps to the parental home in Hardin County, Ky. He was absent eight years and six months, still working at his trade. July 8, 1847, Mr. Grenawalt wedded Miss Mary Bunt, after which they commenced housekeeping at Louisville, Ky. He followed his trade until October 26, 1849, when he took a boat for Keokuk, Iowa, moving thence to Jefferson County, Iowa, November 2. He then worked at carpentering, and while there entered eighty acres of land. In the spring of 1855 he sold out, and in the fall of 1855 immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., where he arrived October 17, 1855, and soon entered 160 acres of land where he now lives. During the war he belonged to the Home Guards. Mr. and Mrs. Grenawalt have had six sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now deceased. Mr. Grenawalt is a Democrat and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Grenawalt belongs to the United Brethren Church. He is a well-to-do man, and the owner of 240 acres of good land.

D. M. Greenwood was born March 3, 1837, in Indiana, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Stoneburner) Greenwood, natives of Vir-

ginia, and of German descent. The father was a brick-mason by trade, but made farming his chief occupation. He lived some time in Ohio, and from there went to Indiana. Next he went to Richland County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a soldier in the war in 1861, serving as bugler, and to himself and wife ten children were born, nine of whom are living, some in Illinois, Missouri and Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood both lived to the advanced age of sixty, and are buried side by side in Richland County, Ill. D. M. Greenwood was principally reared in Indiana and Illinois, and when of age began life for himself by driving cattle and breaking prairie land. He afterward went to Denver, Colo., where he was unfortunate and lost all his earnings. He then returned home, and for about two years worked in a saw mill owned by his brother-in-law. During the war he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Ben. Grierson's command, under Isaac Gipson, and served three years. He was with Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., after which he returned home. While at home upon a furlough he was married, August 20, 1863, to Miss Hester Ann Marshall, a native of Benton County, Ky., and after his marriage lived five years in Illinois. After spending a year in Lafayette County, Mo., he came to Harrison County, where he owns 176½ acres in the home tract and 100 acres in pasture and timber land. His farm is situated in Akron settlement, Clay Township, where he is considered one of the substantial farmers. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and seven of their twelve children are now living: Lorenzo S., Margaret, Annie, Amy A., Adam, Eve, Jennie and Claude. In politics Mr. Greenwood is a Democrat.

James A. Hagan was born in Grayson County, Ky., September 29, 1819, and is a son of George W. and Catherine (Simpson) Hagan, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and passed his life engaged in farming in Kentucky. While upon a trip to New Orleans upon a flat boat he was taken ill and died, his burial place being at the town of Smithson, upon the mouth of the Columbia River. His wife was buried in Hardin County, Ky.; both were devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. James A. is the only survivor of a family of five boys and one girl. He was reared in his native State, and married there, in Washington County, April 5, 1842, to Miss Mary R. Montgomery, a native of that county. For twelve years they made Kentucky their home, Mr. Hagan during that time working at his trade—that of

stonemasonry—and engaging in farming. In 1853 he immigrated to Knox County, Mo., where he engaged in the same labor for two years, and in 1854 entered land in Harrison County, Mo., whither he moved his family in 1855. He now owns 285 acres of finely improved land in Clay Township, Harrison County, and is a well-to-do man. He has greatly assisted in the advancement of the county, has improved several places, served as justice of the peace twenty-five years, and has also been assessor of his township. Himself and wife belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and to their union thirteen children have been born, nine of whom are living: George W., Mary (widow of C. E. Roberts), Charles T., Matilda E. (widow of Henry Nelson), Annie E., James R., Lena R. and Alice A.

C. T. Hagan was born in Washington County, Ky., January 17, 1849, and lived upon his father's farm until twenty-four years of age. December 25, 1872, he wedded Miss Dollie Chambers, daughter of Isaiah Chambers, and then lived upon his father's place about six years, after which he passed two years upon Mr. Chambers' farm. He then bought land in Clay Township, and now owns 100 acres in the home tract and 100 acres in Section 1, Clay Township. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Cainesville, and in politics is a Democrat. To himself and wife four children have been born, three of whom are living: Orion, Orval (deceased), Benjamin C. and Merl.

James P. Hamilton was born in Green County, Ky., March 1, 1840, and is a son of Dr. John B. Hamilton and Caroline (Sanders) Hamilton. The father was a successful medical practitioner, who came to Missouri about 1846, and died in Daviess County, Mo., about 1850. By the mother of James P. the following children were born: William H. Hamilton, John B., Oscar and Wood H. By the father's first marriage there are one son and one daughter living: Dr. T. L. Hamilton and Catherine, wife of James Miles. James P. lived with his parents until the death of his father, and at the age of eighteen he became proficient in the tinner's trade. He came to Bethany in 1859, and in 1860 started in business for himself in which he was not successful. The same year he met with an accident which caused the loss of his lower right limb. Having accumulated a small amount of money by 1865 he engaged in the hardware business, which for the past twenty years he has continued with success, and although he started with but little capital, is now one of the owners of the largest and best stocked store in his line in Northern Missouri, outside of St. Joseph. The building is a two-story brick including basement,

and is situated on South Street, near the southwest corner of the square. In 1884 Mr. Albert Stubbs became a partner in the business. October 30, 1860, Mr. Hamilton married Collistie E. Allen, a native of Overton County, Tenn., by whom he has four children: Lullie B., wife of William C. Rose; Lillie G., deceased in 1880; Stephen Earl, Lura and Carl. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Albert D. Stubbs was born in Fulton County, Ind., September 19, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Toner) Stubbs, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The father is still a resident of Fulton County, Ind., where Albert was reared upon a farm. At the age of twenty he left home, and after following various occupations in Illinois, came to Bethany in 1870. In 1884 he became a partner in the hardware business of J. P. Hamilton, and is now a member of that well known firm. October 1, 1874, he married Frances McClure, a native of Virginia, by whom four children have been born: Louis S., Bettie E. (deceased 1880), Fred and Glen. Mrs. Stubbs has one daughter by her former marriage with Joseph McClure (deceased). Mrs. Stubbs' maiden name was Ford, and the daughter, Lottie, is now the wife of E. R. Durham. Mr. Stubbs is a Republican, and has held the offices of township and city collector, and has also been township trustee. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and having served six months in the United States army, in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is a member of the G. A. R. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Hannibal Harrison, a pioneer settler of Harrison County, Mo., is of English descent upon the paternal side of the family. His great-great-grandfather immigrated to New York State from England, in 1720, and worked at the silversmith's trade. He taught the first English school in Schenectady, N. Y., and was drowned while crossing the Mohawk River. The great-grandfather was a weaver by trade, and had four sons: Thomas, Herman, Peter and Philip. Herman left three children: Henry, Hannah, and Elizabeth, who lost her life by drowning while upon a pleasure trip on New York Bay. Henry Harrison, the father of our subject, was a native of New York State and his wife of French descent and born in Montgomery County, N. Y. Henry Harrison assisted in laying the townships of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in an early day, 1819, immigrated to Clermont, Ohio, remaining eleven years in that State engaged in coopering. In 1830 he went to Kentucky, and for five years engaged in farming in Bracken County. They afterward lived in Decatur County, Ind., for

ten years, first locating upon Government land. From there they came to Harrison County, Mo., where both died and were buried. The father was a Baptist, and the mother a life-long member of the Methodist Church. Hannibal Harrison received his early education in Clermont County, Ohio, and became very proficient in mathematics. At the age of twenty-nine he came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1845, taught the first school in Clay Township, and has taught school here until the present. In 1853 he moved to the hill near his first settlement, and has lived within one mile of his first location since 1845. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Edith West, in 1837, a native of Ohio, who was reared in Kentucky, and whose parents came from New Jersey. For some time he was engaged in hauling lumber in that State, and then came west. To his union with Miss West eleven children have been born, of whom eight are living: Rebecca, now Mrs. Oxford; Artemitia, now Mrs. Ellis; Elizabeth, now the wife of Sol. Casebeer; Henry A.; Napoleon B.; Angeline, wife of A. Graham; Eliza and Clara D. After residing in Missouri twenty-one years Mr. Harrison took his children to Kentucky to visit relatives, choosing a circuitous route that they might be able to see as much of the country as possible. Mr. Harrison is a well-to-do citizen, and owns a well-stocked and improved farm in Clay Township, which he bought for \$100, and which has never changed hands. He is one of the influential men of the township, and served as constable of the township two years, then as treasurer of the township six years, and filled the office of county surveyor twenty years. His mathematical education was largely acquired by self-study, he having mastered the light mathematics without an instructor. He has prepared two keys to arithmetics, and is justly proud of his ability in this line.

Frank T. Harvey was born in Henry County, Ind., June 12, 1842. He lost his mother when three years old, and his father, John Harvey, when but ten years of age. He consequently was left to fight the battle of life for himself at a very tender age, and remained in his native county during his youth, where he learned the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Battery for four years or until the close of the war. After hostilities had ceased he engaged in the furniture business at Sulphur Springs, Henry Co., Ind., until 1876. He then came to Missouri, and located at Eagleville, where he continued the same business until the fall of 1879, at which time he established his present furniture business in Bethany, which is the leading enterprise of the kind in the city. He owns his building which is a three-story brick

and basement, and is located upon South Street, near the southwest corner of the public square. While in Henry County, Ind., in 1867, Mr. Harvey married Sarah A. Evans, who died leaving one son, Lemuel A., who is now living. In 1877 Mr. Harvey became united in marriage with Miss Catherine Yenny, a native of Savannah, Mo., and the mother of one child, Frank M. Mr. Harvey is a Democrat in politics but is conservative in his views. He is an Ancient I. O. O. F., and the present Eminent Commander of the T. D. Neal Post, G. A. R.

David Jackson Heaston was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 22, 1835. In 1839 his father moved with his family to Randolph County, Ind., where he settled upon a farm adjoining Winchester. Here David J. was reared, working on the farm in summer, and attending the district school two or three months during the winter. In 1852 he worked with the engineers surveying and constructing the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, and in 1854 he helped survey and locate a railroad from Richmond to Fort Wayne, Ind., now called the Cedar Rapids & Indiana Railroad. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., where his progress in learning was rapid and highly commended by his teachers, but owing to his limited resources he was obliged to teach school in order to procure means to pursue his studies. In the fall of 1857 he entered college at Oxford, Ohio, which institution he attended one year. In 1856 he commenced reading law under Judge Jeremiah Smith, at Winchester, Ind., and pursued his legal studies while he was teaching school. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and licensed to practice law in the circuit court at Winchester, Ind. In the spring of 1859 he followed Greeley's advice, and going west spent some time in selecting a location, finally settling at Bethany, Mo., where he was licensed by Judge McFerran in September, 1859, to practice law, and has here continuously practiced his profession ever since. On the 17th of January, 1861, he was married to Margaret E. Monson, daughter of Thomas Monson, who was then sheriff of Harrison County. Their marriage was blessed with six children, two of whom died in infancy. In 1861 he was elected judge of the probate court of Harrison County without opposition, and filled the position very acceptably. He was always a steadfast Union man, and exerted great influence at the commencement of the war, urging the people to remain loyal to the Government. In 1861 a newspaper was established at Bethany called the *Weekly Union*, and at the request of the proprietor he took editorial charge of the paper. He was a clear, terse and energetic writer, and soon

placed the paper in the front rank of journalism in Missouri. In 1862, when the Enrolled Militia of the county was organized in response to the call of the Governor, he was, without solicitation on his part, elected captain of the first company organized, and when the Enrolled Militia of the county was formed into the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Eastern Missouri Militia, he was commissioned colonel of the same. He has always been an earnest and zealous supporter of the Democratic party, and for the success of its principles he has spent much time and money. In 1860 he canvassed the county in behalf of Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic presidential candidate, and has canvassed the county for every Democratic candidate for President since that time. He has been a delegate to nearly all the Democratic State conventions since the war, and in 1872 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and assisted in nominating Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President. In 1876 he was the elector for his district on the Democratic ticket, and being elected attended the electoral college, and assisted in casting the electoral vote of Missouri for Tilden and Hendricks. In 1870 he purchased a press, and started a Democratic paper at Bethany called the *Watchman*, which he successfully conducted for three years. In 1877, the county being without a Democratic paper, he, in connection with B. F. Meyer, a practical printer, established another paper at Bethany called the *Broad Ax*, which he edited with his usual vigor and ability until 1884, when he sold the press to its present owner. Under his editorial management the *Broad Ax* acquired a State reputation as a fearless and able exponent of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1878 Col. Heaston was elected to the State Senate by a large majority in the Fourth District, consisting of the counties of Ray, Caldwell, Daviess and Harrison, and represented his district in the State Senate for four years with honor and ability, serving as chairman of the committees on public printing and Federal relations, besides serving on several other important committees. Being an attorney of long standing and good judgment he ranked high in the Senate, and took a leading part in the revision of the statutes of the State in 1879. In the special session of the Legislature in 1882 he prepared and presented the bill to redistrict the State into Congressional districts, which, after a warm struggle, was adopted in the Democratic caucus by a decided majority, and became a law nearly as prepared by himself. Returning home from the Senate he became a candidate for the nomination for Congress, and after a lively and interesting canvass he came within a very few votes of receiving the nomination, which, with

his popularity among the people, would have been equivalent to an election. During all these years, notwithstanding his editorial labors and official duties and political work and aspirations, he read law diligently, and practiced his profession assiduously. He has been the longest in practice of any attorney in the county, and may well be called the "father of the bar." He is a man of even temperament, and well adapted to the practice in all of its various branches, being successful in every department. While he makes no profession of oratory he speaks well, is logical and strong in his reasoning powers, and has great influence with the juries where he is so well known. He is a safe counselor, and always makes it a point to advise his clients for their own good and welfare. He tries first to have difficulties settled without litigation, and rarely advises a resort to law until other means have failed, and then only when he believes his client has a good case, or it is his last resort. Col. Heaston is also well known throughout the State as a Mason. He was made a Mason at Winchester, Ind., in June, 1857; received the Royal Arch Degree at Gallatin, Mo., in 1866; the orders of Knights Templar at Trenton, Mo., in 1882, and the Council degrees at St. Louis in 1885. He has been Master of his Lodge, High Priest of his Chapter and Commander of his Commandery, and has often represented each in the grand bodies of the State. For many years he was District Deputy Grand Master of his Masonic district, and spent considerable time visiting lodges and teaching the work and delivering Masonic lectures. Since September, 1866, he has been a member of the Christian Church at Bethany, and was one of the building committee when their church edifice was erected, and has always been a good paying member thereof. In all the walks of life Col. Heaston has been an excellent and exemplary citizen, and has done very much to aid and build up the educational, moral, railroad and general prosperity of his county, and is justly held in high esteem by its good citizens.

Lewis Hefner is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hefner, both natives of Virginia, where he was born June 19, 1822. His parents were of German descent. In 1847 he was married to Elizabeth J. Brown, daughter of William L. and Nancy Brown, in Greenbrier County, Va., who bore him nine children: Mary J. (wife of Henry Buzzard, of Harrison County, Mo.), Sally A., Samuel H., William L., John C., Benjamin W., Washington R., Elizabeth S. and Harvey J., all of Harrison County, Mo. Mr. Hefner immigrated with his family to Missouri in 1852, where by honest thrift, industry and economy he has succeeded in amassing quite a fortune. He was engaged in farm-

ing and blacksmithing, and at one time owned over 1,500 acres of land in Harrison and Daviess Counties, a large portion of which he has since given to his children. In politics he is a Democrat, and during the war was a member of the State Militia, but was never called into active service. He was a member of the presidential reception committee when the President and Mrs. Cleveland visited St. Louis in October, 1887, and was honored by taking a boat ride down the Mississippi with the presidential party. In 1856 Mr. Hefner became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been an active worker in that order ever since, being now a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Bethany, Mo. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife up to the date of her death, which occurred February 3, 1885, at their home in Jefferson Township, where Mr. Hefner with his two daughters, Sally A. and Elizabeth S., and his son, Harvey J., still reside. He is one of Harrison County's most useful and influential citizens.

Hezekiah J. Herring, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Venango County, Penn., June 3, 1836, and is the fourth of a family of nine children born unto Samuel and Eliza (Sutley) Herring, natives of Ireland and Germany, and born respectively in 1802 and 1811. The father accompanied his parents to the United States when four years of age, and was married in Venango County, Penn., where he farmed until 1841. They then immigrated to Columbiana County, Ohio, and two years later removed to Hardin County. Eleven years later they went to the State of Iowa, where the father died, aged seventy-two, and the mother still resides. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was Mr. Herring, who was a Democrat in politics. Hezekiah received a common-school education in Hardin County, Ohio, and March 6, 1855, wedded Miss Martha E. Sweeten, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and daughter of Robert and Sarah Sweeten. In June, 1854, he came to Harrison County, Mo., and until the war lived in Marion Township. October 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and after being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1864 served on detached duty until December 22, 1864. He then returned home to farm life, and in 1870 located upon his present place, which contains 360 acres of fertile land. Mr. Herring makes stock raising a specialty, and three years ago purchased from Frank A. Deputy a Hambletonian stallion, at a cost of \$1,200; he also owns some fine Shorthorns. He is a self-made man, and one of the most successful stock raisers in this vicinity. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 233, located at Eagleville. To himself and wife seven sons have been born.

Pius Higdon is a native of Hardin County, Ky., and was born July 3, 1843. His father, John Higdon, is of eastern birth, born in May, 1811, and when young accompanied his father to Kentucky, where he married Miss Luvina Carrico, a native of Marion County, and of English descent. He was a farmer all his lifetime, and died in Hardin County, Ky., leaving a widow and six children, all the latter now living, and residents of Missouri. Two children died during Mr. Higdon's lifetime. Mrs. Higdon died in Harrison County, Mo., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Miles. Both she and her husband were life-long members of the Roman Catholic Church. Pius Higdon was reared in Washington County, Ky., and at the age of seventeen, his mother being a poor widow, he started to earn his own living. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, under Col. John M. Harland, and served in the war three years, three months and twenty days. He was in the battles at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, upon Sherman's raid, and at the battle at Kenesaw Mountain. He now receives a pension of \$6 on account of disabilities. In December, 1864, after his discharge, he returned to Washington County, which he left on account of the guerrillas, and went to Davis County, Ind. There he engaged in farming six years, and married Miss Catherine Shieliff, a native of Indiana, by whom he had seven children, six now living: Mary L. (deceased), Annie C., John T., Joseph J., Charles W., Robert E., and Martin A. In 1870 he came to Harrison County, Mo., where upon April 15, 1881, Mrs. Higdon died. December 27, 1882, Mr. Higdon married Miss Mary E. Hill, a native of Washington County, Ky., in which State her parents still live, and where she and Mr. Higdon were married. Three children have been born by this union: Clement A., Catherine A. and Louis R. Mr. Higdon is the owner of a finely stocked and improved farm of 330 acres in Akron settlement, and is a well-to-do man. He is a Democrat, and has been township assessor and *ex officio* township clerk seven years. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

John E. Hitchcock was born in Hampshire County, Mass., May 3, 1836, and is a son of George K. and Electa (King) Hitchcock, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Upon their marriage in Hampshire County, Mass., they located there upon a farm, where they remained about twelve years. In the fall of 1844 they emigrated to Bureau County, Ill., where the father died in 1855. In 1859 the mother and John E. went to Livingston County, Ill., and in the fall of 1870 came to Harrison County, Mo., where the mother died in

October, 1875, aged eighty-four years. The father was a stone mason by trade, but his principal occupation was that of farming. He was a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and died at the age of sixty-five. His wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. John E. Hitchcock is one of a family of four children, and having been reared upon a farm, has principally spent his life engaged in farming and stock raising. He received a good common-school education during his youth, and remained with his parents until their respective deaths. In the fall of 1870 he settled upon his present home, and is now the owner of 280 acres of good land. For the past thirty years he has acted as public auctioneer for the people within a radius of fifty miles. May 20, 1858, he wedded Miss Catherine Hesser, who was born in France, and can converse in three languages. To this union five children—three sons and two daughters—have been born. Mr. Hitchcock is a Democrat, and a man of high morals, although not a church member. Mrs. Hitchcock has united with the Christian Church.

Ezekiel B. Hobbs is one of a family of twelve children, born to Rev. Solomon and Winifred (Janes) Hobbs, natives of Georgia, who when young went to West Virginia, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father lived to be sixty-five years of age, and the mother seventy-five, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former was a local minister. In politics the father was a Whig. Ezekiel is of English and Scotch descent, and was born in Russell County, W. Va., in 1822. He received but a limited education, and when a small boy would stand upon a block and strike for his father, who worked some at the blacksmith's trade. When nineteen he married Lydia S. Woodward, a native of West Virginia, by whom he had eight children. His second wife, Mrs. Letitia Masingal, bore him one child, and his third wife, Nancy J. Ballew, ten children. At the age of sixty-one he married Buenavista Shirley. In 1851 he traveled a distance of about 1,000 miles in forty-one days in a two-horse wagon, and entered 100 acres of land in Harrison County, for which he just had sufficient means. He was then ill for nine months, during which time household articles were disposed of to pay the doctor. Despite these adverse circumstances he started bravely to work upon his recovery, and after thirty-six years' residence in one community, engaged principally in farming and stock raising, has become the owner of about 500 acres of land. At the age of eighteen he became a convert to the Methodist faith, and for forty-four years has been class-leader,

and for twenty-five years a licensed exhorter in that church. All his wives were Methodists. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

John D. House, township collector and farmer of Cypress Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1834, and is the eldest of ten children of Edwin and Mary (Grafton) House; the former of German descent, was born in Maryland in 1810, and in 1831 went to Columbiana County, where he married in 1832, and in 1846 removed to Jackson County, where he still resides, following the occupation of farmer and cooper. His wife was born in Ohio in 1814, and is a member—as is also Mr. House—of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John D. received only a common-school education, and in 1856 married Miss Sallie, daughter of Andrew and Permelia Butcher, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. House was born in 1840. This union has been blessed with thirteen children, all living in Harrison County: Andrew B., Richard Edwin, Mary J. (wife of William Alden), Ulysses A., James L., P. C., Francis M., Leona O., John H., Rosella, Lucinda, Fannie M. and Wiley H. Immediately after his marriage he went to Harrison County, and since 1868 has resided ten miles south of Bethany, where he has a fine farm of 290 acres, the result of his own labor and good management in the occupation of farming. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. He has served as justice of the peace for two years, and as collector eight years. Always an earnest advocate for the cause of education and for the general welfare of the county, he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

James M. Hughes, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., December 8, 1852, and is the fifth of eight children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Hance) Hughes. They were of Scotch-English descent, and natives of Cane Ridge, Bourbon Co., Ky., where they were married. After their marriage they located upon a farm. Four years later they moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where the father engaged in farming, stock raising, and trading until the fall of 1856, when he, with his family, immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., where the father died June 15, 1882, aged eighty-two years, and the mother December 13, 1867, aged sixty-three years. The father was a Democrat, and himself and wife were members of the Christian Church. James M. passed his boyhood assisting his father on the farm and receiving a practical English education. His whole life has since been spent in farming and stock raising, and he now owns upward of 600 acres of land in the home tract, the Valley Grove stock farm. November 14, 1858, in Linn County, Iowa, he wedded Miss

Mary L. Ashlock, who was born in Tazewell County, Ill., and is the daughter of James and Belinda (Wyckoff) Ashlock. To this union there are three children: Mary E., Alvin L. and George H. (deceased July 31, 1870). Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and himself and family are members of the Christian Church.

Joseph L. Hunsicker was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1821, and is a son of Jacob and Eve (Parret) Hunsicker, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker were of German descent, and their respective fathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hunsicker was a framer and carpenter, and during the War of 1812 served as quartermaster. Both himself and wife were Christians, and after their marriage moved to Ohio where they died. Joseph L. Hunsicker received a moderate education during his youth, and also learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade at which he worked about twelve years. In 1846 he married Margaret Hedges, who was born in Ohio in 1820, and by whom three sons and three daughters were born. In 1851 the family moved to Illinois, and after spending six years there came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1857, where they have since made their home. During the Rebellion he offered his services to his country three times (the first times the company was not made up), and being accepted the last time joined Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry for three years, but was discharged at the expiration of six months on account of disability. In politics Mr. Hunsicker is a staunch Republican, and has filled several offices of trust and honor. He served four years as justice of the peace, two years as township trustee, and is now a notary public. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and rank among the old settlers and highly respected citizens of this part of the country.

Charles B. Hunsicker, one of the leading farmers of Hamilton Township, and son of Joseph and Margaret (Hedges) Hunsicker, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 9, 1848. When quite small he was taken to Illinois, and from there brought to Harrison County, Mo. His early education was very meager owing to the scarcity of schools and the demand for his services at home, where he remained, assisting his father, until of age. He then attended school, and acquired a practical business education, and started in life as an independent farmer. His father gave him a team, and he bought a piece of land which he proceeded to improve and cultivate. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Jemima T. Loy, who was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1848, and is a daughter of Willis and L. (Turner)

Loy. Mr. Willis Loy was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1806, and when young went to Adair County, Ky., where he married Miss Turner, a native of that State, in 1829. In 1846 they moved from there to Sangamon County, Ill., and in 1853 came to Harrison County, Mo., where Mrs. Loy died in 1876. Mr. Loy is still a resident of this county, and a member of the Christian Church, in which faith his wife died. To them ten children were born, of whom four are living. Mr. Loy was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, but is now a Republican. The union of Mr. Charles Hunsicker and wife has been blessed with two children: George L. and Gracie May. Our subject and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics the former is Republican. As a result of his labor and industry Mr. Hunsicker owns a finely improved and stocked farm of 600 acres.

A. J. Jeffries was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 8, 1830, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Fent) Jeffries, natives of Delaware and Tennessee, and of English and German descent, respectively. They accompanied their parents to Ohio when young, and were there married and engaged in farming in Fayette County, many years. In 1858 the father came to Harrison County, Mo., and made his home with our subject, where he died. The mother lived with A. J. Jeffries until her return to Ohio, where she made her home with her eldest married daughter whom she accompanied to Illinois. She died, and was buried in McLean County of that State. Mr. Jeffries is buried in Mercer County, Mo., near Pleasanton, Iowa. Of a family of ten children, four are supposed to be living; one son in Missouri, one in Ohio, Caleb P. and our subject. A. J. Jeffries, the fourth child, was reared in his native county. At the age of sixteen, not being satisfied with the management of the farm, he induced his father to allow him to assume the control of same, and for four years managed it successfully. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent two years, and then returned to Fayette County. November 7, 1852, he married Miss Minerva Rupert, a native of the county, and a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Fent) Rupert, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Jeffries remained in Fayette County two years after his marriage, and then came to Clay Township, Harrison Co., Mo., where he entered 160 acres of land, and has since resided. To his original tract he has since added land until he is now one of the substantial and well-to-do farmer citizens of the county, his property being the result of his own labor and good management. He is not only the wealthiest man of his township, but also one of the first men of his

county. He is a Democrat in politics, and during the war served in the home militia, and is an Ancient Member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries have seven living children; William H.; Emily, wife of John Carrico; Louisa J., wife of Newton Brown; Isaac N.; Rachel I., wife of LeRoy Brown; Delanie I., wife of William Hamilton, and Minnie E., wife of Sebastian C. Davis.

Isaac Johns was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 16, 1827, and is a son of John and Mehitable (Minton) Johns, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and English descent. They were married in Pennsylvania, and then located upon a farm where they remained four years. They then resided in Ohio until 1844, at which time they moved to Indiana, where they died in 1862 and 1874 respectively, both having lived to the advanced age of eighty. Isaac is one of a family of sixteen children, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He received a common-school education during his youth, and at the age of twenty-two left home and went to Portland, Ind., where for eighteen months he read medicine with Dr. Slaven. In the fall of 1851 he attended a course of lectures, and in the spring of 1852 went to California by water. There he was interested in mining eighteen months and then turned his attention to the mercantile and lumber business. In January, 1857, he returned to Parke County, Ind., and the following April came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since engaged in farming, and now owns 290 acres of good land. October 20, 1862, he married Miss Matilda A. Dehart, a native of Indiana, who died December 1, 1872, leaving four sons. Mr. Johns was married a second time to Mrs. Charlotte Shaw, whose maiden name was Muir, and who was born in Canada April 11, 1845, whither her parents had emigrated from Scotland when young. By this marriage four children were born; Alice M., born May 8, 1876; Isaac T., born October 22, 1877; J. N., born August 20, 1879, deceased October 19, 1881, and M. C., born August 7, 1882. Mr. Johns is a Republican in politics. His first wife was connected with the Missionary Baptist Church, and his second wife is a member of the sect known as Latter Day Saints.

James Johnson was born near Lexington, Ky., March 22, 1820. His father, Travers Johnson, was a son of John Johnson, who was an early settler in Kentucky, and was killed by the Indians in his own house when Travers was a child. The latter grew to manhood, and married Betsey Ann Hardin, a native of Kentucky. He moved to Vigo County, Ind., about 1823, and in 1840 settled in the territory then known as Daviess County, which is now Harrison County. Here the

father pre-empted land, but afterward removed to Ray County, where he died in 1865. Coming to Missouri when game and wild animals were abundant he became a great hunter, and spent much time killing deer and game. James Johnson came to Missouri with his father in 1840, and about that time married Mahala Spurgeon, who died about five years later. Three children she had borne died also about the same time. After his marriage Mr. Johnson entered eighty acres of land, and located in Butler Township. He has improved three farms in Harrison County and one in Ray County since coming to this State, and moved upon his present place in 1860. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry for three years, and served until discharged for disability, October 8, 1862, at which time he was a sergeant of Company E. He was in a number of minor engagements, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where many of his company were killed and wounded; he, however, was but taken prisoner, and soon after effected an escape. For some time he lay at the point of death at the Post Hospital at St. Louis. After his discharge Mr. Johnson returned home, and has since been a resident of Harrison County. February 4, 1846, he married Elizabeth Spurgeon, a sister of his first wife, and daughter of Amos Spurgeon, a pioneer settler of Missouri, who came from Putnam County, Ind. This union has been blessed with four children: Hiram, married, and living in Bethany; William R.; James H., and Martha, died aged five. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are Methodists, and in politics the former has always been a stanch Republican. He is a successful farmer, and resides upon 160 acres of well cultivated land, situated three and one half miles from Bethany.

S. W. Judkins, a prominent farmer of Harrison County, was born February 17, 1834, in Logan County, Ky., and was the eldest of seven children of Samuel Warren and Rebecca (Hines) Judkins. His parents were natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina, in which places they were reared, but came with their parents to Logan County, Ky., where they were married. Mr. Judkins chiefly resided in Logan County until his father's death in 1859. Soon after this the mother started westward with five of the younger children, and located in Golden, Colo., where she is still residing with her son, Charles. The subject of our sketch received only a limited education in the common schools of his native county, went to Marion County, Ill., with the family, when he was about eighteen years old (they resided in Illinois about two years), but at the age of twenty pushed still further west, and settled in Worth County, Mo., in 1854. After four years'

residence there he married, and still remained until the spring of 1866, when the family moved to Jasper County of the same State, resided there however only until the fall of 1867, when he came to Harrison County. At first he located on the farm now owned by the Chamberlain heirs, and situated in the eastern part of Washington Township. After one year's residence on this farm he made his final move to the farm he had purchased, situated in Section 23, Township 65 North, Range 29 West, and where he has since resided. Julia, daughter of Philip and Juda (Everett) Hess, was born March 31, 1837, in Lehigh County, Penn., and accompanied her parents to Clinton County, Ind., when two years of age. There she was reared and educated until 1856, in the spring of which year her parents emigrated westward, and after making a short stay in Iowa, finally settled in Harrison County, Mo. They located on the tract of land now owned by Marion Denton, situated in the eastern part of Washington Township, where they resided until the father's death. The mother is still living in the same township. Julia Hess was married to S. W. Judkins, September 9, 1858, and as a result of this marriage there were eleven children (three dead). The surviving ones are Luther P., James Walker, William T., Charles Francis, Sherman H., Juda Ellen, Lutitia and Frank. Mr. Judkins is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Millard Fillmore in 1856. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but did not favor the election of Buchanan. Although always a hearty advocate of his party, he has never been a political aspirant, but was, however, elected justice of the peace of Washington Township, and served satisfactorily for one term, but refused re-election. He is a demitted member of Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, though still a full member of Bethany Chapter, No. 80. His wife and two eldest children are members of the Christian Church. When Mr. Judkins first located on his present farm he owned but 120 acres, but by the industry and persistent efforts of himself and worthy wife he now has a fine farm of 400 acres, the most of which is cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation. The family is a prominent one in the county, and is respected and honored by all who know them.

George W. Kelly, farmer and stock raiser, Jefferson Township, Harrison Co., Mo., is a native of Greene County, East Tenn., and son of David and Rebecca (McCoy) Kelly, of the same county and State. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Kelly, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in an early day, and settled in Greene County, Tenn. He was a farmer and school teacher, and

died in Tennessee about the year 1833. David Kelly was a carpenter and millwright, which trades he carried on for many years, having worked at farming in his younger days. He died about the year 1847 or 1848 in Hamilton County, Ill., while on a visit to a son. Rebecca (McCoy) Kelly departed this life in Greene County, Tenn., about 1856, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and her husband belonged to the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly raised a family of eight children, three of whom are now living: Eliza, Margaret, and George Wells, the subject of this sketch. George W. Kelly passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, and received his early education in such schools as the country at that time afforded. He remained with his parents until about nineteen years of age, at which time he came to Missouri, and engaged in life for himself as a farmer in Johnson and Pettis Counties. He attended school at intervals for two years, and also taught three terms in the above counties. In 1846 he returned to Greene County, Tenn., and for some time thereafter attended Tusculum College, where he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning. After quitting school he engaged in teaching for a while, and subsequently worked at carpentering and millwrighting, which trades he previously learned with his father and uncles. In 1851 he went to Indiana, and located in Tippecanoe County, where until 1857 he followed the carpentering business, teaching school at intervals. In the latter year he came to Harrison County, Mo., and settled four miles north of Bethany, in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in carpentering, teaching and farming since coming to the county, in all of which he has met with encouraging success. Politically Mr. Kelly is a Democrat, but votes for the man rather than party. He has never aspired to political preferment, but has held several positions of trust, among which were township trustee, township clerk and justice of the peace. He is at this time a strong advocate of prohibition, believing that to be for the best interest of the country. On the 8th of April, 1849, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Elizabeth Alexander, of Greene County, Tenn., a union blessed with the birth of six children, three of whom, Isabella Angeline, Elizabeth Caroline and George William, are living. The names of the deceased children are James W., Maria Jane Burgin and an infant, William C. Mr. Kelly is an active member of the Methodist Church, having identified himself with the same about the year 1847. For the last twenty years he has been a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mrs. Kelly is also a Method-

ist, having joined the church while quite young. Mr. Kelly began life with no capital but a determination to succeed. He owns at this time a valuable farm, the result of his own enterprise and efforts, and is justly considered one of the representative citizens of Harrison County.

John W. Kenyon was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 3, 1845, and is a son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Ross) Kenyon, natives, respectively, of Rhode Island and Vermont. Phineas was a son of John S. Kenyon, who served through the Revolutionary War. Phineas was a soldier in the War of 1812. Elizabeth Ross was a daughter of Samuel Ross, who served in the Revolutionary War as one of Washington's body guard. Phineas emigrated westward from New York, in 1855, and located in Henry County, Ill., where he farmed until his death in September, 1863. The mother died in Ness County, Kas., on November 29, 1879. John W. is the only child born of this union, although both his father and mother had children by a previous marriage, who are now residents of New York State, Vermont and Kansas. John W. was reared to manhood in Illinois, and from there enlisted in the Union army in 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which, after serving as private over a year, he was discharged on account of disability occasioned by an injury received while in service. In 1868 he came to Bethany, Mo., and engaged in the marble business two years. He then served four years as deputy sheriff and collector and then as deputy county clerk two years. In 1874 he was elected county clerk, and filled that position nearly three years and then resigned. In 1880 he resumed the marble business in Bethany, which is the only enterprise of the kind in the town, and in which he is meeting with good success. November 15, 1870, he married Mary A., daughter of M. K. Howell, Esq., who died in 1875, leaving two children: Maud T. and Guy M. October 17, 1876 he was married to Hetta J., daughter of Thomas Burns, of McFall, Mo., formerly a resident of Bethany. To this union two children have been born: Omer J. and Lucy R. Mr. Kenyon has always been a Republican in his political views, and has taken an active part in local political affairs. He also served as deputy circuit clerk and recorder from January, 1883 to 1887. He is now deputy sheriff, and clerk and assessor of Bethany Township, and is one of the public-spirited men of the city. He is a member of the K. of P., G. A. R., and a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bethany.

Thomas D. P. Kidwell, was born October 2, 1824, near Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., the only son in his parents' family. In the

autumn of 1835 he moved to Henry County, Ky., where the father was engaged in teaching for two years, but on account of failing health resumed farming in connection with carpenter work. To this occupation Thomas was reared, receiving a limited common-school education, but growing up to habits of true moral worth and energy. October, 31, 1848, he was married to Rebecca E. Magee, daughter of John and Elizabeth Magee, of Henry County, Ky. She was born October 20, 1829, and became the mother of ten children: Livonia, born August 9, 1849, died May 6, 1851; Lemima B., born July 16, 1851, died September 7, 1858; Josephine, born October 13, 1853, married Elijah P. Jessee, April 11, 1872; Ben F. S., born November 12, 1855, married Laura E. Edson, November 24, 1877; Emma F., born February 4, 1858, married John R. Barnes, February 24, 1878; Julia A. born December 27, 1860, married January 10, 1879, to George W. Eberhart (who is now deceased); John Freemont, born November 18, 1862, married Eugenia Hamilton, April 3, 1887; Rebecca E., born March 8, 1865; Alvin P., born January 6, 1868, and Ollia Jane, born December 20, 1879. In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Kidwell removed from Kentucky to Gentry County, Mo., remaining there until March, 1858, when he located near Martinsville, Harrison County, and began the improvement of his land, which had been entered in 1854 and 1855. Shortly after his settlement here the war broke out, and during that struggle his actions were ever characterized by an effort to help those upon whom the misfortunes of war rested so heavily. He also turned his attention to civil affairs, and filled the positions of justice of the peace, assessor, surveyor, etc. In every position of life in which Mr. Kidwell has been situated he has adhered humbly and faithfully to the principles of practical Christianity, the religion which he embraced when seventeen years old. His wife and children are members of the Church of Christ, in which he has served as deacon and also elder. His fine farm of 230 acres is well improved, and well stocked. Mr. Kidwell takes an active interest in educational matters, and is ever ready to aid all worthy public improvements. His parents were Benjamin W. and Rebecca (Taylor) Kidwell, the former born June 13, 1801, and the latter October 1, 1804. She died March 20, 1834. The father subsequently married, October 21, 1834, Celia Johnson, whose death occurred July 29, 1859; he died July 8, 1858. Mr. Kidwell's grandfather was Thomas Kidwell, and his father, Jonathan Kidwell, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was of Welsh origin, the family settling in Maryland or Virginia in an early day. Mrs. Thomas Kidwell's grandfather was also a participant in the War of the Revolution.

J. C. Kimbrough was born November 18, 1847, in Edgar County, Ill., and moved to Harrison County, Mo., in August, 1866, where he has since resided. When eighteen years of age he started out in the world for himself as a day laborer, but has risen in life until he is now the owner of 200 acres of excellently improved land, which is all the result of his business ability, industry and good management. October 26, 1879, he married Miss Amanda Bondurant, daughter of E. J. and K. M. Bondurant, who bore him two children: Charles G., and one who died unnamed. Mrs. Kimbrough died October 21, 1880, and in April, 1882, Mr. Kimbrough was united in marriage with Mrs. Rosanna Guymon, *nee* McGowen. Mrs. Kimbrough is a daughter of John and Eunice (Jones) McGowen, and the mother of one child—John V. Kimbrough. Mrs. Kimbrough is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Kimbrough is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is the third of six children born to Goldman and Pamela (James) Kimbrough, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The mother died in June, 1857, and the father in 1859 married Miss A. Jane Knight, who bore him five children. He was a carpenter by trade, and served his township in several local offices. He was a son of Richard and Jane (Morrison) Kimbrough, natives of Alabama and Kentucky, respectively. Richard was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and was the first school teacher in Edgar County, Ill. He participated in the battle of New Orleans, and was also a soldier in the Florida War. His death resulted from a wound received in the War of 1812.

Simon P. King was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., October 7, 1827, and is a son of William and Celia (Bailey) King, both natives of Greene County, Penn. The father came west to Iowa in the fall of 1853, and the following year located in Harrison County. Himself and wife are now residents of Bethany, aged, respectively, eighty-two and eighty-four years. Of five sons and eight daughters born to them, four sons and five daughters are now living: Simon B.; Frances Marion; Hannah, wife of John Oxford; Irena, widow of Isaac Wheeler; Furtinna, wife of Matthew Hogan, and Elizabeth, wife of John Lark, are residents of Harrison County, Mo. The first named was reared to manhood on farms in Virginia and Ohio, and came west with his parents, wife and family in 1853. He first located upon a farm, five miles north of Bethany, and in 1869 came to the town, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1880. He was then elected treasurer of Harrison County, and after serving two terms of two

years each in a faithful and efficient manner, returned to the grocery business. In September, 1886, he engaged in the retail meat business in his store one block east of the southeast corner of the public square, where he is doing well. In June, 1847, he married Ruhama Dunlap, also a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., by whom he has three children: Delilah, wife of William J. Taylor; William J., and Mary J., wife of Alexander Jennings. Mr. King is a successful and reliable business man, and in politics is a Republican. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Robert D. King, M. D., of Bethany, Mo., was born December 12, 1837, in Baie de Vert, Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Goodwin) King, natives of Canada. Robert D. was reared to manhood, and educated in Canada, and in 1860 attended the Portland, Me., Medical School, preparatory for college. From there he went to Philadelphia, and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in March, 1862, graduating from that institute. He then practiced his chosen profession four years in his native county, and in September, 1866, came to Missouri, practicing in Caldwell County until December, 1877, and then coming to Bethany, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative patronage. June 10, 1878, he married Mary, daughter of John S. Allen, of Bethany. Dr. King is a Democrat in politics, and is president of the board of United States pension examiners for this point.

John Kinion was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1820, and is a son of John and Mary (Hoggatt) Kinion, natives of North Carolina, who were taken to Indiana when children and there reared. After their marriage they spent their entire lives in Washington County, where they died when John was a child. The father was a farmer by occupation, and to himself and wife three children were born: Hester, John and Rebecca, of whom John is the only survivor. John Kinion, Jr., was reared in the Quaker faith, and lived with his mother's people until February 29, 1844, when he was married to Artemecia B. Freeman, by whom he had nine children, seven now living and all save the eldest son, who resides in Wyoming, living in Missouri. Mr. Kinion remained in Washington County, Ind., until 1847, then removing to Wapello County, Iowa. In 1856 he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he now owns a good farm of 200 acres in Madison Township, 140 being under good cultivation. Mrs. Kinion was a member of the United Brethern Church, and died in Harrison County, in 1870, being buried in Mount Pleasant Ceme-

tery. Three years later Mr. Kinion married Mrs. Nancy Young. During the war Mr. Kinion enlisted in Company E, Missouri State Militia, Col. King's command. In February, 1863, his company was transferred to the Sixth, previous to which it participated in the battle at Springfield, and afterward in several skirmishes. He was discharged in December, 1863, on account of physical disability. Since the war Mr. Kinion has been a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is united with the Methodist Church at present.

William Knott was born in December, 1821, in Fayette County, Ind., and, at the age of nineteen moved to Randolph County, Ind., where he was married, and ten years later moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where he became a prominent citizen, taking an active part in the upbuilding of the town of Delavan, and being the foremost man in securing the county fair at that town. He moved to Harrison County, Mo., in January, 1881, and engaged in the mercantile business at Hatfield for four years, since which time he has been interested in farming and stock raising. While in Delavan, Ill., he was quite an extensive shipper and buyer of stock, and a member of the firm of Knott & Snideker, harness and saddle manufacturers. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen with no capital, but has so well succeeded in his business ventures that he is now the owner of 1,100 acres of well improved land in Harrison County, and also owns some valuable town property in Delavan. September 9, 1842, he married Miss Margaret Clark, a native of Randolph County, Ind., and a daughter of John Clark, who married a Miss Huffman. To Mr. and Mrs. Knott seven children have been born: Smith A., Mary E., John L., Andrew J., William C., Franklin (deceased) and Charles H. Mr. Knott is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director at Delavan and other places where he has made his home. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is the second of nine children born to Ephraim and Agnes (Hyers) Knott, natives of Pennsylvania and New York. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War, and a son of William and Sarah Ann (Peyton) Knott, who were of German descent. William Knott was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the Revolution. The maternal grandparents of our subject, William and Sarah Ann Hyers, were natives of New York State.

John W. Lark was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, June 26, 1829, and is the son of Anton and Elizabeth Christine Lark, the former of whom died when John W. was but four years old. Brought up by his kind and affectionate mother he received a common-school

education, and remained at home until his mother's death, at which time he was eighteen years of age. Subsequently he was occupied in working upon farms, and at the age of twenty, in accordance with the laws of his country, served as a soldier. In 1854 he sailed for America, landing at New York, and removing thence to Ohio where he resumed agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he removed to Missouri, locating near St. Joseph, where for a while he was occupied in hauling rock to that city. In the meantime he had entered 160 acres of Government land in Harrison County, to the improvement of which he now turned his attention. July 1, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth King, who was born September 20, 1844, in Virginia. She removed with her parents to this county in 1854. Some time after his marriage Mr. Lark became a true citizen of the United States by taking out his naturalization papers. In 1864 he changed his religious views from the Lutheran faith in which he had been reared to the faith of the Christian denomination. In 1865 he disposed of his old homestead, and purchased over 400 acres near Eagleville, Harrison County, upon which he now resides. To Mr. Lark and wife seven sons and six daughters have been born: Christine S., born June 26, 1861; Mary F., born November 27, 1863, died when nine years old; William S., born January 29, 1866; John H., born February 14, 1868; Simon Peter, born February 23, 1870; Libby F., born February 10, 1872, died when one year old; Jacob S., born January 8, 1874; Wilda M., born September 13, 1876; Bertha A., born November 16, 1878; Rosa B., born September 19, 1879; James A., born December 12, 1881; Nora E., born March 16, 1883; Frederick G., born August 4, 1886.

Wesley Leazenby was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Joshua and Lucinda (Toothaker) Leazenby. The father of the former, Thomas Leazenby, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joshua Leazenby's birth occurred near Harper's Ferry, Va. The mother was born in the northeastern portion of Ohio. The father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when a boy went to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he farmed in connection with his ministerial duties for many years. He was married in that county, and there both himself and wife died, the latter surviving her husband nearly half a century, and never again marrying. Wesley was reared under the parental roof, and at the age of eighteen went to Miami County, Ind., and a year later returned to Ohio, and with his youngest brother purchased the old homestead. In 1854 he was married to Miss Celia Lima, a native of that county, and daughter of Harrison and Jincy Lima. In 1855 Mr. Leazenby

started west in search of a new home, and first went to Wapello County, Iowa. After voting for Fremont in 1856 he came directly to Harrison County, Mo., which has since been his home. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Col. Cathwood's command, under Capt. Page, and was wounded in the battle of Painter Creek on August 8, 1862, by some of Porter's men. Having been shot through the shoulder he has since been unable to work, and for his disability draws a pension of \$12 per month. After receiving his discharge in 1863, he returned home, where he now has a well stocked and improved farm in Madison Township. The home place contains 320 acres, four miles south of Cainesville, and altogether he owns nearly one section, all in Harrison County. To himself and wife six children have been born, four of whom are living: Mary L., Jincy E., Ulysses Grant and John W. The two eldest are married. In politics Mr. Leazenby is a Republican.

H. C. Lessley was born in Augusta County, Va., May 9, 1834, and is a son of James and Mary (Crawford) Lessley, who were of Irish and Scotch descent, and were married in Virginia, where the father passed his life engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and to himself and wife ten children were born, of whom seven are living, all save our subject being residents of Virginia. The father was an extensive land holder, an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived to the age of eighty-five years. The mother was one hundred years of age upon her last birthday, and is still living in Augusta County, Va., which was her native county. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church seventy-five years. H. C. Lessley remained at home until sixteen years of age, and then began life for himself with 62½ cents in money, by working at his trade, that of a printer. He was thus engaged in Staunton, Augusta County, for about five years, and then finding that a sedentary life was ruining his health, began the study of surveying, which, however he never practiced. In 1856 he went to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and ten months later came to Harrison County, Mo., where in 1857 he entered 400 acres of land which he proceeded to improve. August 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Merritt Lewis, a citizen of Bethany, Mo., is a son of Samuel and Susan (Wise) Lewis, natives of North Carolina and West Virginia, respectively, and was born March 12, 1839. The father moved to Indiana with his family about 1841, where he died. Merritt grew to manhood in Indiana and Illinois upon farms, and during the Rebellion

enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years as a private and non-commissioned officer. In 1865 he came to Missouri, and located in Harrison County, where he has since made his residence, engaged in farming and stock-raising very successfully. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Bethany Township, located one mile south of the town, in which he resides, and also is the owner of other valuable farming land, and several pieces of good town property. He is a self-made man, having commenced life with but little means, and by his own unaided efforts succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency. Mr. Lewis was married in this county to Mary J. Copeland, a native of Ohio, which union has been blessed with four children, now living: Charles, John Claude, Bert and Grace. Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics. He is a Master Mason, and is classed among Harrison County's prosperous business men.

John Lilly was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Storm) Lilly, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father gave his attention to farming as an occupation, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he was married about 1808. From there he went to Indiana, and then to Illinois, where he assisted in the war against the Mormons. He then went to Livingston County, Mo., where he died in 1863. He was a strong Union man during the war, and for the preservation of the Union spent much time and money. He was an earnest worker in the Christian Church, to which he gave three acres of land in Livingston County, where he is now buried, and upon which the Lilly Grove Church is erected. He died at the age of fifty-seven, and was shortly after followed by his widow, who had removed to Jamesport, Mo. Her maiden name was Rebecca Matthews, and her union with Mr. Lilly was his second marriage. Four of his sons now live in Missouri, and one daughter resides in Illinois. John Lilly, Jr., was reared in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and while in the last named State married Miss Artimissa Westfall, a native of Adams County, Ill., and daughter of Alfred Westfall, a prominent farmer of that county. Mr. Lilly remained in Illinois until 1856, with the exception of a trip to Iowa, and then moved to Livingston County, Mo., and later came to Harrison County, where he owned some property. March 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Cavalry, Col. E. C. Cathwood's command, and served three years. He fought at Yellow Creek, Jefferson City, Boonville, Independence, Big Blue, Little Osage, and Newtonia. After his discharge Mr. Lilly returned home and engaged in

farming and stock raising. He now owns a fine farm of several hundred acres, and is one of the successful men of the township. To himself and wife nine children have been born, eight of whom are living: Angeline, Anna, Mary E., John A., Joseph M., Clara R., Catherine A. and Rosa. Charles W. is deceased. Five of the children are married and living in Harrison County, and the remainder are at home with their parents. Mr. Lilly is a member of the Christian Church.

John Linthacum was born in Wayne County, Ill., in 1845, and is the eldest of eight living children of Thomas and Mary E. (Crews) Linthacum. The father was born in Bullitt County, Ky., in 1821, moved to Wayne County, Ill., in 1824, and to Harrison County, Mo., in 1855. He is a self-made man, and owns a farm of 240 acres, upon which he resides. His wife is a daughter of William and Catherine (Shaw) Crews, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, and is the mother of the following ten children: John, Marshall, Francis, Julia A. (deceased), Julia A., Martha (deceased), Mary, Ida B., and William (twins) and Elizabeth. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Thomas and Parmelia (Wood) Linthacum, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The former was a captain of a company of Kentucky State militia for many years, and was also captain of a ship which ran between Anne Arundel County and Baltimore. John Linthacum moved to Harrison County, Mo., in 1853, and has since made this county his home. He began life when of age, in very moderate circumstances, but through industry, business ability and good management is now the owner of a splendidly improved farm of 772 acres. He received a common-school education during his youth, and in 1866 was married to Miss Mary K. E. Bondurant, daughter of E. J. and Kiziah M. (McGee) Bondurant, and by whom five children have been born: Stella, Charles, Walter, Luther B., and Ira. Mr. Bondurant is a native of Shelby County, Ky., and about 1852 settled in Harrison County, Mo., where he now owns a good farm of 630 acres. Mr. John Linthacum is a Republican in politics, and was elected county surveyor in 1884. He has also served as justice of the peace, and was the first township clerk under the township organization. During the Rebellion he enlisted in the United States army, but was never called into active service. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John W. Loveland, an enterprising citizen of Harrison County, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., September 11, 1821, and is the son of Alfred and Polly (Russ) Loveland, who were natives of Connecticut.

The Loveland and Russ families moved to Berkshire County, Mass., and were still residing there when Alfred L. and Polly R. were married. He was a farmer and shoemaker. For many years he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. He died in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, at the age of seventy-five, while his wife lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years. To this union were born eleven children, six of whom are now living. At the age of six years John W. was thrown upon his own resources, and was first taken by Amos Raymond to raise, with whom he lived until he was past eighteen years old, when he concluded he was not justified in enduring the ill treatment he was constantly receiving, and ran away to Dalton, in the same county, where he went into a blacksmith shop, and commenced to learn the trade. He remained here one winter, then engaged in farming and lumbering, in which he continued until twenty-seven years old, when he married Amelia Shepard, who was born in Berkshire County, Mass., December 4, 1824, and is the daughter of Narcissus Shepard. This happy union has resulted in one son, Monroe C., who was born March 20, 1850, who is now living with his father, and engaged with him in extensive farming and stock raising. He married Claribel Torrey, who was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1853. She was the daughter of Myron Torrey, and died in 1884. When married first John W. Loveland moved to Williamstown, and purchased a small farm upon which he continued to live for seven years, when he sold it, and rented land until 1868, when he started west in search of a home, locating in Harrison County on the farm upon which he now lives, but which at that time had but very little improvement, was entirely unimproved and covered with brush and timber. Although Mr. Loveland has never aspired to office, he has always been a hearty supporter of the Republican party. He is an example of what a firm determination to succeed, coupled with natural ability, will accomplish. Having very limited opportunities for an education, he read and observed closely, and this, united with his energy and perseverance in business (aided also by his estimable wife), has brought him to his present position. He and his son are the owners of one of the finest located and best improved farms in the county. The citizens of the county are indebted to him for excellent roads in his neighborhood, also the bridge across Bridge Creek, and he is one of the most respected men in the county.

A. & S. McClure are the proprietors of the Roller Mills and Carding Machine at Bethany, Mo., which are operated under the firm name of J. B. McClure & Sons. The father was a native of Ohio, and

came to Missouri in 1839. He purchased the above mill in 1878, which since his decease in 1883 has been under the control of his three sons. The mother, Martha (Williams) McClure, was also born in Ohio, and is the mother of thirteen children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are Andrew, husband of Elizabeth (Srubb) McClure, and father of four children; Sparks, who married Minerva B. Higgins, who bore three children; Frank, who married Clementine Osburn, who has two living children and has lost one; Alexander, who married Sarah Ramsey, who bore him nine children, eight of whom are now living: Elkanah, who married Mary Ward, who bore him eight children; Mary J., deceased wife of Henry Lewis, who left three children; Ruth, widow of John Slinger, wife of Sol. Weary and mother of five children; Elizabeth, wife of G. H. Hughes, mother of eight children; and Mahala, wife of Jackson Moore, and mother of five children, two of whom are dead. J. B. McClure served as a lieutenant in the War of the Rebellion in the Union army, in which his sons, Andrew and Elkanah, were also soldiers. The men of the family are all Republicans in politics.

Michael McCullum, born in Sullivan County, Mo., October 6, 1851, is a son of Alexander McCullum, a prominent farmer citizen of Jefferson Township, Harrison Co. [see sketch]. Michael accompanied his father to Harrison County, Mo., in 1853, where he was reared upon a farm, and secured a good common-school education in his youthful days. He taught school in early life, and in 1876 came to Bethany Township, where he was employed in the capacity of clerk in various kinds of business for several years. In July, 1880, he entered the Bethany Savings Bank as clerk, and in December, 1881, was promoted to the office of cashier, which position he still holds. February 9, 1879, he was married to Miss Laura E. Weary, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of Solomon Weary of this county. Mrs. McCullum has borne one son—Ernest—now deceased. Mr. McCullum is a Democrat in politics, and a hearty worker for the temperance cause. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. G. McDonald is of Scotch and Irish origin, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 10, 1846, and is a son of William and Sarah (Leach) McDonald. The father was born in Scotland, and came to America with his parents when a child, settling first in New Jersey and next in Ohio. He learned the stone mason's and plasterer's trades in New York City, and followed the same in Ohio about thirty years. Both himself and wife lived to an advanced age, and

their seven children are all living and married. Both were members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. McDonald was a Republican. W. G. McDonald was reared and received his early education in Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio. Later he attended the Muskingum College, and taught district schools in his native county. He studied law two years with Hiram Skinner at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to Harrison County later, but his limited means compelled him to teach school, and he abandoned his chosen profession. Afterward he clerked for J. H. Burrows & Co., and for the last seven years has been engaged in the mercantile business at Cainesville, and at present is a partner in the firm of L. M. Wickersham & Co. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Rose Frazier, of Akron, Harrison Co., Mo., and a daughter of David Frazier (deceased). Mrs. McDonald died in 1880, leaving two children—Minnie and Clara. In May, 1884, Mr. McDonald married Miss Eleanor McGee, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Richard McGee (deceased). This marriage has been blessed with one child—Nellie. Besides his mercantile interests Mr. McDonald has a farm of 135 acres, and owns other real estate. He is a Republican in politics.

W. C. McKiddy was born in Knox County, Ky., February 3, 1835, and is one of a family of eight children (six now living) born to John H. and Bersheba (Fuson) McKiddy. The father was born in Whitley County, Ky., the mother in North Carolina, and in an early day removed to Knox County, Ky., where they were married about 1834. Mr. McKiddy was one of the enterprising and active farmers of that place, where he lived until his death in 1849, at the age of forty. The widow continued to live upon the farm there for nine years, and then immigrated with her family to Mercer County, Mo., at which place her death occurred in 1865. She was a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church. W. C. McKiddy was twenty years of age at the time of his mother's death, and during his youth had received a good common-school education. He farmed in Mercer County until 1870, and then engaged in school teaching for a livelihood for five years, two years of his labor being spent in Cainesville, Harrison County, and the remainder in Mercer County. In 1883 he embarked in the hardware business at Cainesville, in partnership with Hon. Joseph H. Burrows, and is still successfully engaged in that line of business. May 10, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida B. Chambers, daughter of John Q. Chambers [see sketch]. This union has been blessed with two children, John Harvey and Addie Belle. Mr. McKiddy is a

member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. On the 2d of August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Missouri Infantry, Col. Bradshaw's command, under Capt. Rogers, and served until mustered out, August 15, 1865. Among other engagements he participated in the battles at Franklin, Tenn., Nashville, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala.

McMillen Brothers, merchants of New Hampton, Mo., are among the enterprising and substantial business men of Harrison County. They commenced business with limited means in 1883, but by honest dealing and strict attention to business have established themselves permanently in the trade, and are recognized as one of the best firms in New Hampton. Albert McMillen, the senior partner, was born in Gentry County, Mo., June 6, 1860, and spent his early years upon a farm, and during his youth received a common-school education, which was supplemented with private instruction at home. At the age of sixteen he began to teach, which he continued a number of terms, devoting all his leisure to study, and thus attaining an education equal to that of some who have had the advantage of a college education. He is a proficient Latin scholar. In 1879 he went to Colorado, but returned home the latter part of 1880. In 1881 he came to New Hampton, and worked in the store of I. N. Carson, for two years, or until the above named business was established in September, 1883. He was here married August 30, 1883, to Miss Iva M. Yocum, daughter of W. S. Yocum, of Harrison County. This union has been blessed with two children: Luda S. and Gracia Pearl. Mr. McMillen is a member of the K. of P. with the rank of Past D. D. G. C., and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, also superintendent of a Presbyterian Sunday-school. P. H. McMillen is also a native of Gentry County, and was born October 13, 1857. He, like his brother, passed his youth upon the farm and also went west, where he spent eighteen months in Montana, near Deer Lodge, handling stock. He returned to Missouri the latter part of 1882, and the next year became one of the present firm of McMillen Bros. The father of our two subjects, Jonathan McMillen, was born in Kentucky, and was twice married, his second wife being the mother of A. and P. H. McMillen. Her maiden name was Sarah Vest, and she is a daughter of Thomas Vest, of Rome, Ind. Jonathan McMillen moved from Indiana to Missouri, about 1855, and located in Gentry County, where he engaged in farming until his death March 29, 1870, at his home near Darlington, Mo. He reared a family of eight children, three of whom are yet living: Albert, P. H., and John D., who resides in Boone County, Mo.

Thomas M. McWhinney, a well-to-do farmer of Harrison County, was born in Derry County, Ireland, February 24, 1837. His parents, Wilson and Hester (McKee) McWhinney, came to America about 1843, and for six years lived in Brooklyn, after which time they moved to Bristol, Penn. Next they lived two years in Macon County, Ill., and then passed ten years in Carroll County. While in Brooklyn, where the mother died, the father worked in a seed garden, and in Illinois engaged in farming. He was married a second time while in Bristol, Penn., and then moved to Nebraska, where he now lives with a daughter. Thomas M. is one of a family of eight children, and during his early youth received a common-school education at Bristol, Penn. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his father to Illinois, and assisted him in his farm labor. At the age of twenty-two he began life for himself, and in May, 1884, married Miss Electa Strock, a native of New York State, who is his present wife. After becoming twenty-two years of age, he farmed two years in Macon County, Ill., and then moved to Carroll County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until March, 1885. He then came to Harrison County, Mo., and located upon and purchased the farm where he now resides, which is a well cultivated and improved 160-acre tract. Mr. McWhinney is a stanch Republican in politics.

Oliver C. Macy, treasurer and *ex officio* collector of Harrison County, Mo., was born in Davis County, Iowa, October 6, 1849, and is a son of Riley and Amanda (McCullough) Macy. The father was a pioneer settler of Davis County, Iowa, and built the first frame house there at a time when the Indians inhabited the country. He died there in the fall of 1851, and the mother subsequently married Wesley Young, with whom she is still living in Davis County. To her first marriage five children were born: John, Allen, Reuben, Eliza J. (wife of William Pitman) and Oliver C. John and Reuben died in the service of the Union army. Oliver lived in his native county, where he received a good English education, until November, 1875, and then came to Harrison County, Mo., buying a farm in Madison Township, upon which he successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1880. He then moved to Mt. Moriah, engaged in a general store until 1884, when he was elected to his present office, and removed to Bethany. He is now discharging the duties of that position by re-election. He has always been a stanch Republican, and as such has been elected to his position of trust and honor. Oliver C. and Agnes M. (Landes) Macy are the parents of the following children: Mary A., John, Caledonia, Ulysses Samuel

and Arthur. Mr. Macy is one of Harrison County's representative citizens, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Benjamin F. Marlar, a farmer and stock raiser, of Section 8, Township 62, Range 29, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., March 14, 1827. His father, Reuben Marlar, was a native of France, who immigrated to the United States when a young man, and located in Tennessee, where he married Martha Baker, a native of that State. He bought and improved land in Tennessee, upon which he lived until his death in 1832; that of his wife occurring two years later. B. F. grew to manhood in his native county, and after the death of his parents was reared by an uncle until eleven years of age, when he started out in life for himself. When eighteen he went to Bradley County, Tenn., where he remained until August, 1854. He then came to Missouri, locating first in Daviess County, where he entered 120 acres, eighty of which he improved. He sold that property in 1866, and moved to Harrison County, where he bought a place but slightly improved. His original purchase was but 120 acres, but he has since bought more land, which he has cultivated and is now the owner of 350 acres, all fenced, and all but fifty acres in meadow, pasture and plow land. He is very comfortably settled, in a good one-and-a-half story house, and has good barns, outbuildings, etc. He has been twice married; first in Bradley County, where Elizabeth Humphries, a native of the county, became his wife. She died December 25, 1882, and was the mother of the following children: Nancy A. (wife of Elijah Goldsberry; William O., of Nebraska; Mary E., wife of John Calvert, of Dakota; James R., of Kansas; Sarah C., wife of William Carico, of Dakota; Elkana, Simpson, and Rachel, deceased wife of Robert Terry, of Daviess County, Mo. Mr. Marlar was married the second time, in March, 1885, to Amanda Baker, in Daviess County, Mo. He usually votes the Republican ticket.

John C. Martin was born in Preston County, W. Va., in 1832, and is the son of John and Anna (Cassidy) Martin, the former of English descent, having been in West Virginia in 1795, and spending his entire life in Preston County (excepting the time passed as a soldier in the War of 1812), following the occupation of farming until his death in 1859. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the party who surveyed West Virginia in its early days. Mrs. Martin, mother of our subject, was born in 1795, and died in 1869. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was also her husband. John C. received a very limited education, entirely through his own efforts, and in 1854 left West Virginia, and spent

some time as deck hand and watchman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; then, in 1855, went to Harrison County, Mo.; thence in 1857, to Nebraska, where, in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward transferred to the cavalry department, also spent some time as a corporal, and took part in many engagements, among them Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and siege of Corinth, and was finally discharged at Omaha, November 10, 1864. He then spent a short time in his native State, following the occupation of a farmer and mechanic, and in 1865 settled in Harrison County, where he has since resided. He married in 1865 Miss Elmira, a daughter of Martin D. and Mary Kittle. They have three children: Minerva, Mary and Benjamin Prentiss. He has filled several offices with credit, having been justice of the peace several terms, also constable, and school director since 1872. Politically he was reared a Democrat, casting his first vote for Fillmore in 1856, but since the war has been a Republican. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. D. W. Martin, a practicing physician and surgeon at Blue Ridge, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1840, and is the son of Jared A. and Electa (Scoville) Martin. The father was of Irish descent, born in Henry County, Ohio, in 1819, and married in 1839. In 1867 he removed to Michigan, thence in 1873 to McLean County, Ill., where he still resides, following, as he has all his life, the occupation of farming. He served about nine months during the latter part of the late war in an Ohio regiment. His father, Samuel Martin, was a native of New York, and served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. The Doctor's mother was born in Vermont in 1816, and died about 1850. D. W. Martin in his youth received a very limited education, but afterward attended St. Mary's College, then taught several years, and in 1867 entered the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, finally, in 1877, being graduated from the American Medical College at St. Louis. Previous to this, in 1866, he had commenced the practice of medicine, which has since been continued with great success. When the Civil War broke out he espoused the cause of the Union, and in 1863 enlisted in Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Gen. Sherman, being captured at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he was held two months, when he was exchanged, but volunteered to stay and care for the prisoners. After this he went to Columbus, Ohio, remaining in the paymaster's office till close of the war. In December, 1860, he married Miss Lucinda Harris, a native of Ohio. As a result

of this marriage there are six children: Josephine, wife of T. J. Wooley, of Kansas City; Charles W., of Kansas; Flora, wife of D. A. Ford, of Wichita, Kas.; Hettie, wife of John Luman; James S., of Wichita, Kas., and Fannie. In 1878 he married, a second time, Mrs. Ruth F. Miller, *nee* Hammond, the result of this union being one child, Nemie. The Doctor remained in Ohio till 1873, then going to Jameson, Daviess Co., Mo.; thence to Gentry County, Mo.; thence in 1877 coming to Bethany, and in 1882, to Blue Ridge, where he soon secured a good practice, in connection with which he carries a stock of drugs. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He as well as his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the Doctor is an elder.

Rev. Paschal Meek, a native of what is now Sherman Township, was born in 1857, and is the eighth of ten children of Rev. George W. and Mary E. (Shockey) Meek. The father, of English descent, was born in Marion County, Ind., about 1820, and while living there was twice married, both times to a Miss Keys. In 1854 he removed to Harrison County, and located in Sherman Township, where he died in 1884. When a young man he entered a university under the auspices of the United Brethren Church, and preached until the time of his death, in connection with farming. His wife was born in Virginia, and is still living at Blue Ridge. For many years he has been a member of the United Brethren Church. Rev. Paschal Meek received at home a good common-school education, which he completed at Avalon College, Livingston County. He married, in 1880, Miss Mary, daughter of B. H. and Cynthia Parnell, formerly of Indiana, where Mary was born. As a result of this marriage there are four children: Inez, Jessie (deceased) and an infant unnamed; also another child, deceased. Rev. Meek is a Republican in politics, and voted for Garfield in 1880. He and wife are members of the Christian Union Church, of which he has been the licensed minister for three years. He followed the occupation of farming until 1885, then clerked one year, when he entered the mercantile business at Blue Ridge, carrying a stock of general merchandise. Our subject has always taken a great interest in the cause of education, and in the prosperity and welfare of the county.

Thomas J. Melton was born in Albemarle County, Va., March 1, 1819, and is a son of Benjamin and Sally (Burfet) Melton, also natives of that State. The family moved from Albemarle County to what is now Putnam County, W. Va., in 1829, where Mr. Melton farmed in the summer, and engaged in coopering in the winter, until his death

in 1865. He was the father of four sons and seven daughters, who grew to maturity; three of the sons and four of the daughters are still living, although Thomas and one sister are the only residents of Missouri. Thomas grew to manhood in Putnam County, and engaged in farming and coopering after grown. He came to Missouri, and entered land in Harrison County, in 1848, and after looking at land in Jackson and other counties returned to Putnam County, where he remained until 1855. From that time until 1886, when he permanently located upon the land he had entered in Harrison County, he lived in Jackson County, Va., New Mexico and Kansas, during which time he was for quite awhile in the Government employ. He was married in White Oak Township, Harrison County, in October, 1872, to Elizabeth Rowlett, a widow lady, and daughter of Obediah Pursinger. Mrs. Melton is a native of Missouri, and the mother of one son—William Ellis, who is in his fourteenth year. Mr. Melton settled upon his present farm after marriage, and now owns 160 acres of land in the home place, which is well improved and cultivated, and also owns a 130-acre tract of timbered pasture land. Mr. Melton has always been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

James Meranda was born in Scott County, Ind., in 1842, upon the 27th of April, and is the third child of George and Jane (Ardrey) Meranda. The father is of Scotch descent, born in Kentucky in 1819, and the mother of Irish descent and born in 1819 also. In 1837 they were married in Scott County, Ind., where the mother died in 1846. To their union four sons and one daughter were born. After the death of his first wife Mr. Meranda was twice married, and by his third wife had two sons and four daughters. Since the age of nineteen he has been a school teacher, and in 1867 he located in Harrison County, Mo., but at present lives in Kansas. He was a strong Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley, but has since belonged to the Democratic ranks. Both himself and the mother of our subject belonged to the Christian Church. James Meranda spent his youth upon a farm, during which time he received a common-school education. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-eight Indiana Infantry, United States army, and during about three years' service participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Buzzard's Roost. At the last named fight he was wounded in the right hip, which disabled him for life, and on account of which he draws a pension of \$24 per month. After the war he returned home, and has since engaged in farming in connection with which he

works at the carpenter's trade. He is a successful farmer, and the owner of 231 acres of land, which he has accumulated by hard labor and good management. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Lieuvinah J. Follick, who was born in Indiana in 1841, and by whom he has had ten children, four of whom are living. He has resided in this county since 1869. He is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Otho Merrifield was born in McLean County, Ill., June 3, 1838, and is a son of John and Emily (Neal) Merrifield, natives of Greene County, Ohio, and Bourbon County, Ky., and of English and French descent, respectively. The grandparents of Otho Merrifield immigrated to Illinois in an early day, and it was in that State that John Merrifield was reared and married, there rearing and educating his own children. He was one of the highly respected and well-to-do citizens of that county, and after coming to Harrison County, Mo., in 1859, won the esteem of his associates here. Himself and wife are now living in Thomas County, Kas. Otho Merrifield is one of a family of seven sons, three of whom are living and married. He was reared in his native county, and at the age of twenty engaged in brick-making for himself and others, at which he continued until 1857. He then spent a year in Harrison County, Mo., where he permanently located in 1859, and has since farmed and been engaged in stock raising. He is now the owner of an abundantly stocked and well-improved farm of 295 acres, and is one of the substantial farmers of this vicinity. August 3, 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. Hanners, and after eighteen months' service was honorably discharged and returned to farming. October 5, 1864, he married Miss Lydia Ann Preston, a native of this county, who died eighteen years later, and who bore him eight children, five of whom are living: Emma R., Ulysses T., Alice, Arella and Harvey. A year after the death of his first wife Mr. Merrifield married Miss Bettie Ann Bain, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. His wife dying a year later he was wedded to Mrs. R. C. Wishon, widow of Francis M. Wishon, whose maiden name was Rebecca E. Schoonover. Mrs. Merrifield is a native of Ohio, and her father lost his arm in the battle of Buena Vista, in the War of 1812. To her first marriage with John J. Peters four children were born: Lydia M., William A., Drucilla E. and Orpheus A. All are deceased save the last named. Mr. Merrifield is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Monroe Miller was born in Monroe County, Ind., March 4, 1823, and was named in honor of his county and President Monroe.

His parents, Bryce W. and Matilda (Runnels) Miller, were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish and Irish descent, respectively, who immigrated to Washington County, Ind., with their parents at an early day. There they were married, and Mr. Bryce W. Miller engaged in the hat trade, being a hatter. He followed his trade in several counties in Indiana, principally Putnam County, and later in life went to Kansas, where he died at an advanced age. His later days were passed in farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and while in Indiana served as justice of the peace, and also taught school. In Kansas he was a member of the Legislature at the time of the trouble under Buchanan's administration. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought in twenty-two battles. The mother of Monroe was taken ill in Princeton, Mo., while upon her way to his house. She died in that town, and her remains were buried in Clay Township. Monroe Miller was reared in Indiana, and at the age of nineteen began life for himself as a farm laborer. He remained thus employed two years, and then engaged in cropping another two years. August 22, 1844, he married Miss Emily Miller, a cousin and a daughter of Mordecai Miller. He continued to farm in Indiana until 1856, and then immigrated to Decatur County, Iowa, where he lived until 1864, when he came to Harrison County, Mo. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, under Col. Rankins, and served three years. He was in the battles of Corinth, Jackson and Vicksburg, and while in Tennessee was made first lieutenant. He resigned this office at Vicksburg, July 30, 1863, and returned home. He also participated in the battles of Champion's Hill, Raymond and Black River Bridge. He now owns a farm of 130 acres in the home place, and fifty acres in another township, which property is the result of his good management and business ability. Four years ago Mr. Miller lost his wife, who was a Christian woman and the mother of ten children, six of whom are living: Isabelle (deceased), Bryce (deceased), Richard, Matilda, Mary (wife of A. J. Bucy), Emily, Alice, Elizabeth, Robert (deceased), and Howard (deceased). Mr. Miller is Democratic in his political views, and is the present justice of the peace. He has also served his township as treasurer, and is one of the public-spirited men of the place. He is an Ancient member of the I. O. O. F.

Wiley Milligan, a prominent and leading citizen of Harrison County, and resident of Jefferson Township, was born in Greene County, East Tenn., October 11, 1844. His parents, John and Su-

sannah (McCullum) Milligan, were both natives of Greene County, Tenn. The father lived in that county until 1867, when he immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., where he remained engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1880, in his seventy-third year. His wife, Susannah, is now living, a resident of Harrison County, and is seventy-four years of age. He and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years. There were born to their marriage fifteen children, two of whom died in infancy, two when grown, and the balance are living. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child, and received the rudiments of a common education in the schools of Greene County, Tenn., but this has since been greatly improved by general reading, and contact with all kinds of business men. August 1, 1862, he left his home in Greene County, and after some difficulty reached Cumberland Gap, where he enlisted in Company I, of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, Union service, and served with credit until June, 1863, participating in many battles and skirmishes, among them Chickamauga, and Dandridge. At Edgefield, Tenn., he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he is still a sufferer. After the war he returned home, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1868 he married Susan C. Coffman, who was born in Randolph County, Va., June 14, 1847. She is the daughter of Elias Coffman, who moved to Harrison County, Mo., the latter part of 1864. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Milligan has been blessed with four children all living. Charles, James D., Eliza P. and Etta Rosaltha. He and his wife are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat, but prefers voting for the best man, rather than party, and has never aspired to hold office. When starting in life he was a poor man, but by energy and industry has succeeded well, and with his family enjoys the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He is an active and enterprising citizen of the county, and supports all laudable undertakings.

Edgar S. Miner was born in Madison, Wis., June 19, 1846, and is a son of Samuel E. and Maria C. (Kelley) Miner, natives respectively of Vermont and New York [see sketch of father]. Edgar passed his youth and received his education in his native State, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served as private until the close of the war. He then engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin with his father, and in 1880 came to Missouri, where in June of the same year he continued the lumber business at

Bethany, as a partner of Benjamin H. Frees, a prominent and wealthy citizen and business man of Chicago. Mr. Miner has since been the active and successful manager of this business at Bethany, and has branch establishments at Ridgeway and New Hampton, of this State. He is also a partner in the Ridgeway Bank. October 15, 1867, he wedded Mina Gardner, a native of Monroe, Wis., and a daughter of ex-Senator Gardner, a prominent lawyer and politician of that State (now deceased). This union has been blessed with two daughters, Daisy and Shirley. Mr. Miner is a staunch Republican, and for several years has been a member of the city council. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and is a Knight Templar, and recognized as one of Bethany's enterprising and successful citizens.

William A. Miner, junior member of the firm of Miner & Frees, lumber merchants at Ridgeway, Mo., was born May 8, 1861, in Brodhead, Wis., and is the youngest of a family of eight children of Samuel E. and Maria (Kelley) Miner. When four years old he was taken by his parents to Monroe, Greene Co., Wis., and when seventeen years old graduated from a high school in that county. He then worked in a planing-mill two years as bookkeeper, and had charge of the buying and selling of the lumber. March 30, 1881, he moved to Bethany, Mo., where he worked in his brother's lumber yard. Eight months later he moved to New Hampton, where he had the management of a lumber yard for three years. He then came to Ridgeway, and formed a partnership with his brother, Ed. S. Miner and B. M. Frees for the transaction of a general banking business, the capital stock of which was \$5,000, and resources over \$100,000. He is also an equal partner with B. M. Frees in the lumber yard at Ridgeway. March 17, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Spencer, a native of Harrison County, Mo., by whom he has had two children: Charles F. and Elbert S. Mr. Miner is a Republican in politics, and has served as trustee of Grant Township about eighteen months. He is one of the enterprising and successful business men of Ridgeway, and a highly respected citizen.

Wesley W. Mock was born in Burlington, Iowa, October 14, 1844, and is a son of Michael B. and Margaret A. (Biddleman) Mock. The father was born in Pennsylvania, October, 20, 1806, and was a son of Joseph Mock, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Ohio. The mother was also born in Pennsylvania on November 20, 1809 and was a daughter of John Biddleman. Michael B. moved from Ohio to Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in carpentering until his death December 11, 1844, when Wesley was but an infant. The mother

was again married in 1850, and died in Harrison County, Mo., May 2, 1859. Wesley received a limited education at the country schools during his younger days and worked upon the farm until 1861. October 15, of that year, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company I of the Twenty-third Missouri Regiment. In 1864 he re-enlisted as a veteran, and in 1865 was promoted from the position of sergeant to that of first lieutenant of Company D. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and afterward lived one year in Gentry County, Mo., since which time he has resided in Harrison County, three and one-half miles from Martinsville. He owns 480 acres of land, and raises a variety of grains, but devotes most of his attention to fine stock. He owns a fine herd of Galaway cattle at the head of which is an important bull valued at \$460, one of the highest priced animals in the county. He has also fine blooded Norman and English draft horses, Berkshire hogs and fine Merino sheep. He has over \$6,000 invested in fine stock, and is one of the well-to-do men in the township. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Carter, who was born in Rush County, Ind., June 9, 1840, and is a daughter of Vincent Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Mock are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living. They both belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ennis Moore was born in Clay County, Ind., June 14, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Moore, natives of Henry County, Ky. The father was a farmer by occupation and from Kentucky moved to Clay County, Ind., where himself and wife passed the remainder of their lives, dying at the advanced age of about eighty. Of a family of ten children born to them three are now living, two being residents of McLean County, Ill. Ennis Moore was reared in his native county, and at the age of twenty-five left the parental roof, although he made his home in Indiana until 1860 engaged in farming. December 25, 1856, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Lydia Moore, who was however no relation to him. This union has been blessed with ten children, the following six still living: Perry, Emily, Caroline, Thomas, Herschel and Willard. The first two are married and residents of Harrison County. Mr. Moore came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1860, but during the war went to McLean County, Ill., where he remained until 1869. He then returned to this county where he is ranked among the well-to-do citizens, and owns a well-improved farm of 275 acres, which property is all the result of his own labor, good management and good business ability. In politics Mr. Moore is a Democrat.

Thomas Monson is a native of Kentucky, and was born May 22,

1819. When twenty-one years of age he went to Bourbon County, Ky., and in 1852 came to Harrison County, Mo., locating near Bethany, where he still resides. His home farm contains 375 acres at present, quite an amount of the original tract having been given to his children (about 600 acres in all). He also owns 120 acres in another tract, and has eighty acres in Butler County. He is a successful farmer and stock dealer which have been his life-long occupations. In 1841 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Betsey Current, by whom he has had twelve children: Samuel (deceased), Margaret (wife of D. J. Heaston), Mary (wife of John C. McGeorge, of Kansas City), Eliseph (who married Rena Price), Thomas C. (who married Edna Skinner), Desdemona (deceased wife of William Dunn, who left one child), Nora (deceased, aged seventeen), Ella J. (deceased, aged six), twin sons (who died in infancy, unnamed), George B. (who married Veva McClure), and Ida (wife of G. T. Phillips). Mr. and Mrs. Monson are worthy members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Monson is a Democrat, and in 1860 was elected sheriff of the county, which position he efficiently filled two years. Previously he had served seven years as constable. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Talbert) Monson, were both reared in Kentucky, and lived in Nicholas County of that State at the time of their deaths. Both were united with the Baptist Church.

S. J. Moore was born in Clay County, Ind., March 22, 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Clark) Moore, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The former was born March 22, 1800, his marriage occurring December 21, 1826, in Kentucky, from whence they immigrated to Clay County, Ind. In 1856 they came to Harrison County, Mo., and in 1875 went to Washington Territory, where the father died July 7, 1877, aged seventy-seven years, three months and seven days. The mother then returned to Harrison County, Mo., where she died January 6, 1886, aged seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were both members of the Christian Church, and were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are living. S. J. Moore remained upon his father's farm until 1859, when he began life for himself, and married. August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, Col. Tindall's command, under Capt. Robinson, and served three years and two months. He participated in a number of important engagements, among which were Jonesboro, Atlanta and Shiloh. At the last named battle he was shot in the head and disabled six months. After his discharge at Atlanta he returned home, and has since devoted his attention to

agricultural pursuits, being now the owner of a well-improved farm. December 12, 1859, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Caroline Dale, a native of Kentucky, born June 20, 1840, and one of nine children of Abraham and Martha Dale, the former of whom is now past eighty-three years of age, and one of Harrison County's citizens. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living: Martha S., born November 12, 1865, married January 12, 1887, William Dale, a farmer of this county; and Carrie L., born January 2, 1877; one son, born November 3, 1860, was married in April, 1880, to Miss Phillips, and on October 6, following, committed suicide. Mr. Moore draws a pension of \$4, is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics a Republican.

George Morgan was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 4, 1835, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (McCain) Morgan. The father was a native of the same county, and was of English descent. The mother was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and of Irish origin. They were married in Muskingum County, and made that their home until 1866, when they came to Harrison County, Mo., where the father engaged in farming, and the mother died April 16, 1884, at the age of eighty. The mother was a Christian lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morgan has resided with his son-in-law, John A. Frazier, since the death of his wife, and is now aged eighty-two. George Morgan is the second son and third child of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. All reside in this county save a brother and sister, who make their home in Decatur County, Iowa. George remained at home until twenty-five years of age, and then began life as an independent farmer. Previously he had taught seven winter seasons of school, and after his marriage October 30, 1860, to Miss Frances E. Frazier, of Muskingum County, Ohio (daughter of David Frazier), he taught school and farmed in Ohio until 1865. He then came to Harrison County, Mo., and since the winter of 1882 has devoted his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. He owns a nicely cultivated farm and is one of the well-to-do and prosperous men of his township. To himself and wife ten children have been born, six of whom are living: Charles E., William L., George W., Robert F. and Ernest. The eldest child, Mary L., is the wife of Henry Evans of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics the former is a Republican.

Washington Morgan was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 22, 1842, and as his birth was upon the anniversary of Gen.

Washington's birthday he was named in his honor. He was reared in his native county, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. John Lane's command, under Capt. William Hannis, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Perryville, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain and many others. At Atlanta our subject was detailed by general order into the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, and held the position of issuing clerk twenty-two months. About that time he was kicked by his horse upon the forehead so severely that the bones were fractured and obliged to be removed. His life was at first despaired of, but he finally regained his health, although the imprint of the horse's shoe may still be seen upon his face. June 10, 1865, he was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., from active service and was finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He then returned to Muskingum County, Ohio, and from there went to Akron, Mo. March 21, 1867, he wedded Miss Annie Cleveland, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, which city was named in honor of some of her ancestors. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of Samuel R. and Lucy (Tubbs) Cleveland, and has borne Mr. Morgan eight children, five of whom are living: Edwin, Orie, Norman, Carl C., and Riley. Mr. Morgan is a well-respected gentleman, and owns a small but finely improved farm, which is desirably located. He is an active church member, and has been a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent for many years. Himself, wife and entire family have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and draws a pension of \$12.

James Moss is of English and German descent, and a son of Joshua and Jane (Housar) Moss, who emigrated from South Carolina to Tennessee, and from there came to Mercer County, Mo., during the early history of the county. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a man of remarkable constitution. At the time of his death, when he was ninety-two years of age, he was vigorous in mind and body, his death being the result of a wound in his foot. His principal amusement in life was that of hunting, as when he came to the country it abounded in Indians, deer, bears and wild game. Here he built a home in the wilderness, and cleared a farm, upon which he lived many years with his faithful wife, who also lived to an advanced age. James Moss was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., and was about ten years of age when his parents moved to Missouri, where

he made his home with them until nineteen years of age. He then removed to Williamsburg, Ky., and clerked in his brother's store about six years. Soon after he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Gatliff, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Squire Gatliff, who represented his county several times in the Legislature. The second marriage of Mr. Moss occurred in Daviess County, Mo., Mrs. Elizabeth (Scott) Rogers, widow of Jacob Rogers, becoming his wife. Mr. Moss resided in Daviess County but a short time after his second marriage, and in the spring of 1859 came to Harrison County, where he engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-four years at Cainesville with success. He then conducted a hotel for three years, but having, by the exercise of prudence, industry and economy, amassed a comfortable competency, is now living a retired life. By his first marriage Mr. Moss had one child, now a resident of Texas and married. His second union was blessed with two children: Martin, who died in early manhood, and C. J., wife of W. E. Baxton, photographer of Cainesville. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are now living upon their town property in Cainesville, and besides owning the same, have 200 acres of fine pasture land, well fenced, in Harrison County, near the town. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in politics. He is the ninth child born to his parents, seven of whom are still living.

Moulton & Cuddy, general merchants of Bethany, is a firm composed of Henry A. Moulton and Stephen M. Cuddy, and has existed since January, 1885. Their store is situated on the southeast corner of the public square, in the Cuddy Block, and is well stocked with staple and fancy dry goods, hats, boots, shoes, carpets, notions, etc. Henry A. Moulton was born in Elkhart County, Ind., January 28, 1848, and is a son of Myron and Lydia (Myers) Moulton, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Henry passed his youth upon his father's farm, in his native county, and received a good common-school education. In 1864 he came with his father to Missouri, where the latter located in Fox Creek Township, Harrison County, at which place he died in the spring of 1869, leaving his wife and Henry to mourn his loss. In 1868 Henry came to Bethany, and worked for H. M. Cuddy as a clerk until he became his partner, in January, 1875. After the death of Mr. Cuddy, Sr., Mr. Moulton conducted the business alone for five years, the heirs of Mr. Cuddy still retaining an interest in the business. November 10, 1874, Mr. Moulton married Florence Snyder, a native of Ohio, and daughter of George H. Snyder, of Bethany. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them

five children have been born: Myron H., Birt S., Roy, Clara and Clarence (twins). Mr. Moulton is a Republican in politics. Stephen M. Cuddy was born in Bethany, January 19, 1860, and is a son of the late H. M. Cuddy [see sketch]. He has spent his life in his native place, and since the age of twenty, having previously received a good education, has been engaged in the mercantile business. Since becoming a partner in the above firm he has contributed largely to its success, and is well known as one of Bethany's enterprising young business men. In politics he, too, is a Republican.

Harvy Nally, M. D., is a son of William and Patsey (Gillespie) Nally, the former a native of Albemarle County, Va., born July 7, 1806, and the latter a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born January 7, 1818. William went to Jackson County, Ohio, when eleven years old, and was there married January 12, 1837, and engaged in farming. In 1865 he moved to Livingston County Mo., and in 1869 came to Harrison County, settling in Adams Township, where himself and wife now reside. They are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living. Two died in infancy, and one son, Moses, died at the age of thirty from typhoid fever. The remainder, with the exception of Mrs. Susan (Nally) Poor, a resident of Ohio, live in Missouri. Dr. Harvy Nally was born November 4, 1854, in Jackson County, Ohio, and during his youth received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine at the State University of Columbia, Mo., from which he graduated in two years. He then practiced a short time in Bethany with Dr. Walker, and in January, 1877, located in Cainesville, where he has become the leading physician, and is enjoying a lucrative practice. November 29, 1881, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Earl Pickens, who was born April 7, 1860, in Missouri, and is a daughter of Enos Pickens. Mrs. Nally is a finely educated lady, and a graduate of the Illinois Female College. To the Doctor and wife three children have been born: Enos C., Hortense and Bronna. Dr. Nally is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and is a prominent Republican in his township.

Orlando H. Nally, a prominent farmer of Adams Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, and was the sixth of eleven children of William and Patsey (Gillespie) Nally. The father, of Scotch descent, was born in Virginia, in 1806, and in 1817 went to Ohio, where he was married in 1837. In 1865 he removed to Livingston County; thence in 1868 to Harrison County, locating in Adams Township where he still resides, as well as his wife, who was a native of

Ohio, born in 1818. Both are devoted members of the Christian Church. Orlando H. was reared at home with a common-school education, and was married in 1873, to Miss Samantha, daughter of Eper-son and Sarah Burris, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Nally was born. This union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living: Cornelia May, William S., Charles, Basha L. and Moses Earl. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He has also satisfactorily served as justice of the peace for two years. As a result of his enterprise and good management, Mr. Nally has now a fine farm of 540 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, near Blue Ridge, and by his active interest in all educational and laudable undertakings has become one of the leading citizens of the township.

Dr. Harry R. Neeper is the leading dentist of Bethany, Mo., and one of the prominent citizens of the place. He was born in Mogadore, Summit Co., Ohio, September 3, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Russell) Neeper. The father was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 11, 1832, and is a successful physician of Kahoka, Clark Co., Mo. His father, James Neeper was a son of Samuel Neeper, a native of Scotland. The mother was born in Philadelphia in 1836, and was a daughter of John G. Russell, a member of the firm of Carey, Hart & Russell, bookbinders, of Philadelphia. She was married to the father of our subject, May 12, 1857, and to their union seven children were born, of whom H. R. is the eldest. He remained in the place of his birth until nine years of age, moved to Missouri in 1867 and remained on a farm until nineteen, during which time he received a good common-school education. In the spring of 1878 he began the study of dentistry under Samuel Murdock, A. M., M. D., of Kahoka. October 20, 1880, he came to Bethany, Mo., which was the day the first train arrived, and here established an office and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present with good success. He was married March 7, 1883, to Miss Edith M. Shepherd, who was born in Payson, Adams Co., Ill., April 11, 1860, and by whom one daughter, Gladys E., was born May 22, 1884. The father of H. R. Neeper, graduated at the head of his class in medicine at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, February 27, 1857. He had previously studied under Alexander McMillen, M. D., at West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio, and after graduating located at Mogadore, Ohio, where he practiced until the commencement of the Rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, and was elected captain of Company G,

of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged on account of physical disabilities, caused by wounds received at Stone River and Missionary Ridge. His commission was dated October 31, 1861; he was mustered in January 1, 1862, and was discharged May 17, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by special order of the war department. In 1867 he removed to Missouri, and is now one of the leading physicians of Kahoka, Clark Co., Mo. His wife died July 12, 1875. Our subject is a member of various societies, is now J. W. in Masonic lodge, Commander in Select Knights A. O. U. W., a member of the Sons of Veterans, and member of the Missouri State Dental Association, etc.

Isaac M. Neff was born in Franklin County, Ind., November 15, 1834, and is a son of Elihu S. and Amanda M. Neff. He was reared upon a farm, and received a liberal common-school education during his youth. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, which he continued to do until he had instructed 1,470 children, whose names he has preserved. In 1856 he married Miss Barbara A. Maple, who was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 23, 1834; she is of German descent, and a daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Coon) Maple. Elijah Maple was a tanner and stone mason by trade, and assisted in building the old National road. In 1857 Mr. Neff came to Harrison County, Mo., where he bought Government land, and is now permanently located. He at first purchased eighty acres which he increased to 280 before giving eighty acres to his children. Mr. Neff constructed the first bridge built across Thompson's Fork of Grand River, and has also built many others. For the past fourteen years he has been engaged in moving buildings, and has been very fortunate in his business undertakings. He is a man of natural inventive ability, and has invented a tension brace bridge that promises to be useful in bridge building. He has also conceived an invention for a fire place whereby the cold air is admitted from the outside, passes around a sheet iron casting that fits the fireplace, and comes into the room warm. His chief invention is a perpetual spring which is constructed in this manner: a deep gully was washed out near his house, and up this branch he put a blind ditch, near the mouth of which he filled with brush and dirt. The soil has collected to a depth of sixteen feet, and from the higher ground runs an irrigating ditch whose waters are filtered through the sandy loam and finally run out at the lower ditch, furnishing a never failing spring. About an acre of soil has thus been caught, which is very fertile and upon which he raises two crops. Mr. Neff deserves much praise for the assistance he has given in the

advancement of agriculture and fruit growing. He is a member of the State Horticultural society and both the State and United States Agricultural societies, and is also the reporter for the ornithology and mammology service. During the war he served in the enrolled militia, and rendered valuable service at Chillicothe by quieting a riot of 4,000 militia. In politics he is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has a family of the following six children: William H., Sarah A., Thomas V., John J., Rhoda M. and Franklin E. Mr. Neff states that January 15, 1888, was the coldest day in his recollection, the highest point of land in the neighborhood showing a temperature of 26° below zero, and the lowest 36° below zero, a difference in altitude of 100 feet. The mercury thus indicated a fall of 1° for each ten feet in descent.

Daniel B. Neff, farmer and stock raiser of Harrison County, Mo., is a son of Elihu S. and Amanda M. (Howell) Neff, and was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 15, 1842. He was reared upon his father's farm, and during his early youth received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen accompanied his brother to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1862 he served six months in the militia, under Capt. Henry Howe, and in 1863 enlisted in Company I, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry for three years, or during the war. For about two years he worked as a blacksmith, although he had never learned the trade, and at the consolidation of his company with Company M was chosen orderly sergeant, which office he held until mustered out. He was in the battle of Marshall, and on the last Price raid, and in 1865 returned home after peace was declared. The same year he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Wiley, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1844, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Moore) Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley moved from Ohio to Indiana when young, and were there married. The father died in that State in 1852, and the mother then came with her children to Harrison County, Mo., in 1860, where she spent the remainder of her days. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them eight children have been born: George T., Landa T., Mintie O., Emma M., Joseph S., Addie O., Eva L. and Essie M. Mr. Neff began life in this county with about \$150 in gold, to which he added the money earned while in the war, and his wife contributed \$1,000. This amount he judiciously invested in land, and in 1866 moved upon his present place, which now contains 3,160 acres of fine land, making

Mr. Neff one of the successful and influential farmer citizens of the county, where he has resided over twenty-seven years. He is an extensive stock dealer, and owns from 300 to 400 head of cattle. In politics Mr. Neff is a Republican.

Robert L. Nelson is a native of Missouri, born in Andrew County August 23, 1847, and is a son of Samuel A. and Sarah A. (Dodd) Nelson, natives of Kentucky. When a young man the father came to Missouri, settling first in Boone County. He was afterward married in Daviess County, and later located at Savannah, Andrew County. He was a carpenter and contractor, and built the first courthouse at Savannah, and also the first courthouse and jail in Harrison County, whither he moved late in 1847, and engaged in the dry goods business at Bethany. A few years later he went overland to California with a train of several teams, and after spending about two years there started on the return trip by water, which he was destined never to complete, as he died at Cairo in 1851. He was the father of one son and three daughters, two of whom grew to maturity. Robert L. is the only survivor of the family at the present day, and he passed his youth in Harrison County, where he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked two years before he was fifteen years old. March 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Missouri State Militia, in which he served three years and two months, or until discharged at Springfield, Mo., in April, 1865. He went upon the Red River expedition, when Fort Smith was taken, and in the fights at Boonville, Independence, Jefferson City, Lexington, Kansas City, etc., which was in the fall of 1864, when Price made his raid. He was the only printer in his regiment, and for about seven months worked at his trade at Springfield, Mo. He then returned home, but in July, 1865, went West, and did freighting for the Government. In the winter of 1865 he returned home, and for three years was employed in the store of Allen & Hillman. He then bought an interest in a saw mill, and manufactured lumber nine years, during which time he acted as deputy county clerk nine months, under Mr. Heaston. November 16, 1870, he was married in Harrison County to Miss Melissa A. Phillebaum, daughter of Isaac Phillebaum, deceased. Mr. Nelson settled upon his present farm in November, 1883, which contains 200 acres of land, one and a half miles west of the courthouse, a large portion of which is bottom land. Mr. Nelson has a nearly new residence, one and a half stories high, and his farm is well equipped with good barns, sheds, etc. He also owns another 120-acre tract of fenced pasture land three miles west of the town, and still forty more acres in another

tract. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson the following children have been born: Edgar L., Isaac E., Maggie, Lena, Bertha, George C. and Charles M.

Jacob Noll was born in Kuhr, Hessen, Germany (now Prussia), June 1, 1832, and is a son of John and Catherine (Morganthal) Noll, natives of the same place and where the father died. The mother's death occurred in New York City. In the fall of 1883 Jacob Noll left his birthplace, and came to the United States, making his home until 1857 in Illinois, where he followed his trade—stone masonry. He then came to Missouri and engaged in the manufacture of brick in Macon County, and from there came to Bethany in 1874, where he continued in the brick business until 1884. He then moved into a building he had erected on South Street near the southwest corner of the public square, in which he established his present grocery business. His building is of brick, and consists of two stories and a basement. With the lot it cost him \$5,100. Mr. Noll has one of the largest and best selected stock of groceries, queensware, etc., in the city, and controls a large country and city trade. He is also the owner of some good residence property in Bethany. In 1857 he married Margaret Sheery, a native of Germany, by whom he has nine children: Caroline (wife of S. B. Thatcher), Margaret (wife of Andrew Burg), Mary (wife of Prof. J. W. Cook), Louisa (wife of Marion Wheeler), J. William, Joseph, Katie and Jacob. Mr. Noll is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., having served from 1862 until the close of the war in Company A, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Himself and family are identified with the Catholic Church.

John D. Oden was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 19, 1838, and is a son of Josiah and Maria (Farrell) Oden, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. The father immigrated to Ohio with his parents when a boy, and there grew to manhood, reared his family, and passed his entire life engaged in farming. During the war he served in the White Horse Militia. He died at the age of sixty, and his first wife, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living, died at the age of thirty. His second wife, who was Mrs. Prichard and had three children, is still living, and bore Mr. Oden three children. John D. Oden was reared in his native county, where he received a common-school education. He began life for himself at the age of seventeen, and August 11, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at Nashville at the close of the war. Among the battles in which

he participated are Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Nashville, Franklin, Huntsville and Knoxville. He then returned to Muskingum County, where he lived until 1865; with a wagon he then started for Harrison County, Mo., at which destination he arrived in November, after which he worked upon a farm for a year. He soon purchased a farm of Joseph Bunt, now owned by W. Roberts, in Clay Township, which he still owns, and upon which he resided from April, 1867, until March, 1881. He then moved to Akron settlement, where he traded and dealt extensively in stock several years. In 1886 he moved to Madison Township one mile from Cainesville, where he now owns 120 acres which are well-stocked and improved. February 21, 1867, he married Miss Amanda Roberts, daughter of Charles Roberts, by whom he has six children: Charles E., Josiah H., Frank E. (deceased), Vinnie R., Preston H. and Mary E. Mr. Oden is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. Himself and wife attend the Presbyterian Church.

Ulysses G. Osborn was born in Rock Island County, Ill., June 24, 1864, and is a son of Frederick and Keziah (Joslyn) Osborn, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. The father is now a resident of Rock Island County, Ill., and was born in Connecticut, March 2, 1826, his parents being George and Sarah E. (Morehouse) Osborn. In 1831 he went to New York, and in 1849 to Illinois. In 1847 he was married, his wife having been born February 28, 1828. She died November 19, 1874, and was the mother of the following children; George H., born April 4, 1851; Benjamin B., born September 9, 1860; Ulysses G., born June 24, 1864; Minnie M., born February 28, 1866, wife of John C. Searle; Robert H. J., born June 2, 1868, and Sarah E., born November 24, 1871. Ulysses was reared and educated in his native county, and in October, 1884, came to Bethany, where the following spring he bought a half interest in the firm of Coulton, Peery & Co., dealers in agricultural implements. In February, 1886, R. H. Grimstead became his partner, and in March, 1887, sold his interest to Mr. Osborn, who has since conducted the business alone. At his warehouse on South Street, opposite the postoffice, he carries a full line of agricultural implements, farm machinery, buggies, carriages, etc., and having the only business of the kind in Bethany, does a large city and country trade. October 22, 1883, he married Miss Rosalie Erwin, also a native of Rock Island County, Ill., and by whom he has one daughter—Ziazee. Mr. Osborn is a Republican in politics, member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W., and one of the leading business men of Bethany.

S. M. Oxford, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Grant Township, was born February 7, 1844, in Harrison County, Mo., and is the seventh of a family of eight children, born to William and Nancy (McCollum) Oxford, natives of Tennessee and Clay County, Kentucky, and of English and German descent, respectively. S. M. Oxford was cast upon his own responsibilities when but ten years old, and, although he began life a poor boy, by energy and good management has made his way successfully through life, and is now the owner of a finely improved farm, upon which he resides, of 320 acres, and is also the owner of 113 acres near Loraine, all of which property is the result of his own industry and labor. In the fall of 1862 he married Miss Rachel A. Needham, who died in February, 1863. Mr. Oxford was then married to Miss Martha E. Daugherty, a native of Illinois, who was brought to Harrison County when a little girl. Seven children have blessed this union: Elmer S., John W., Lulu M., Mattie F., Lillian G., Joan N. and Mary R. Mr. Oxford is a stanch Republican in politics, and one of the respected farmer citizens of the township, who is extensively interested in cattle and horse raising.

M. F. Oxford is a son of Jacob B. and Mary J. (McHaney) Oxford, and was born in Harrison County, Mo., November 10, 1848. The father was a native of North Carolina, and when a child accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared. There he was married to Miss Mahala Davidson, a native of that State, by whom he had one son, J. D., now married and preaching the gospel near the county seat of Harrison County. Mr. Oxford immigrated to Daviess County, Mo., about 1838, and shortly after buried his wife in that county. His next marriage was to the mother of our subject, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Oxford was an early settler of Harrison, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and served one term as assessor. While in this county he lost his second wife, who died of dropsy, of which disease she had long suffered, on September 30, 1870, and who was the first person buried in Oaklawn Cemetery. He then made his home with M. F., but a few years later, while visiting his sister-in-law in Daviess County, was taken ill and died; brought home a corpse, he was buried on the 16th of December, 1882, in Oaklawn Cemetery by the side of his wife. He was a public-spirited man, greatly interested in the cause of education, and endeavored to give his children all the advantages in that line he could. He was once a member of the Baptist Church, but died a con-

vert to the Christian faith. His wife was a Baptist. M. F. Oxford spent his youth upon his father's farm in Harrison County, working upon the farm in the summers, and attending the district schools in the winters. He afterward attended a select school, and at the age of nineteen began to teach school, which he continued for several years with success. When of age he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Chambers, a native of Mercer County, Mo., and a daughter of Isaiah Chambers, an influential man of Mercer County. Mr. Oxford then taught school two years more, after which, in 1872, he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Cainesville with S. D. Rardin. Two years later he sold his interest to his partner, and started for California. He stopped thirty days at Corinne, Utah, working for a grocery and fruit house, and then returned home and resumed business in Cainesville as successor to Moss & Hagen, general merchants, in which business he has been engaged over thirteen years. To Mr. Oxford and wife five children have been born: Nora L. (deceased), Cora E., Oscar H., Gertrude and Ada M. Mr. Oxford assisted in the organization of the Cainesville Bank, of which he has since been a stockholder and director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church. He has been the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school at Cainesville four years, and in that time has been absent from his post but three Sundays. In 1886 he was the Democratic nominee for representative, and notwithstanding the Republican majority in the county was nearly 700, he was only defeated by a majority of 412.

F. Papineau, proprietor of the photographic studio, northeast of the public square, Bethany, Mo., is a native of Canada, and son of Francis and Mary (Trudell) Papineau. He was born in the year 1848, and, having early displayed a decided taste for artistic pursuits, entered while quite young upon the study of photography, in which he soon acquired great proficiency. In 1875 he began work in the city of Chicago, and six years later (1881) established his present gallery in Bethany, Mo., at this time one of the finest and best equipped art studios in the northern part of the State. He is assisted in the business by his brother, A. P. Papineau, a skillful artist of seventeen years' experience, and is prepared to do all kinds of work, to wit: photographs, India ink, crayon, water colors, and bromide portraits, in the latest and most approved styles. Mr. Papineau makes a specialty of life-sized portraits, also of enlarging and copying, in which branches of the art he enjoys much more than a local reputation, his work in quality and finish ranking with that of the best studios in

the west. His gallery is supplied with all the modern appliances, and no pains or expense have been spared to make it a studio where the finest work known to the art can be obtained. The Messrs. Papineau are energetic and agreeable gentlemen, fully up with the demands of the times, and since locating in Bethany have displayed a spirit of enterprise in their calling, the result of which is a large and constantly increasing business.

Joseph B. Phillebaum was born in Washington County, Penn., March 4, 1838, and is a son of Judge Isaac and Jeanette (Harvey) Phillebaum, both natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1812 and 1809, respectively. The family moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in 1850, and located in Coshocton County, where Mr. Phillebaum served as a member of the board of directors. In 1855 they moved to Harrison County, Mo., where the father bought an improved farm but afterward improved three farms. He was twice married, his first wife having died when Joseph was but a child. His death occurred in Harrison County, Mo., June 4, 1887. By the first marriage there were two children: John H. (deceased), who was a successful attorney, and J. B. By the second there are one son and two daughters, all of whom are married and living. Joseph B. Phillebaum came to Missouri with his parents in 1855, and arrived at his majority in Harrison County. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, which was mustered in as Fremont's Body Guard. He participated in the battles at Silver Creek, Kirksville, Memphis, Moore's Mill, Ironton, (Mo.), Clarendon, Brownsville, Little Rock, Prairie and De Ann, Ark. He was discharged at St. Louis, at the expiration of his service in November, 1864, and then returned home to farm life. April 14, 1881, he married Sarah E., daughter of Peter Montgomery (deceased). Mrs. Phillebaum was born in Johnson County, Mo., and is the mother of twins born November 28, 1887, Willard Carl, and Georgia May Phillebaum, and Della Grace, aged six. After his marriage Mr. Phillebaum settled upon his present place which he had owned some time previously. He has a farm of 340 acres, fenced, in meadow, pasture and plow land, upon which he has erected a comfortable house and good outbuildings. He has a fine orchard of about 100 trees, and is a successful farmer citizen. He is independent in politics, and votes for persons rather than party. He is a member of the Ridgeway Lodge of I. O. O. F.

George L. Phillips, postmaster at Bethany, Mo., was born in Essex County, Va., September 15, 1853, and is a son of George W. and Susan E. (Clarkson) Phillips. George L. was reared to manhood in

his native State, and was employed as a clerk two years prior to coming to Bethany, after which he clerked in a dry goods store for three years, and was with J. P. Hamilton & Co., in the hardware business, eight years. February 3, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Bethany, and is now discharging the duties of that office, and in connection with the same has conducted a news and stationery stand in the postoffice room for the last fifteen months. December 3, 1876, he married Miss Ida Monson, a native of Bethany, and a daughter of Thomas Monson, of Harrison County. This union has been blessed with three children, Nora, Eulalie and Robert C. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are worthy members of the Christian Church. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Enos Pickens was born in Oswego County, N. Y., December 29, 1827, and is a son of James and Philinda (Moffitt) Pickens, natives of Otsego County, N. Y., born in 1799 and 1796. They were married in Otsego County, but resided in Oswego and Onondaga Counties, and in 1850 went to Cook County, Ill., where they lived until their deaths at the ages of eighty-five and seventy-seven, respectively. The father was a clothier by trade, but his occupation was that of farming. Mr. Pickens was a Union man during the war, and himself and wife were members of the Methodist Church. By their marriage ten children were born, of whom six are living. One was killed in the war. Enos Pickens was reared near Syracuse, N. Y., and there passed his boyhood and received a district-school education. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself in Onondaga County, N. Y., by engaging in the salt business. He then spent three years mining in California with fair success, and then, after a visit to New York, came west in 1855. He spent two years in Decatur County, Iowa, and in 1859 settled in Harrison County, Mo. In 1858 he was married in Decatur County, Iowa, to Miss Charlotte A. Earl, a native of Indiana, who was reared in New Jersey, her parents' native State. This union has been blessed with two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Charlotte Earl, is a graduate of the Jacksonville Female College, and wife of Dr. Nally, of Cainesville. In politics Mr. Pickens is a Republican, and under President Lincoln served as postmaster three years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 328, and one of the influential men of the county. He was instrumental in the organization of the Cainesville Bank, of which he is a director and stockholder, and his farm of 220 acres is one of the best improved and cultivated farms in Harrison County. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens belong to the Methodist Church.

George F. Pierson, farmer and stock raiser, is the third child of a family of five sons and three daughters born to Henry C. and Louisa (Hazzard) Pierson. The father was born in Kentucky in 1806, and the mother in Maryland the same year. While young they went to Scott County, Ind., where they married and lived until their deaths in 1841 and 1845, respectively. Both belonged to the Christian Church. In early life the father worked at the shoemaker's trade, but later devoted his time to farming. In politics he was a Whig. George F. Pierson is of English, Dutch and Irish descent, and was born in Scott County, Ind., in 1829. He was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and upon the death of his parents, when he was sixteen years of age, began life for himself as a farm laborer. When of age he learned the tanner's and currier's trade, at which he worked until 1856, when he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since made his home. In 1861 he joined Company F, "Merrill's Horse," but was discharged the same year on account of sickness. In 1862 he re-enlisted in Company E, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, which, after its consolidation with the Sixth Missouri, became known as Company M. In 1864 he veteranized in Company D, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In the first and last companies he served as corporal. In 1858 he married Priscilla J. Mallatt, a native of Jasper County, Ind., by whom three children were born, Louisa J., George P., and Mary E. Mrs. Pierson died in 1880, and two years later Mr. Pierson married Mary A. Green, a native of Illinois, by whom two children were born, Andrew D. and Clara F. Both wives belonged to the church of the United Brethren in Christ. Mr. Pierson is a Republican in politics, and, despite the fact that he began life poor, he now owns 282 acres of good land.

David M. Poe, a representative citizen of Harrison County, was born March 6, 1847, in Hardin County, Ohio, and was the eldest of four children of Samuel A. and Phoebe (Claypole) Poe. His parents were natives of Ohio, and were married in the same State, living in Hardin County until 1859, in the fall of which year they immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., and settled on a tract of land situated in Sections 31 and 32 of Washington Township, where they resided until 1865, when they moved to Monona County, Iowa. They lived here only five months, and then returned to Washington Township, Harrison Co., Mo. The father bought the tract of land situated in Section 32, Town 65 north, Range 29 west, where they have since resided. David M. received his education in his native county, also in Harrison County,

Mo., and at the age of twenty-one left the parental roof; he soon afterward married, and located on the farm he had bought, situated in Section 32, of same township and range, where he has since resided. Martha J., daughter of William and Janet (Smith) Sutcliffe, was born November 1, 1847, in Scotland, and accompanied her parents to America when a child. They landed at New York, and proceeded westward, residing at Valparaiso for about three years, thence to Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained but a short time and then moved to Iowa; settled in Fayette County, but, after three or four years' residence here, moved to Harrison County, Mo.; thence they moved to Gentry County, where Martha became the wife of our subject December 16, 1868. The wife's parents are still living in De Kalb County, Mo. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Poe has been blessed with seven children (two dead). The surviving ones are William F., Andy N., Sarah M., Bertha Leonora and Mary L. Mr. Poe is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Horatio Seymour in 1868, and, although at all times heartily supporting his party, has never sought office. He is a member of the Grange—Denver Lodge. Though he has never identified himself with any church, Mr. Poe always lends his cheerful and hearty support to all church and worthy undertakings. He has always been an energetic and industrious farmer, and as the result of his efforts, and the careful management of himself and wife, has a fine farm of 160 acres, the most of which is improved and in a fine state of cultivation.

E. G. Poland was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 29, 1840, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Stoner) Poland, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German-English and German descent, respectively. They were married in their native State, and shortly afterward immigrated to Knox County, Ohio, where eleven children were born, nine of whom are living. Charles Poland was a strong Union man, and lost one son during the war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Poland were useful and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and lived their full three score years and ten. E. G. Poland was reared in his native county, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, Col. Force, and served until discharged in July, 1863. In 1863 he re-enlisted as a veteran, serving until mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. Among the battles in which he fought are Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Marietta and Savannah. During the war Mr. Poland was taken a prisoner at Shiloh, and held two months. He is now a member of the G. A. R. After the cessation of hostilities he farmed in Illinois one year, and then came to

Harrison County, Mo., where he owns a valuable farm, situated in Akron settlement, Clay Township, and is considered a well-to-do man. January 5, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Morgan, daughter of Richard and Nancy Morgan, by whom three children have been born: Harvey E., Martha D. (deceased), and Dwight C. Mr. and Mrs. Poland belong to the Presbyterian Church.

D. F. Poland was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 9, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Stoner) Poland. [See sketch of E. G. Poland.] He was reared in his native State with but limited educational advantages, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Infantry, Col. Charles Cooper's command. After a four-months' service he was honorably discharged, and then remained at home with his parents until November 10, 1879, when he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided. He at first made his home with his brother, E. G. Poland, but after his marriage, December 29, 1881, to Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of A. M. and Jane Morgan, located upon his present farm, which he had improved somewhat. Mrs. Poland was born July 21, 1860, in Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and in the spring of 1871 moved to Akron, Harrison Co., Mo. The farm of Mr. Poland is now well cultivated, and contains 170 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Poland are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. By their union one child, Charles Earl, who is now three years of age, has been born. Mr. Poland is a Republican, and during President Arthur's administration was made postmaster of Akron, which position he has since held. He is a member of the G. A. R., Knights of Honor, Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F.

John Posler was born in Bohemia November 1, 1823, and is a son of Wencil and Annie Posler, also natives of Bohemia. The father was a soap manufacturer, and died in his native land aged fifty-eight. The mother came to America with her son, John, and lived with him until her death, at the age of seventy-one. John Posler is a carpenter by trade, but has never followed this occupation. He clerked in the city court at Bohemia six years, and served in the rebellion against the Austrian Empire. After coming to this country Mr. Posler went to Wisconsin in 1850, and afterward spent some time in Iowa. In 1857 he came to this county, and has since made his home in this locality. During the war he served one year in Company F, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Clark. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, and was for nearly two years a member of the

Veteran Reserve Corps. After being transferred he resumed his farm life, and in 1866 returned to Europe for his mother and sister, Josephine, both of whom are now dead. In 1872 Mr. Posler was married at the age of fifty-two to Anna Skakal, born in Bohemia, and to them three sons have been born: John, Joseph and Jerry. Mr. Posler is an enterprising citizen, and the owner of 125 acres of good land, besides his residence property in Cainesville. He is well educated, and speaks Bohemian, English and German with fluency. He reads French readily, and is quite a Latin student. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 216, at Cainesville.

Samuel Pratt, a leading merchant of Mount Moriah, is a son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Laird) Pratt. His father was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and the mother in Tazewell County, Va. The father was a peddler in early life, and thus met Miss Laird, whom he afterward married. They soon afterward moved to Greene County, Ill., where they were among the early settlers. In 1849 they went to Gentry County, Mo., where they spent the remainder of their lives, dying at the ages of sixty-three and eighty-one, respectively. During the Black Hawk War Mr. Pratt served as a captain. To them seven sons and three daughters were born, of whom our subject was the sixth. Nathaniel Pratt engaged principally in farming and brick laying during the latter part of his life, although at one time he taught school. Himself and wife were followers of the Baptist faith. Samuel Pratt was born in Greene County, Ill., in 1831, where he was reared upon a farm, and received a good English education. At the age of twenty-two he began a career of school teaching which he continued twenty-seven terms in Missouri, Iowa and California. Among his pupils in Worth County, Mo., was Miss Martha P. Fickle, for whom he formed an attachment, and at one of the gatherings at the schoolhouse, taking her by the hand ostensibly to lead a game, he led her to the hymeneal altar, much to the astonishment of all present. This marriage occurred in 1856, and to Mr. and Mrs. Pratt the following six children were born: John S., Maggie I., Samuel H., George A., Charley T. and Martha J. In 1868 Mr. Pratt lost his wife while living in California, and returning to Missouri in 1870 he was united in marriage the following year to Martha R. Wright, by whom five children have been born: Minnie M., Allie F., Mary E., Thomas L. and Lucy B. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Pratt opened a store in Modena, Mercer Co., Mo., where he remained in business about ten years. Mr. Pratt is a successful merchant of

long standing, having been engaged in the mercantile business from 1856 until 1861 in Denver, Worth Co., Mo., and since 1887 he has successfully sold goods in Mount Moriah. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is of English descent upon the paternal and Welsh upon the maternal side of the family.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss, one of the chief actors in the War of the Rebellion, was born in Wood County, Va., in 1819. Emigrating west from there in 1836 he located in Marion County, Mo., and engaged in the manufacture of cordage. In the spring of 1841 he moved to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in the same business with his father until 1847, at which time he began the study of law, although he did not practice his profession until the close of the war. During the Mormon excitement in Illinois he was in the service of the State, and at the commencement of the Mexican War was appointed adjutant of the First Illinois Infantry, which was raised at Quincy, and with which regiment he served during the entire war, after which he returned to Quincy. In April, 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Gen. Prentiss immediately organized a company of which he was elected captain. Three days later he was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, and ordered to Cairo, which was the rendezvous for most of the western troops, and of which he was placed in command just five days subsequent to being commissioned colonel. From there he was ordered by Gen. Fremont to Jefferson City, Mo., to take command of all North and Central Missouri. Subsequently being ordered upon the field by Gen. Halleck he proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where he arrived April 1, and there organized and took command of the Sixth Division. On the morning of the 6th his command was attacked by the enemy, against whom he gallantly contended the entire day in what is known as the "hornets' nest," but as his force was outnumbered by that of the enemy, he was overcome at nightfall and captured. He was held a prisoner six months, during which time he was confined at Talladega, Selma, Madison and Libby prisons. After an exchange of prisoners had been effected he visited Washington, and was granted a leave of thirty days, but before the expiration of that time was ordered to sit on the court martial in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. After the close of this trial he was ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend, by whom he was assigned to the command of the Eastern Division of Arkansas, with headquarters at Helena. Upon July 4, 1863, he commanded the Union forces in the battle of Helena, gaining a

decided victory over the enemy, whose forces more than four times outnumbered his. Previous to this battle, for his brave and gallant service at the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to the major-generalship, but a year after the battle of Helena he deemed it his duty to resign, after which he returned to his family. He then practiced his chosen profession for the following six years, and then on April 1, 1869, was appointed, by Gen. Grant, pension agent for the Fourth District of Illinois, which position he held for several years. The General is an ardent Republican and a public-spirited gentleman who is always ready to aid laudable enterprises for the advancement of the country. Being well-known throughout the country and greatly admired for his principles and his war record, he has often been urged by his friends to accept high political honors but has usually declined. In 1881 he located in Harrison County, Mo., and his home is at present in Sherman Township, although for four years he has been in the lecture field, in which he has been very successful. He is the only survivor of the celebrated Fitz John Porter court martial, and as he enjoys excellent health will probably live many years to relate his thrilling war experiences to an interested public.

H. Peugh, a retired farmer, is next to the youngest child of Levi and Jane (Wadkins) Peugh, and was born in Montgomery County, Va., April 25, 1826. His parents were natives of that State, where they were married, and all their children save one, were born. In 1830 they moved to Wayne County, Ind., where the father died about 1836. After living in Washington and Bartholomew Counties, in 1858 the mother came to Harrison County, Mo., and settled in Sherman Township, where her last days were spent. She lived to the age of seventy-three, and was a member of the United Brethren Church. The father is thought to have been of Scotch descent, a soldier in the War of 1812, and by occupation a farmer. Humphrey Peugh, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm, and as his mother was indulgent and did not enforce his attendance at school he received no education, but feeling his own deficiency in this regard, has given his children the benefits of good instruction. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen as a farm laborer for \$6 per month, and as he received no share of his father's estate upon its division, determined to become a well-to-do man. This resolution he has fulfilled, and is now the owner of 785 acres of good land, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Harrison County, where he has resided over twenty-nine years. In 1846 he married Malinda McDonald, a native of Ohio, by whom four children were born: William H., Sanford M.,

Thomas J. and Malinda E. After the death of his first wife he wedded her sister, Malissa. Mr. Peugh has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and has been a trustee eight years. Both his wives united with the same church. In politics he is a Whig, and his first presidential vote was cast for Taylor. He has served his township in several minor offices, and during the war was in the detailed militia.

William L. Ragan, farmer and stock raiser, is the sixth child of twelve born to Darby and Esther (Barnett) Ragan, and was born in Blount County, Tenn., in 1841. His parents were born in East Tennessee in 1808 and 1810, respectively, and after their marriage in 1831 continued to live there until 1852. They then moved to Gentry County, Mo., and the following year came to Harrison County, Mo., where the father died in 1875 and the mother in 1871. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder. By occupation Mr. Ragan was a farmer, and for many years he served as a magistrate. His death resulted from a fall received while riding in a spring wagon with a sister. The horse balked, throwing them from the back seat and breaking Mr. Ragan's back, his death resulting in a few hours. William L. Ragan was reared upon a farm and received a common-school education, his services outside the school room being required at home. When of age he began farming for himself upon rented land, and in 1862 married Rebecca H. Koger, who was born in Daviess County, Mo., in 1844. This union has been blessed with ten children: Esther A., Louisa E., Martha E., Mary L., Fannie A., John B., Jordan C., Susan B., James S. and Hugh D. Both subject and his wife are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder, and in politics the former is a Democrat. As a farmer he has been quite successful, and is now the owner of 210 acres of good land. He is interested in fine stock, and owns a fine pedigreed Durham bull, and a horse of superior grade.

Frederick H. Ramer was born in Noble County, Ind., December 17, 1847, and is a son of John and Amanda (Nichols) Ramer, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Indiana. The father came to Missouri with his family in 1858, and for many years was proprietor of the Ramer Hotel. Upon his death, in 1884, Bethany lost one of its old and honored citizens. His widow still survives him, and conducts the Ramer Hotel, and there are also two sons and three daughters living: Isabel, wife of S. S. Mendenhall, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Charles W., of Fort Collins, Colo.; Sarah V., wife of Dr. J. N. Lewis, of Bethany;

Frederick H., and Amanda J., wife of S. R. Ballard, of Burlington, Iowa. Frederick arrived at maturity in Bethany, and having learned the printer's trade during his youth, in the year 1871 published the *St. Joseph Journal of Commerce*, a commercial monthly of St Joseph, Mo. He then began the study of law, reading under Hon. T. D. Neal, of Bethany, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, since which time he has been more or less engaged in practicing his profession. In August, 1881, he bought the *Bethany Republican* which he conducted with success until September, 1887. He then sold the paper, and is now devoting his entire attention to the practice of his profession. February 4, 1875, he married Miss Emma R. Woodward, a native of Beaver Dam, Wis., the mother of their one son, Ralph J. Mr. Ramer is an active Republican, and was twice a candidate for the State Legislature. For two years he served as public administrator of Harrison County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is one of the respected citizens of the county. He is a large stockholder in and secretary of the Pitt Carriage Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a self-made man, and having been badly crippled since quite young and always compelled to use crutches, he deserves great credit for the energy he has displayed under such difficulties, in amassing a fair fortune and his success in life.

J. S. Rankin was born in 1852, in Morgan County, Va., and moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1854, and from there to Harrison County, Mo., in 1870, settling upon the farm where he has since resided. He began life for himself at the age of twenty in very moderate circumstances, but being of an industrious and energetic nature he has increased his possessions, and now owns a finely improved farm of 240 acres. He was married in the fall of 1872 to Miss Sarah Armstrong, by whom eight children have been born: John T., Charles S., Rose E., Mabel C., Lillie, Nellie A., William A., and Lora B. Mr. Rankin is a Republican in politics, and is the fourth of nine children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) Rankin, natives of Morgan County, Va., who moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill. Mrs. Rankin died there about 1862, and the father afterward came to Harrison County, Mo., but in 1880 went to Oregon, where he now resides. He is a son of Samuel Rankin, a native of Morgan County, Va., who moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where both he and his wife died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Sarah Rankin, the wife of the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of John and Nancy Ann (Morris) Armstrong. Her father was born December 31, 1819, in Livingston County, N. J., moved to Fulton County, Ill., in 1838, and from there

came to Harrison County, Mo., in 1860. A year later he returned to Illinois, but in 1866 settled upon his present farm in Harrison County, Mo. This farm contains 260 acres of well-improved land, which is the result of Mr. Armstrong's own labor, as he started in life a poor man. In 1852 he married Miss Susannah Moran, a native of Baltimore County, Md., by whom three children were born: Mary M., wife of James Dilts; Margery Ann, wife of S. D. Parsons, and Susannah, wife of Percy Prune. Mrs. Armstrong died June 1, 1851, and Mr. Armstrong was married December 15, 1852, to Miss Morris, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hurd) Morris, by whom twelve children have been born. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, and has served both as assessor and register. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Albert Reeves, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Grant Township, was born in May, 1840, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and moved to Talmage, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1858. September 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Battery as a private, and was afterward made sergeant of his company. In November, 1864, he was elected second lieutenant, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, July 25, 1865, having served during the entire time with the Army of the Cumberland. He moved to Hardin County, Iowa, in March, 1866, and in June, 1867, moved upon the farm in Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided. He began life for himself at the age of seventeen, with \$100, and what he is now worth is due to his industry and business ability. He owns a nicely-improved farm of 200 acres in the home place, and also two other tracts, his property in all amounting to 370 acres. March 9, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Ewell, a native of Portage County, Ohio, and a daughter of Lorenzo and Eliza B. (Hildreth) Ewell, natives of Massachusetts and Maine, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Reeves two children have been born; William A. and Minnie E. Mr. Reeves is a Republican in politics, and has served as justice of the peace three terms, once by appointment and twice by election. He officiated one term as township clerk, and was elected presiding county judge in 1882, to which office he was re-elected in 1886. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reeves is the third of seven children of Harvey A. and Margaret (Stewart) Reeves, natives of Mahoning County, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, respectively. After fourteen months' service in the Rebellion the father was captured, and died at Winchester, Va., while a prisoner.

L. P. Riley was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 2, 1840, and is a son of John and Susan (Curtis) Riley. The father was born May 12, 1811, in Culpeper County, Va., and is of Scotch and Irish descent. The mother, a native of Elizabethtown, Penn., was born October 21, 1813, and is of German descent. They were married in Knox County, Ohio, whither they had accompanied their parents when young, and there located upon a farm, where their twelve children were born, and ten were reared to maturity. Mr. Riley is still the owner of the farm, but for the past seven years himself and wife have lived in Centerburg, Knox Co., Ohio. They have both been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years. In politics Mr. Riley is a Republican, having previously been a Whig. L. P. Riley was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education at the neighborhood schools and the Academy of Halcean, Hartford. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. P. Reed's command, in which regiment he served eleven months, or until discharged on account of injuries received at Perryville, Ky. In 1864 he re-enlisted on the gunboat "Fort Hindman," Naval Department Mississippi Squadron, and served in the navy until the close of the war. He then returned to his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Frazier, and whom he married May 26, 1864. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are living: Winney L. and Loren F. One child died in infancy. Mr. Riley and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Riley is a member of the G. A. R., Lodge No. 147, and the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 328. His fine farm of 300 acres is well stocked and improved, and he is considered one of the enterprising men of the township.

W. E. Riley was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 22, 1842, and is a son of L. H. Riley [see sketch]. He was reared in his native county, and August 8, 1863, enlisted in Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and during his two years' service was in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gaps and many others. After being mustered out at Nashville, August 23, 1865, he returned home, and resuming his interrupted studies completed his education at a Mount Vernon graded school, where he took a classical course. He then engaged in farming with his father, and in 1868 accompanied him to Harrison County, Mo. June 12, 1868, he was married in Ohio to Miss Margaret S. Frazier, a native of Knox County, Ohio, and daughter of Andrew Frazier. By this union five children have been born: Lena R., Edwin L., Robinson, Olive J. and

Georgie A. After his marriage Mr. Riley located in Clay Township, Harrison County, Mo., where he has engaged in farming and teaching, although of late years his attention has been devoted to the former occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church and well respected citizens. Mr. Riley is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. During his service of six years as justice of the peace he united in marriage about thirty couple.

H. Ristine, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., November 2, 1842, and is a son of John B. and Maria (Hubbard) Ristine, the former a native of Kentucky, and of German descent, and the latter a native of Indiana, where she was married. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Ristine moved to Wabash County, Ill., where he lived several years previous to his removal to Schuyler County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising thirteen years. He then lived one year in Southwestern Iowa, and thence came to Harrison County, Mo., where he died aged seventy-four. Mrs. Ristine died while in Schuyler County, Ill. With the exception of the time he served in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War, Mr. Ristine devoted his entire life to farming. H. Ristine was reared upon his father's farm, and when of age enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Missouri State Militia, Col. King's command, and under Capt. Mackafee, which company in 1864 consolidated with the Sixth Missouri State Militia. After participating in the fights at Newtonia, Springfield, Neosha, and others, Mr. Ristine returned to Harrison County, and for two years sold goods in Cainesville. He then sold out his business, and purchased a farm in Harrison County, three miles northwest of Cainesville, upon which he has since farmed and engaged in stock raising. He is also running a hotel and livery stable in Cainesville, in which he is very successful, although he has lost about \$4,000 by fire. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is Independent. In 1869 Mr. Ristine was united in marriage with Miss Missouri Tilley, a native of Harrison County, Mo., whose parents came from Kentucky. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Alvarado, Rosa and Henry G.

John Roberts was born in Dent County, Ind., April 18, 1826, and is a son of Joseph and Delila (Blunt) Roberts, who were born and married in Kentucky, and were of English and Irish descent. The mother's father was a ranger in the Revolutionary War. Joseph was a farmer by occupation, and after his marriage moved to the northern part of Indiana, where our subject was reared. The father died in Wapello County, Iowa, leaving a widow and eight children. John

and William Roberts, of Chariton, Iowa, are now the only representatives of the family. Mr. Roberts was a Whig in politics, and himself and wife were active members of the Christian Church. John Roberts accompanied his parents to Iowa, and there began life for himself a poor young man. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Downey, a native of Boone County, Ind., whose parents were natives of Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Roberts continued to live in Iowa about ten years, and toward the latter part of the decade his wife, who was the mother of ten children, lost her eyesight. Her death occurred in 1879, and Mr. Roberts then married Mrs. Joseph Cargill, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Jackson. During the war Mr. Roberts enlisted in August, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, under Col. Robinson, and served three years, for which he now draws a pension of \$6. He is now one of the well-to-do farmer citizens of his township, owning 120 acres of good land, and has served as constable four years. He is a public-spirited man, and a school director. In politics he is a Republican, and he takes an active part in the G. A. R.

Wright Roberts was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Harris) Roberts, natives of Southern Canada, and Belmont County, Ohio, and of Welsh and Irish origin, respectively. Charles Roberts came to the State with his father when a boy, and arrived at maturity in Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married August 26, 1830. He farmed in that county until 1845, and then went to what is now Morrow County, Ohio. In 1864 he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he followed agricultural pursuits in Akron settlement two years, and then finally located in Chariton, Iowa, with his wife and youngest daughter. There he lived with his son, T. H., until his death. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but afterward voted with the Republicans. He was a thrifty man of kindly disposition, and himself and wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wright Roberts is the fifth son of a family of thirteen children, eight living, and was reared upon his father's farm, receiving but a limited education during his youth. He remained at home assisting his father until twenty-five years of age, and then began life for himself in Morrow County, Ohio. September 1, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Severe, then aged nineteen, who is a native of Knox County, Ohio, and a daughter of Bethel and Charlotte (Conway) Severe, natives of Ohio and Virginia. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Roberts immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., and after five years'

residence here moved to Otoe County, Neb. Thirteen years later he returned to Harrison County, and located in the vicinity where he had once lived, and where he now resides. He is numbered among the substantial men in Harrison County, of character and personal worth, and owns a farm of 160 acres in Akron settlement, which is well stocked and located. He is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them five children have been born, three of whom are living: Cora A. (wife of W. L. McFall), Jennie L. and Lloyd S. Mr. Roberts served for fourteen months in the army during the war, being a member of Company B, Forty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

T. J. Roberts was born in Marion County, Ind., four miles from Indianapolis, in 1840, and is a son of Abner and Nancy (McDonald) Roberts, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent, respectively. In 1830 they went to Marion County, Ind., of which place they were early settlers. They were the parents of ten children, all but three now living. They moved to Henry County, Iowa, in 1856, and in 1869 came to Harrison County, Mo., where the father died in 1870. The mother died November 6, 1887, when seventy-seven years of age. He made his home with his parents during his youth, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, Col. Knefler's command, under Capt. Louis Mankler. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge (the regiment consolidating with the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana during the latter engagement), at Dalton, Resaca, Adair, New Hope Court House, Picket's Mill, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Springfield and Nashville. After the war he went to Indiana, where he married Rosanna Metsker, who died eleven months later. Her child died soon after. In 1870 Mr. Roberts came to Harrison County, Mo., where in 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Prasak, who died in 1879, and by whom he had two children; Ida Belle, and Nellie Ellen. In 1881 he married Miss Jane Hadley, of this county who is the mother of two children: Fred R. and Harley S. Mr. Roberts owns 190 acres of well stocked and improved land. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and always votes the Republican ticket.

E. N. Roberts was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, September 3, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Harris) Roberts, natives of Canada and Belmont County, Ohio, respectively. They were married in Belmont County, Ohio, August 26, 1830, after which

the father farmed there a number of years. In 1845 he immigrated to Morrow County, and in 1864 came to Harrison County, Mo. Two years later he went to Chariton, Lucas Co., Iowa, where he died in January, 1875, at which time he was leading a retired life. He was a well-to-do man, and himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years a class leader. Of the thirteen children born to them eleven grew to maturity and eight are now living, all of whom are married. E. N. Roberts was principally reared in Morrow County, Ohio, and received a district-school education. He made his home with his father until twenty-four years of age, and then married, April, 11, 1867, Miss Eleanor Frazier, daughter of Robert Frazier. After his marriage he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he has since resided in the vicinity of where his father once lived. He is now a well-to-do citizen, and the owner of 260 acres of well stocked and nicely improved land, upon which he has lived with the exception of the years between 1881 and 1886, when he served as assistant cashier in the Bethany Savings Bank and rented his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have one child, Nellie F., aged thirteen.

C. W. Robertson, dealer in drugs and medicines at Ridgeway, Mo., was born in 1854, in Niagara County, N. Y., and received his education in the academy at Lockport, N. Y. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1874, with Dr. C. N. Palmer, of Lockport, N. Y., and graduated from the Buffalo Medical College, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1879, after a three years' course. He then attended the University of the City of New York one year, and in the spring of 1881 moved to Ridgeway, where he began the practice of his chosen profession, and where he has since enjoyed excellent success, and has a constantly increasing patronage. In the winter of 1886-87 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-four, in poor financial circumstances, and is now, through energy and practical business ability, a well-to-do man. He purchased the drug store he now owns December 1, 1883, from G. W. Brewer, who established the business in the spring of 1881. Mr. Robertson is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is the youngest of a family of ten children born to John and Susan (Quade) Robertson, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. The father came to the United States at the age of twenty, and settled in Niagara County, N. Y., where he died in 1869, aged fifty-four. He was a farmer by occupation.

Col. W. P. Robinson was born in Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky.,

February 20, 1826, and is a son of George and Clarrissa (Holladay) Robinson, both natives of Kentucky. The father was of English descent, and his parents were early settlers of Kentucky, whither they moved from Virginia about 1790. He was a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation until some three or four years before his death, which occurred while upon a trip to New Orleans in 1853. The mother died shortly after the birth of William P., who was the only child, and was taken by his mother's brother and cared for for a period of about three years, when the father was again married, to Sarah Mountjoy, who bore him three daughters: Mary A., wife of Dr. J. E. Whitecraft, of Stanton County, Kas.; Eliza J., deceased wife of the late Alfred Williams, of Boone County, Mo., and Sarah A., wife of Samuel Sherman, of McPherson County, Kas. Upon his father's second marriage William P. was taken home, where he remained until the death of his step-mother, which occurred about 1835, when, his father again breaking up housekeeping, he was returned to the home of his uncle, where he remained, occasionally attending school in the primitive log school-house of that day, until in his twelfth year. He was then sent by his father to Wabash College, Ind., with the intention of giving him a thorough collegiate education, but owing to unsuccessful business speculations was compelled, at the end of about two years, to take the boy home again to learn the tanner's trade. Soon after attaining his majority, in the summer of 1847, he enlisted for the Mexican War, for a term of three years or during the war, in a company of volunteers which was then being raised in his native town. This company, upon the organization of the regiment, became Company E, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, of which the subject of this sketch was elected orderly sergeant. After a hard campaign of nearly one year, the regiment then being with Gen. Scott's army at the City of Mexico, peace was declared between the two nations, and the troops returned home, arriving there about the 1st of August, 1848. On the 31st of the same month he was married, and a short time thereafter his father retiring from business William P. succeeded him, and carried on the same until the fall of 1854, at which time he, with his family, immigrated to Iowa, and located upon a farm in Washington County. In the spring of 1856 he came to Harrison County, Mo., and followed the business of farming and school teaching in Colfax and Hamilton Townships (then Marion Township) until the breaking out of the war in 1861. At this period, after the flag of our country had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, loyalty and disloyalty were the all absorbing themes of the people's at-

tention and conversation, and excitement ran riot throughout the length and breadth of our land. The subject of this sketch boldly and zealously espoused the cause of the old flag, under which he had fought in Mexico, and with other loyal friends of the Union in the county, united in devoting their whole time and energy toward unifying the loyal sentiment and bringing it into active operation. In furtherance of this object, in July, 1861, he, with about fifty or sixty other young and middle aged men, enlisted in a company at Eagleville, which had been partially raised at Cainesville by John A. Fisher, and with this addition was now full. This company was being raised for a regiment of infantry to be commanded by Col. Jacob T. Tindall, of Trenton, Mo. Upon the organization of the company William P. Robinson was elected captain, and upon the organization of the regiment this company became Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He then removed his family to Sangamon County, Ill. He remained in command of Company D until wounded at the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862, and as soon as his wound permitted him to return to the regiment, about the first of the following June, he was commissioned colonel of this regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Tindall, who was killed in that battle, and as such did faithful and gallant service until mustered out with his regiment at Atlanta, Ga., on the 22d day of September, 1864. In the spring of 1867 Col. Robinson returned with his family from Illinois to Harrison County, Mo., and taking up his residence in Bethany conducted the *Harrison County Press*, a weekly newspaper, for about six months, when he abandoned the newspaper business, and served as deputy county clerk until 1872, when he was elected probate judge. After filling that office for one term of four years he was re-elected for a second term, but resigned in 1878, and became a candidate for county clerk, in which office he has served continuously by re-election in 1882 and 1886, respectively. In politics he had been an old line Whig from the time he was old enough to vote, and at the election in 1860 cast his vote for Bell and Everett, since which time he has been a stanch and unswerving Republican, and has taken an active part in all political campaigns in the county. The first wife of Col. Robinson was Rachel Sims, a native of Nicholas County, Ky., who died June 5, 1865, and who bore him eleven children: Clarrissa, deceased; Fannie, wife of John L. Grenawalt, of this county; Mary R., wife of Charles W. Barber, of McPherson County, Kas.; Lucinda, wife of Frank Simmons, of Springfield, Ill.; George, of McPherson County, Kas.; Thomas and Robert (twins), who died in infancy; Ann

E., wife of Judge J. F. Bryant, of Bethany; Elizabeth, wife of George R. Williams, of McPherson County, Kas.; William H., of the same place, and Charles, who died in infancy. The present wife was Sarah E. Kendall, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom the Colonel has had five children: Edgar P. (deceased), Jessie (wife of William O. Selby, of Bethany), Kathleen, Harry P. and Louis P. Col. Robinson is a member of the G. A. R., and was the first commander of Lieut. T. D. Neal Post, No. 124, at Bethany, Mo. He is also a Knight Templar, and was one of the charter members of Bethany Commandery, No. 42, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and earnest workers in the promotion of the cause of temperance and morality.

Robert D. Rogers was born in Tazewell County, Va., June 14, 1830, and is a son of Gilbert R. and Sene (Doak) Rogers, natives of Sussex County, Va., and Tazewell County, Va., and born in 1804 and 1806, respectively. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, which occupation he followed until his death in 1864. R. D. is the eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, except one; he grew to manhood in his native county, learning the cabinet-maker's trade during his youth, and was married in that county November 30, 1854, to Miss Nancy, daughter of William Six, and a native of Wythe County, Va. Before becoming of age Mr. Rogers was elected captain of a company of militia, and when twenty-one was elected district assessor of his county, which office he filled two years. After his marriage his principal occupation was that of farming until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Bethany, Harrison Co., Mo. From 1861 until 1865 he worked at his trade in Mitchellville, and then engaged in the mercantile business at that place two and a half years. From that time he worked at carpentering until 1871 when he moved upon some raw land he had purchased, where he now resides. Up to the present year he has been engaged in carpentering while his son managed the farm. He has held various local offices, the position of township trustee having been filled by him six years, and has been the assessor of his township since 1881. He is a Democrat in politics, and was appointed by the Governor in 1877 county assessor, in which office he held a full term of two years. He has received several nominations for county offices by his party, and although he has always run ahead of his ticket has been defeated on account of the Republican majority in the county. In 1882 Mr. Rogers received a majority of ninety votes for circuit clerk in his township when the Repub-

lican majority was ten votes. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers the following children have been born: William D., Mary J., wife of James P. Garton), Missouri A. (wife of J. J. Wilson), Cora A. (wife of Stephen C. Duncan), Lydia E., Sene E., Robert T. and Edgar W. Three children were lost in infancy. Mr. Rogers joined the Bethany I. O. O. F. lodge in 1864 and the A. O. U. W. in 1887. He is not a member of any church, but Mrs. Rogers belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

T. G. Rogers was born in Clay County, Ky., in 1841, and is a son of George H. and Nancy (Robinson) Rogers, natives of North Carolina. The father immigrated to Clay County, Ky., after his marriage, and there engaged in farming. While there he served as sheriff, and filled other offices, and in that county his twelve children were born, nine of whom are living. In politics he was a Democrat, and in creed his wife was a Baptist. They moved to Daviess County, Mo., in 1847, where both the father and mother died. T. G. Rogers was six years old when his parents came to Missouri and passed his youth upon a farm in Daviess County. He began life for himself by clerking for his brother-in-law, M. Moss, with whom he afterward engaged in the mercantile business several years. In 1864 they sold out and went to Gallatin, Mo., but in 1866 traded their store for a flour and gristmill near Gallatin which they sold in 1870, then going to Trenton, Grundy County. There they engaged in the mercantile line, and in 1879 Mr. Rogers sold his interest to Mr. Moss, and went into business at Cainesville with John Hall, who was succeeded by his nephew, G. R. Wilson. Messrs. Rogers & Wilson are among the leading merchants in Cainesville at present, and carry a choice stock of general merchandise. They do a large business and are well patronized by Mercer and Harrison Counties. In 1861 Mr. Rogers married Miss Elenor, daughter of Isaiah Chambers, a pioneer of Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one child, Herbert T., who is a groceryman in Cainesville, and married a daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Burrows. Mr. Rogers assisted in establishing the Bank of Cainesville in 1883, since which time he has been vice-president of the same. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and also the I. O. O. F.

J. M. Rogers was born in Gallatin, Daviess Co., Mo., January 26, 1846. His father, Jacob S. Rogers, was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri directly from his native State when a young man. He entered land near Gallatin, where he farmed about five years, and then entered more land near the present site of the town, upon which he farmed more than twenty years, becoming one of the prominent

and substantial farmers of the place. He owned about 560 acres of good land, and was interested in stock raising, keeping on an average over 100 head. He was united in marriage in Daviess County to Miss Elizabeth T. Scott, daughter of Charles Scott [see sketch], by whom he had seven children, three now living: Martha Hagan, C. M. and J. M. Rogers, all of whom are married. The father died upon his farm in Daviess County, and was buried at Gallatin. The mother is a resident of Cainesville. J. M. Rogers received but a limited education during his early life, which was passed upon his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he began life for himself, hiring out as a farm hand, and when seventeen enlisted in the Forty-eight Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Summers, in which he served about six months. He then enlisted in the Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, under Capt. Halleck, and, after being mustered out at the close of the war, returned to Daviess County. He worked there for a short time, and then went to Montana, spending about thirteen years west. At the expiration of that time, having accumulated some means, he returned to Missouri, locating in Harrison County, where he has since resided. On the 23d of March, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Goddell, which union has been blessed with three children, all living: Leroy, Inas N. and an infant unnamed. Since his return from the west Mr. Rogers has been engaged in the mercantile business with J. M. Moss, at Cainesville, the firm being known as Moss & Rogers. Mr. Rogers is a well-to-do business man, owning an interest in the firm's store house, town property in Cainesville and real estate in Scotland and Daviess Counties. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R., and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

John M. Sallee, attorney at law of Bethany, Mo., was born in Mercer County, Mo., October 22, 1849, and is a son of Joseph M. and Matilda Ann (Dunkerson) Sallee [see sketch]. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and, after receiving a good literary education prepared himself for teaching, which he did four years in early life. He began the study of law about 1876, in Iowa, and for several years alternately read law and worked at various occupations, in order to secure a livelihood. In 1883 he came to Bethany, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar, and which he has since made the field of his professional labors, meeting with good success and controlling a lucrative practice. He is an unswerving Democrat, and, although he has never held an office by election, served a short while by appointment as prosecuting attorney for Harrison County, in 1886, filling the

unexpired term of the late Oscar Butler. November 20, 1870, he married Sarah C. Elmore, daughter of the Rev. G. C. Elmore, of Mercer County, which union has been blessed with two children: Ile, a daughter aged fourteen, and Clyde, aged one. Mr. Sallee is a Master Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the local Blue Lodge.

John D. Savage was born in Carter County, Ky., November 17, 1842. His father, Nicholas Savage, was born in West Virginia, and reared in Kentucky, in Greenup and Carter Counties, of which his parents were early settlers. In the first named county he married Mary McCrosky, a native of Virginia, and about 1875 sold his farm and moved to Missouri, where he died in 1883. His wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one. Of a family of six sons and two daughters who grew to maturity, six are now living; two brothers and one sister who reside in Daviess County, Mo., and our subject, are the only residents of this State. John D. grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Greenup County, where he was married in March, 1867, to Helen H. Swearingen. Mrs. Savage was born in Greenup County, and is a daughter of Clement Swearingen of the same place. After his marriage Mr. Savage farmed one year upon the home place in Kentucky, and in the fall of 1868 came to Missouri, where he bought land upon which he still resides. He now owns 330 acres of rich bottom land, well fenced, and thirty acres timbered. He has a good house and substantial outbuildings, and has made all the improvements upon the place himself. Mr. and Mrs. Savage are the parents of the following children: Jennellie (wife of Charles Stitts, of Daviess County), Mary N., Fred., Nicholas, Henrietta, Garlie D. and Charlie. Mr. Savage is always interested in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board a number of years. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the McFall lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. Both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. M. Scott was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in March, 1822, and is a son of Charles and Ann (Miller) Scott, natives of Washington County, Va., and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a mechanic by trade, and was married in Davidson County, Tenn. (William Miller being his wife's father), where for many years he served in official positions. His family of two daughters and one son were born there. In 1822 he immigrated to Missouri, where he established a ferry at the mouth of Grand River, Brunswick, Mo. Soon after he engaged in blacksmithing at Bluffton, then the county seat of Ray County. Shortly after himself and wife became victims of a fever, and died

at the residence of the latter's parents, near Richmond. Charles Mitchell Scott was left an orphan at the age of two years, and until twelve made his home with his maternal grandfather. He was then apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, which he left to join the Indian War under Gen. Taylor, Col. Morgan and Capt. Sconks. He participated in the fights at Lake Okachobee, Pea's Creek, St. Johns and a number of skirmishes. After one year's service he returned to Richmond, from there went to Daviess County, Mo., then came to Harrison County, and took up a claim near West Bethany, where he built the first house in the county, upon the present site of Dr. Skinner's residence, in 1838. He afterward bought a farm in Livingston County, which he sold, and went to Grundy County, where he lived two years, and married Miss Lou Sarah Scott. In 1843 he returned to his property in Harrison County, and assisted in the organization of the county in 1845. There he was the first coroner, and served as deputy sheriff, postmaster, treasurer, and in 1850 was appointed assistant marshal, to take the census of the county. In 1852 he lost his wife, by whom he has had five children—one now living—Lou Emma Clark, a resident of Cainesville. He then built a mill at Gallatin, Daviess County, which he sold later, and then clerked five years at that place. He next went into the livery business at Bethany, remaining there until 1861, when he went to Gentry County. In 1864 he went to Colorado, and in 1865 to St. Joseph, Mo., where he clerked for Tootle, Hosea & Co. two years. He next engaged in the grocery business there, and, after selling the same, went to Gentry County, a year later coming to Harrison County. He has made several trips west since that time, but in 1881 permanently returned to Harrison County, and located in Cainesville, where he now owns the postoffice, and officiates as postmaster. In 1860 he was married a second time, to Miss Sarah A. Trimble, a native of Callaway County, Mo., by whom he had five sons, only one now living—Edwin T. Scott. Mr. Scott is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Masonry.

William M. Selby was born January 18, 1820 in Nicholas County, Ky., and is the second of nine children born to Joshua and Mary (Riggens) Selby, natives of Maryland, who immigrated to Kentucky at an early day with their parents. The father was of English descent, and a son of William Selby, who married Miss Townsend. The mother was a daughter of Jesse Riggens, a native of Maryland. Our subject accompanied his parents to Rush County, Ind., when six years old, and was there reared and grew to manhood. At the age of nine-

teen he went to Franklin County, Ind., where he was married in March, 1840, to Miss Martha A. Flint, by whom he had seven children: George W., Joshua J., Thomas J., John F., James P., Jesse B. and Rachel. Mrs. Selby died in the fall of 1865, and in June, 1866, Mr. Selby was united in marriage with Mrs. Temperance J. Allen, *nee* Flint, and a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Foster) Flint, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Selby is a self-made man, and owns a nicely improved farm of 200 acres upon which he resides. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was elected justice of the peace in 1864, but shortly afterward resigned the position. During the Rebellion he served as a commissary sergeant in the Missouri State Militia. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has never been connected with any secret organization.

J. J. Selby, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sherman Township, was born in 1842 upon the farm where he has since resided, and is the second child born to William and Martha (Flint) Selby [see sketch]. When he had reached his majority he began life for himself as an independent farmer with 40 acres of land which was unimproved, but by industry and good management is now the owner of 272 acres which are well improved and in every way equipped for farming. About 1862 he was married to Miss Mary F. Fail, daughter of Isaac and Electa (Rathbone) Fail, and of German descent. To this union five children have been born: William Heron (deceased), Rosa May, Columbus Owen, John Percy, George Clifford. Mr. Selby is a Republican in politics, and during the war served in the Missouri State Militia. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, and rank among the respected citizens of the township.

Judge John F. Selby was born in Harrison County, Mo., in 1845, and is a son of William M. and Martha (Flint) Selby [see sketch of William Selby]. John F. is the third child living, and was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood, making his home with his parents until eighteen years of age. His sympathies were with the Union during the war, and in October, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, for one year, or during the war. He was stationed in Southern Missouri, and served until discharged at Jefferson Barracks in July, 1865. August 31 of that year he married Miss Sarah E. Wills, daughter of George Wills, and who was born in Macon County, Mo., May 27, 1848, which union was blessed with one child, William O. Subsequent to his marriage,

Mr. Selby bought 120 acres of land, where he has since resided. Judge Selby lost his first wife February 28, 1880, and May 4, 1882, was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Sutton, daughter of Simeon Sutton. Mrs. Selby was born September 24, 1858, near Peoria, Ill., and came to Harrison County when small. She is the mother of the following children: Edmond Rosco and Joshua Frederick. Judge Selby is an influential and well-to-do citizen of Harrison County, and owns 200 acres of good land. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864. In November, 1886, he was elected judge of the county court for the Second District for two years. He is a member of the G. A. R., T. D. Neal Post, No. 124, at Bethany, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Francis Shackleton is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Shackleton, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they were reared and married. About 1845 they came to the United States, and located in Illinois. In 1848 the father went to California to engage in mining, and the mother not having heard from him for a long time concluded that he had died, and consequently returned to England with her family. Coming home and finding the place deserted, the father sought his family in the old country, and returning with his wife and children, settled in Harrison County, Mo., in 1856. His death occurred in 1868, but his widow still survives. In politics he was a Democrat, and to himself and wife seven children were born, of whom three are living. Francis Shackleton was reared upon a farm in Illinois, where he was born in 1848, and during his youth received a common-school education. At the age of thirty he began life as a farm laborer, and in 1873 went to California, where he worked about two years. Having returned home he was married in 1876 to Catherine Simpson, by whom two children were born: Preston and Catherine. Mrs. Shackleton died in 1879, and in 1882 our subject married Sarah M. Howard, who was born in Henry County, Ill., in 1864. This union has been blessed with but one child, Josiah A. Mr. and Mrs. Shackleton are both members of the Christian Church, and in politics the former is a Democrat. Mr. Shackleton is a well-to-do farmer, owning 240 acres of land, the greater part of which is the result of his own labor and economy.

William Sharrock, one of Harrison County's old and prominent citizens, was born in New York City in 1821, and is the son of Timothy and Ellen (Conky) Sharrock. Timothy Sharrock married in New York City, and shortly after the birth of William moved to Ohio,

where he engaged in farming, and remained until his death in 1875. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was thirteen years old, at which time he left home, and was employed by neighbors to do farm work; he also worked on a canal as driver, continuing this work until twenty-one years of age, when he married Polly Ann Johnson, who was born about the same year as her husband, in the State of Ohio. Shortly after this marriage he emigrated West in search of a home, stopping near Burlington, Iowa, one year, when he came to Harrison County, Mo., and has since lived there. His wife died one year after their arrival in Missouri. By this marriage there were two children, both of whom died in infancy. In 1855 he married Mary Ann Oxford, who was born in Grundy County, Mo., about 1839. This union has been blessed with six children, three of whom are living, and three deceased. In March, 1862, Mr. Sharrock left home, and enlisted in Company G, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and served for three years with credit, participating in many battles and skirmishes, being honorably discharged at the end of that time. He also served six months in the State Militia before going into the United States service. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church North, and have been for many years. Although his opportunities for a good education were limited, he has by close observation and general reading greatly improved same, and is now a well-informed man, and enjoys the esteem of a great many friends. Although never aspiring to office, he has always been a hearty supporter of the Republican party.

Lorenzo Shaw, a well-to-do farmer, is of English descent. His parents were natives of Saratoga County, N. Y., who moved to Orleans County, and from there to Waushara County, Wis., where the mother died in the prime of life, and the father at the age of seventy-eight. He was a Democrat in politics, and in creed his wife was a follower of the Baptist faith. Stephen and Miami (Horton) Shaw were the parents of ten children, all but one of whom were reared to maturity, and eight are now living. Lorenzo Shaw is the eldest child, and was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., November 25, 1818, where he was reared. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Cornelia Lewis, who is of English and German descent, and a daughter of John and Phœbe Lewis. After his marriage he moved to Orleans County, N. Y., and twelve years later went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming with his father for thirteen years. From there he went to Kansas in 1859, and then to Adams County, Iowa, in 1860; next farmed three years in Appanoose County, Iowa,

and then permanently located in Harrison County, Mo., in 1864. He is an enterprising and well-to-do farmer, and owns 155 acres of good land, which is all the result of his labor and industry. To himself and wife six children have been born, all of whom are married: Martha A., Mary A., Charles E., George W., Albert A. and Ernest E. One child lives in Wichita, Kas., and one in Gallatin, Mo., the remainder being residents of Harrison County. Mrs. Shaw is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Shaw is a Republican in politics.

G. W. Shaw is a son of Lorenzo and Cornelia (Lewis) Shaw, natives of New York, who emigrated to Wisconsin and made their home in that State a number of years. Mr. Shaw from there went to Douglas County, Kas., where he remained but a short time on account of the great drought. He consequently went with his stock to Appanoose County, Iowa, and three years later, in the fall of 1864, came to Harrison County, Mo., where he now makes his home. He is now seventy years of age and ranks among the county's enterprising and substantial farmers. G. W. was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1849. At the age of fourteen he began to work at the harness trade, but when sixteen enlisted in Company D, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. G. W. Herrick. He participated in no regular engagements, and after the cessation of hostilities spent two years working upon a farm, and clerking for Mr. Burrows, in Cainesville. He then spent about five years in Montana mining, prospecting and fighting Indians. In 1872 he returned to Missouri where he married Miss Ruth Pitzel, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Dr. Pitzel, a leading physician of Harrison County. After his marriage Mr. Shaw farmed two years in Madison Township and then became a partner of the Hon. Joseph H. Burrows in the mercantile business, in which line of trade he has since engaged with success. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have had seven children, five of whom are living: Ola, Orin, Frederick, Burnice M. and Bessie. Mr. Shaw is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Shaw is a member of the Baptist Church.

John Shepherd was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 26, 1824, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (McMahan) Shepherd. The father emigrated from Ireland with his mother to America, and settled in Butler County, Ohio, where he afterward married. He was a weaver by trade, but passed the greater part of his life engaged in farming. He spent some time in Clinton County, and Tippecanoe, Carroll Co., Ind., and then went to Brewer County, Iowa, where he

lived three years or until his death. The mother died while in Tippecanoe, Ind.; she was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Shepherd was once a Democrat but afterward became a Republican; after the death of his wife he joined the Christian Church. He was twice married. To his first marriage six children were born, of whom three are living. His second wife, who was a widow named Mrs. Garress, and whose maiden name was Dawson, bore him four children, two of whom are living. John Shepherd was reared in Indiana, and at the age of twenty-four began life for himself. He first wedded Miss Harriet Morrison, a native of Carroll County, Ind., who bore him one child, Thomas J., and died five years later. He was then married in Carroll County to Sarah Ann McAuley a native of Ohio, and after living in Iowa three years spent three and a half years in Putnam County, Mo. They then came to Harrison County, and located upon Mr. Shepherd's present place, which contains 200 acres of well stocked land. In politics Mr. Shepherd is a Republican, and during the war did efficient service in the Missouri State Militia Home Guards. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have been married over thirty-three years and have a fine family of nine living children: Louisa, Nancy J., Parker, Annis, Harriet, John W., Caroline, Andrew and Daniel (twins).

Arthur D. Shipley, circuit clerk and *ex officio* recorder of Harrison County, Mo., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., December 19, 1853, and is a son of George C. and Mary H. (Thompson) Shipley, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. The father emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1835, and came to Missouri. In 1855 he located in Harrison County, and is now one of the old and respected citizens of Trail Creek Township. The mother died in 1876, leaving five sons and three daughters: Arthur D., Rachel E. (wife of Francis M. Dyer), Charlotte Ann (wife of Elisha W. Wright), Benjamin F., Marquis D., William N., Sarah J. (wife of Charles J. Carter), and Allen R. To the father's second marriage, to Lucinda (Ellington) Dyer, one son, Rosce C., has been born. Arthur D. was reared upon a farm, and after receiving a good English education prepared himself for a teacher, which occupation he followed almost continuously until 1882. He was then elected to his present office, and, after serving four years in a highly satisfactory manner, was re-elected in 1886, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He has always been a stanch Republican. April 20, 1876, he married Rosetta Wright, a native of this county, and daughter of John S. Wright. To Mr. and Mrs. Shipley two children have been born: Mary Edith, March 6,

1877, and Sylvanus Carl, December 12, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Shipley are members of the Christian Church, and are well respected citizens.

Tobias B. Sherer, of Bethany, Mo., was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 12, 1834, and is a son of Dr. Jacob M. and Mary Ann (Beehler) Sherer, natives, respectively, of Lancaster and Philadelphia, Penn. The father was a graduate of the old Jefferson Medical College, and practiced his profession successfully until his death in Pennsylvania, which occurred early in the decade of the fifties. The mother died in Harrison County, Mo., about the close of the war while here upon a visit. Tobias is one of a family of seven sons and two daughters, himself, Jacob W. and Benjamin M. being the only survivors. After graduating from the public school in his native city he served three years' apprenticeship with a pharmacist in that city, and in 1856 went to Iowa. The following year he came to Bethany, where, after teaching school a year, he opened a drug store, which was the first established in this section of the country. In 1863 he enlisted as a private, but was afterward made a non-commissioned officer of Company E, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Soon after the war he re-engaged in the drug business here, and has since conducted the same with well deserved success. He carries a large and well selected stock, and makes a specialty of compounding prescriptions. For the past three years his son, Charles A., has been a partner in the business. Mr. Sherer was united in marriage with Serena J. Allen, daughter of William R. Allen, one of the old and worthy pioneers of this county, now deceased. This union was blessed with five children: Charles A., William I. (deceased), Herbert S. (deceased), Frank W. and Annie (deceased). Mrs. Sherer died in 1881, and was a member of the Christian Church, to which Mr. Sherer also belongs. He is a Republican, and has served as county school commissioner two years, besides filling various other local offices of honor and trust. He is a Knight Templar, being Past Eminent Commander of the local Commandery, and is a member of the G. A. R.

William C. Shumard, one of the respected citizens of Harrison County, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of T. P. and Susan (Stewart) Shumard, who came to Missouri in 1855, and lived in this State until their deaths. The father was a tailor by trade, but spent the latter part of his life engaged in farming. August 3, 1861, William C. Shumard enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, United States Army, in which he remained three years and two and a half months, during which time he participated in some of the principal battles. He is a prominent man in his

township and has filled the offices of township collector and justice of the peace for several years. September 14, 1865, he married Sarah E. (Hendren) Morris, widow of John W. Morris, who died while in the service of his country. To Mr. and Mrs. Shumard five children have been born: Mary E. (wife of James T. Kemp), and Charles H. C. Shumard, James W. F. Shumard, Oliver G. Shumard and Bertha I. Shumard. The youngest is now seven years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shumard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a well-to-do farmer and located upon his present place in 1867. This farm contains 240 acres of good land, and in connection with agricultural pursuits Mr. Shumard is interested in stock raising. In politics he is a Republican; he is a member of the G. A. R.

Dr. H. J. Skinner is the oldest practicing physician of Harrison County, and one of the leading citizens of Bethany, the county seat. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 10, 1831, and is the seventh of nine children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Hazelton) Skinner, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Somerset County, December 10, 1790, and was a son of Nathaniel Skinner, also a native of that county, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who removed to Belmont County, Ohio, late in life, where he died. The mother was born in Westmoreland County, in 1796, and was a daughter of John and Barbara Hazelton, also natives of that county. John Hazelton was a farmer, and late in life, removed to Licking County, Ohio, where himself and wife both died. Samuel Skinner, the father of our subject, moved to Perry County, Ohio, about 1818, and engaged in farming and working at the blacksmith's trade. He was highly respected and esteemed in the community where he lived, and for twenty years filled the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred January 14, 1863, and his wife died in Clinton County, Ill., in 1868. She was a member of the Baptist Church. H. J. Skinner was reared upon a farm, and during his youth attained a fair education by first attending the district schools and afterward the Somerset Academy, in Ohio. He was a schoolmate of Lieut.-Gen. Philip Sheridan; the two boys leaving school the same day, one to enter college and the other to take up the study of medicine. H. J. Skinner began the study of his chosen profession at the age of seventeen, at New Lexington, under Dr. A. Lewis, with whom he spent three years, after which he spent two years under Dr. Van Natta, at the same place. His parents having in the meantime removed to White County, Ind., he joined them and began to practice medicine in that

neighborhood. From 1855 to November 17, 1857, he lived in various places and then located at Eagleville, Harrison Co., Mo., where he practiced until November 17, 1870, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court and register of deeds of Harrison County, by the Republicans, and removed to Bethany. In 1874 he was re-elected without opposition in his own party, and again in 1878 was elected, thus holding the office twelve consecutive years. After retiring from public life he resumed his medical practice which he has since continued with success. January 15, 1854, he married Susan Duncan, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., September 28, 1837, and was a daughter of William and Mary Duncan. This union was blessed with one son and one daughter: Josephine S., wife of John J. Warringer, of Bethany, and Charles H., a physician of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Skinner died September 25, 1862, and August 5, 1864, Dr. Skinner married her sister, Charlotta, who was born in White County, Ind., March 8, 1840, and was the mother of five children: Edna R. (wife of Thomas Monson), Willie (born April 12, 1867, died September 12, 1870), Harry B., Loren H. and Laura C. (twins). Mrs. Skinner died July 12, 1884, and the Doctor then married Emily J. Hess, a native of Indiana, born June 10, 1850, and daughter of Judiah and Mary Osmon.

William H. Skinner, prosecuting attorney of Harrison County, Mo., was born near New Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio, November 26, 1844, and is a son of William H. and Polly Skinner, who were married December 5, 1843, they being natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Skinner previous to her marriage with his father, but no known relationship existed between his parents, previous to their marriage. His father died May 10, 1844, and his mother about 1850 became the wife of Joseph Brown, and now resides with her husband at Emporia, Kas. William H. was reared to manhood on a farm near Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and during the War of the Rebellion served in the Union army as a corporal in Company G, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On February 20, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Simpson, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, who is still living. They have six children, named respectively Alice B., Edgar, Claude, Lillie V., Ivon and Estella O. In May, 1866, he removed to Clinton, Ill., and read law in the office of Hon. Henry S. Greene until December, 1867, when he removed to Emporia, Kas., where he pursued his studies until the following spring, when he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law there,

which he continued until 1877. He was Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southwest Kansas District from 1869 to 1873, and was employed by the United States Government for nearly a year of that time in investigating the Speer revenue frauds. He came to Bethany, Mo., in March, 1877, where he has succeeded in establishing himself as one of the successful legal practitioners in the local courts, and has also established a large practice in the prosecution of pension claims. He is and always has been a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868. In 1883 he was elected mayor of the city of Bethany, and served a term in that capacity, but at the end of his term declined to be a candidate for re-election. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans of Harrison County for the office of prosecuting attorney, and in November of that year was elected to that office, the duties of which position he is now discharging. Mr. Skinner was a charter member of Lieut. T. D. Neal Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Bethany, Mo., and filled the position of adjutant of that post for the first two years of its existence, and was commander of the post for the year 1886. He has taken a leading part in the organization of the G. A. R. in Harrison and adjoining counties, having mustered all the posts in Harrison County except Post No. 124, and also the posts at Bancroft and Pattonsburg, in Daviess County. When the Third Congressional District reunion of soldiers and sailors was held at Bethany in 1886 he was appointed by the post as chairman of the executive committee of management, and was afterward made commander of the camp, and in connection with others succeeded in making that the most successful reunion ever held in the district. He is also a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W., is a member of the legal fraternity who possesses both experience and ability; takes an active interest in all measures of reform, progress and morality; has been an active worker to promote the interests of the public schools of Bethany, and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of the town.

Anthony Skroh was born in Bohemia, in the western part of the Austrian Empire, June 11, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Annie (Fiala) Skroh. The father was a tanner by trade, but abandoned the same for farming. He and his wife's family immigrated to America in 1869, and immediately proceeded to Harrison County, Mo., where Mr. Skroh lived until his death, July 19, 1875. He left a family of three children: Joseph, Anthony and Annie, who remained at home until 1877. They then spent three years in Princeton at the expira-

tion of which Anthony returned to the old homestead with his sister (who died two years later), and Joseph remained at Princeton. Previous to the death of his sister Mr. Skroh married Mary Stoklasa, a native of the same part of Bohemia in which he was born, and whose father came to this country in 1876. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Annie Rozi, Frederick W. and Charles H. Mr. Skroh is a well-to-do farmer, and the owner of 150 acres of valuable land, and is one of the enterprising men of the township. His father was a prominent citizen in his neighborhood during his life, and held several offices. He was over sixty-two years of age at the time of his death, and his wife died at the age of over forty-nine years.

John W. Smith was born in Daviess County, Mo., September 8, 1831, and is a son of Judge Benson and Sarah (Wright) Smith, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. About 1820 the family moved to Missouri, and after living several years in Clay County, moved to Daviess County about 1827. There the father entered land and they remained until 1844, when they came to Harrison County, and moved upon land Mr. Smith entered. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, served as probate judge in Daviess County, and as justice of the peace in Harrison County, where he died in 1853. The mother is now living at the age of seventy-three. John W. grew to manhood in Harrison County, upon the farm, and in 1850 made an overland trip to California with Samuel Nelson and others from the county, and at the expiration of five months landed in what was then known as Hang Town. After spending three years mining and prospecting and two years ranching, he started for home in 1855, where he arrived July 14 of that year, having returned via the Isthmus and New York. He then bought land in White Oak Township, upon which he settled. December 17, 1864, he married Adeline W. Clater, sister of A. S. A. Clater, and a native of Virginia. Having traded his White Oak property for his present place Mr. Smith removed in 1865. He now has 179 acres, which he has greatly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and have the following family: Frances Isabel, wife of William L. Bailey; Samuel E., Sarah E., William V., Charles R., James T. and John A. Mr. Smith is a stanch Democrat. He has eight brothers who are farmers in Missouri, six residing in Harrison County, and has three sisters who live in this county.

James A. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Barren County, Ky., February 5, 1832, and is a son of Caleb and Lina (Anderson) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who after their marriage in

Barren County located upon a farm there. In the spring of 1853 they immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Harrison County, where they still reside, and for the past fifteen years have lived quietly in Eagleville. Both are now eighty-three years of age, and are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father has spent his life farming, and in politics is a Democrat. James A. is the fourth of a family of seven children, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm, during which time he received a common-school education. In October, 1861, he joined the State Militia, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the regular army, and served until mustered out June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C., in Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle at Atlanta and numerous minor engagements, and was in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. With the exception of the time spent in the army his entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and in December, 1852, he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he ranked among the early settlers. In May, 1854, he wedded Miss Sarah A. Brown, a native of Illinois. In the fall of the present year he moved upon his present place, and now owns 280 acres in the home farm and 160 acres near by, also in Harrison County. Himself, wife and two children are members of the Christian Church. The children born to his marriage are Caleb J., born November 11, 1860; Martha, born June 15, 1867, and Amos J., twin brother of Martha. In politics Mr. Smith is a stanch Democrat.

John Smith was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 29, 1833. His parents, Solomon and Mary M. (Litchliter) Smith, were natives of Virginia, and of Irish and German descent respectively. They were married in their native State, where the father engaged in farming and school teaching. They reared a large family of children, eight of whom are living, and from Virginia emigrated to Ohio, where both died. The mother was eighty years of age at the time of her death, and the father died July 12, 1887, aged ninety-one, being the oldest man in his county at the time. He now lies by the side of his wife in Fayette County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father-in-law was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. J. H. Smith is the eldest living son of the above family, and July 17, 1861, was married to Miss Louisa Rupart, a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born March 30, 1840. In 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Smith came to Harrison County, Mo., where Mr. Smith now owns 300 acres of well cultivated and improved land, and is classed among the enterprising and successful citizens. To himself and wife the following children have

been born: William H., born September 30, 1862; Mary A., born September 5, 1864; Jacob A., born February 18, 1867; Minerva E., born May 22, 1870; Albert S., born November 15, 1872; Charles H., born May 5, 1874; John O., born March 21, 1876; Rachel R., born August 8, 1881. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics.

Elder Alex Hale Smith, a well known minister of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born in Caldwell County, Mo., June 2, 1838. His parents, Joseph and Emma (Hale) Smith, were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, and born in 1805 and 1804, respectively. The father was assassinated at Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., June 27, 1844, and the mother died at Nauvoo, Ill., April 30, 1879. Alex Hale accompanied his parents to Quincy, Ill., when about a year old, and later was taken by them to Nauvoo. He was there reared in a hotel, and received a good education. In 1861 he married Miss Elizabeth Kendall, a native of England, and subsequently continued to make his home in Nauvoo until 1868. He then removed to Plano, Kendall Co., Ill., but two years later returned to Nauvoo, where he remained six years. In the spring of 1876 he came to Harrison County, Mo., and December, 1880, went to Stewartsville, DeKalb County. In March, 1882, he removed to Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., and in April, 1887, came to Colfax Township, where he owns a tract of good land. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Smith united with the above named church, and in the spring of the next year was ordained to the office of teacher. In April, 1864, he was ordained an elder, and since that time has been actively engaged in discharging his ministerial duties. In 1866 he was appointed missionary in charge of the Pacific Slope Mission, which comprised the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, besides Idaho. After laboring in this field two years he returned home in the spring of 1869 and resumed his work here. Mr. Smith is a man who has been successful in his life work, and in connection with his missionary work has a good farm in this county.

N. J. Smith is of English descent, and was born in Hendricks County, Ind., July 8, 1832. His father, Eli Smith, was a farmer, and was born and reared in Kentucky. From that State he immigrated to Indiana with his father, where he was married in Hendricks County to Miss Eliza Ann S. Smith, a native of Kentucky. For about eighteen years he resided in Boone and Hendricks Counties, and in 1856 came to Harrison County, Mo., where he died at an advanced age, as did also his wife. Both had been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years. Mr. Smith was a life-long farmer,

and in politics a member of the Democratic party. N. J. Smith is one of a family of seven children, all living, and after becoming of age learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years with success, during which time he immigrated to Harrison County, Mo. Here he purchased a farm with his earnings, which now contains 160 acres and is nicely improved. July 17, 1878, he was united in marriage with a cousin, Miss Lydia Smith, a native of Boone County, Ind., and daughter of Reuben and Melinda (Tuspin) Smith. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith one child, Ruie May, has been born. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and during the war served three years in Company D, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, under Cols. Tindall and Robinson. He participated in the battles at Shiloh, Atlanta, Jonesboro and many others, and was mustered out at Atlanta.

John M. Snedeker was born in Mercer County, N. J., in 1832, and is the third of a family of six children born to James W. and Ann (Newell) Snedeker, natives of Middlesex County, N. J. The father was a son of Jacob and Ann (Griggs) Snedeker, also natives of New Jersey, and the mother was a daughter of John Newell and Ruth (Disbrough) Newell, who were born, lived and died in New Jersey. The Snedeker family trace their origin to Holland, and the Newells to Ireland and France. John M. Snedeker was reared in his native State, and at the age of nineteen went to Warren County, Ohio, where he was married. In 1856 he moved to Tazewell County, Ill., and in the spring of 1882 came to Harrison County, Mo. He began to do for himself when fourteen years old, so that his property is the result of his own business ability and good management. He now resides upon and owns 320 acres of land, has 240 acres in another tract, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock raisers of the township. In November, 1853, he married Miss Amanda, a native of Warren County, Ohio, and daughter of Hannah Maranda, who lost her husband when Mrs. Snedeker was an infant. To Mr. and Mrs. Snedeker two children have been born: Melanthon, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Snedeker is a Democrat in politics, and has served his township in several different capacities, and was once a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and although not elected ran ahead of his ticket by a handsome majority. He is a harness-maker by trade, having become proficient in that line in Trenton, N. J., and having followed that occupation about twelve years while in Ohio and Illinois.

John Snipes a farmer of Union Township was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1835, and is the son of Nathan and Margaret (Camp-

bell) Snipes, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, but accompanied their parents to Indiana, where their marriage occurred. In 1856 they went to Harrison County, locating in Union Township, where, with the exception of one year spent in Indiana, they lived until their death, that of the father occurring in 1883, while the mother died in 1876. Mr. Snipes was a member of the Dunkard Church, while his wife was a Baptist. Their son, John, had only the advantages of a common country school until his majority, when, by his own labor, he obtained money to attend school at Bethany part of one year. He was married in 1857 to Miss Martha, daughter of William and Christina Fancher, formerly of Tennessee. This union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living—William L. and Eliza Ellen. His wife dying in January, 1869, Mr. Snipes was wedded the same year to Miss Christina, daughter of Emanuel and Mary Fluke, which union has resulted in eight children: Emma, Frank M., Marietta Margaret, Rutherford B., Martha C., Arabel M. and Isabel M. (twins) and Adelbert. When Mr. Snipes first located at Bethany, he helped to manage a saw mill, but gave that up and went to Marion Township, thence to Union Township, where he has since resided. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Thomas. He served three years as private, corporal and sergeant, consecutively, engaging in the battles of Shiloh and Jonesboro, also went through the Georgia and Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., January, 1865. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Fillmore in 1856. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., also of the Farmers' Aid Association. Both Mr. Snipes and wife are faithful members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Snipes is an active worker in the Sunday-school. By his enterprise and perseverance he has succeeded in acquiring 200 acres of land—eighty acres in a state of good cultivation, and the rest pasture and timber land.

Elder Joseph Smith Snively, a minister in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born in Pike County, Ill., February 21, 1840. His parents, Hugh and Eleanor (Stevenson) Snively, were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. Early in life they united with the Mormon Church, and followed that sect from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Missouri, and Quincy and Nauvoo, Ill. Later they went to Indiana, and finally located in Lee County, Iowa, where they died five and seventeen years ago, respectively. The father was an

elder in the church up to the death of Joseph Smith, and then refused the apostleship that Brigham Young accepted. Upon the reorganization of the church he united with same, and remained a member until his death, but on account of infirmity never engaged in the ministry. Joseph Smith Snively received a liberal education during his youth in Indiana, and in the spring of 1867 united with the church. In the spring of 1868 he was ordained elder at Plano, Ill., and the next nine years engaged in missionary work in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Upper and Lower Canada. The greater part of the time was spent in Canada, where he organized several churches and baptized a number of persons. In February, 1878, he came to Harrison County, Mo., and in connection with preaching engaged in farming, where he now resides. In 1881 he was elected presiding elder of Decatur district, and was superintendent of this section for two years, since which time he has farmed and officiated as a local preacher. November 23, 1871, he married Miss Ann M. Traxler, by whom he has had four sons and three daughters, two of the former being now deceased. He was in Indiana at the outbreak of the war, and enlisting in the Federal army August 11, 1862, served in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He participated in thirty-six engagements, among which may be mentioned the battles at Knoxville, Franklin and the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Snively owns 120 acres of fertile land, and in politics is a Republican.

Josef Sobotka was born in Bohemia, Austrian Empire, August 16, 1836, and is a son of John and Annie (Shanteuthek) Sobotka, both of whom died in the old country. Josef was reared and educated in his native land, and after his father's death, February 19, 1848, he became an apprentice to the butcher's trade, serving the three years required, and remaining in the same place two years longer. After this he was occupied in different localities until 1858, when on Christmas day he opened his own shop, and carried on the same until 1867, when he came to America, and directly to Harrison County, Mo. In 1859 he married Miss Klubka Anastazie, and upon emigrating to the United States had a family of three children. In this country four more were born, two of whom died. Emanuel, Joseph, John, Franklin, William (deceased), Frederick (deceased), and Charles, are the names of the children. Mr. Sobotka at first rented land near Cainesville for two years, and then bought a lot in the town, upon which he built and lived four years. He then engaged in butchering and various other employments, and then bought forty acres of his present place, upon which he built and where he has since lived. This place he immediately began to improve, and now owns 400 acres of well stocked

and improved land, making him one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. In politics he is a Democrat. Two of his children are married, one living in this county and one in Iowa.

J. J. Stoner was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Jordan) Stoner, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. They were married in Muskingum County, Ohio, and farmed there until 1855, when they went to Warren County, Ind., at which place the father died. In 1856 the widow and younger sons moved to Harrison County, Mo., after which J. J. returned to Ohio, as he was the executor of his father's estate. There he married Margaret Goodin, a native of Pike County, Ohio. In 1857 he came west, and taught school about twenty terms in Harrison County, Mo., Pike and Jackson Counties, Ohio, and Warren County, Ind., although he made farming his principal occupation. He has four children: Samantha J. (wife of S. Whiting, of California), Herschel H., Alva P. and Angelettie N. H. H. Stoner is a physician. Mr. J. J. Stoner is a Democrat, and served three weeks in the Missouri State Militia during the war. He has 100 acres of land in the homestead, well stocked and improved, and twenty acres in bottom lands.

Josephus Sullinger was born in Ray County, Mo., June 28, 1845, and is a son of William and Mille (Roland) Sullinger, natives of North Carolina, where they were married. The father was an early settler of Ray County, where he carried on a farm in connection with surveying and carpentering. While at Prospect Hill, Ray County, he served as postmaster a number of years. In 1864 he went to Andrew County, where he was appointed postmaster of Fontainbleau, which position he held until his death in May, 1887. He was twice married, his first wife having died in 1858. His widow still survives. He reared a family of nine sons and four daughters, seven of the former and three of the latter still living, and two of the sons and two of the daughters residents of Harrison County. Josephus left home when fourteen. He first spent three years in California, Oregon, Montana, Washington Territory and Utah. In 1868 he returned from the West, and purchased a small piece of raw land, where he now lives, and to which he has added until he now owns 320 acres of well improved land, upon which he has erected good buildings. In 1870 he began to buy and trade in stock, and since 1877 has done a great deal of shipping, being at present one of the largest shippers of the county. In April, 1869, he was married in Gentry County, Mo., to Miss Margaret A. Madden, a native of that county, and daughter of William T. Madden. To this union four children have been born: Allie, George M., Minnie F.

and one infant, now deceased. Mr. Sullinger is a worthy member of the K. of P.

Capt. Simeon Sutton, a farmer and mechanic of Cypress Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1821, and is the eighth of eleven children of George and Hannah (Gard) Sutton, who were married in Pennsylvania in 1805, and the same year removed to Ohio, thence to Hamilton County, thence to Butler County, and finally to Preble County, where the father died in 1861, and the mother in 1862. Mr. Sutton served as second sergeant under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812; his father was one of the minute men in the Revolutionary War, while his grandfather was one of the first to settle west of the mountains in Pennsylvania, having gone there prior to the French and Indian War, and locating near where Gen. Braddock was defeated. Capt. Sutton received but a limited education, and in 1853 was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Morton. This marriage has resulted in five children, all living: Benjamin M.; Emma F., wife of J. C. Howe; Mary F., wife of John F. Selby; Sarah J. and Noah E. In 1854 he went to Knox County, Ill., from there in 1859 to Daviess County, and two years later located in Cypress Township, Harrison County, where he has since resided, living seven miles south of Bethany, on a fine farm of 136 acres, all under cultivation. When the war broke out, he was made captain of Company B, of the East Missouri Militia, which he commanded till 1864, operating in Harrison and Daviess Counties. In 1864 he was made captain of Company E, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and operated along the Missouri River till the close of the war, being captured at Glasgow in September, 1864, and taken to St. Louis, where he was held prisoner several weeks; was then released and resumed operations. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, but since the war has been a Republican. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the G. A. R. Always an advocate of all educational enterprises, he has taken great pleasure in giving his children the benefit of a good college education, the elder son being a practicing physician at Bridgeport, and the younger a teacher.

John Taggart, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sherman Township, was born May 15, 1828, in Monaghan County, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in April, 1832. He landed first at Montreal, and in the winter of that year went to New York City. In the spring of 1833 he went to Philadelphia, and a year later to Lumberville, Penn., where he resided four years, and then to Phoenixville

where he received a graded-school education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-five as a school teacher, at which vocation he continued engaged four years. About 1838 he went to Indiana, and in 1857 came to the State of Missouri, with his parents, and settled in Morgan County, which was at that time but little improved, and began farm life, assisting in felling the forest, building log cabins, rolling logs into heaps, and everything else necessary in a new country. He remained engaged in farming until 1864, when he established himself in the mercantile business at Bolton, Mo. In 1869 he sold his stock of goods, went to Bethany, and entered the store of Bohannon & Slinger as a clerk, where he remained three years. He moved to his present location in 1873, and has since engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he is quite successful. Although he began life in moderate circumstances he now owns 160 acres of nicely improved land, and is one of the substantial men of the township. October 9, 1851, he married Miss Matilda Ann, daughter of John and Nancy (Moore) Wiley, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Taggart ten children have been born: John W. (deceased); Nancy Ann, wife of Josiah Bogue; Wiley P.; James O. (deceased); Madora E., wife of Robert S. Mayhugh; William W.; Bessie, wife of James Weldon; Emma M.; Charles M. and Nona B. Mr. Taggart is a Democrat in politics, and was elected State senator in the fall of 1886, by 125 majority, in a district usually Republican by more than 500 majority. For several years he served his township as constable, and in various official capacities, and during the war organized and was elected captain of Company D, Home Guards. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for over thirty-five years, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To his parents, John and Ann Jane (Bothwell) Taggart, natives of Ireland, seventeen children were born, of whom John is the fourth. The father died in 1868, aged sixty-six, and the mother in 1869, aged sixty-two.

David S. Thomas was born in Guilford County, N. C., October 16, 1841, and is a son of D. M. and Lucinda (Edmiston) Thomas, both natives of North Carolina. The family moved from North Carolina to Harrison County, Mo., in 1843, where the father entered 240 acres in one tract, upon which he lived until his death in May, 1862. He was three times married, the mother of our subject having died shortly after coming to Harrison County. David S. grew to manhood in Harrison County, upon the farm, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army in the First Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Blue Mill Landing, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Champion's

Hill and Big Black, and served until May 17, 1863. He was then taken prisoner, and confined in the prison at Camp Morton, Ind., Fort Delaware and Point Lookout. He was afterward paroled, and then worked upon a farm near Baltimore, Md., until 1870, when he returned to Harrison County. September 25, 1866, he was married to Sarah E. Elliott, daughter of Vachel A. Elliott, and who was born near the city of Baltimore. Mr. Thomas farmed upon land in the southwest portion of the county until 1878, when he removed to Matkins, where he engaged in the mercantile business in 1879. He has established a good trade, and is now one of the prosperous business men of the place. He is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1881 was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served four terms. He has one son, Marvin L., aged sixteen, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Luther D. Tilley was born May 3, 1827, in West Virginia, and is a son of Reuben D. and Sarah (Baker) Tilley, natives of Stokes County, N. C., and Surrey County, N. C., respectively. The family moved from that State to Kentucky in 1827, and remained about six months in Louisville, after which they moved to Monroe County, Ind., where they lived about six years. Thence they went to Illinois, and in the fall of 1836 went to Platte County, Mo., where they made their home until February, 1846. They then came to Butler Township, Harrison County, where the father improved a farm, upon which he lived until his decease. There was a family of four sons and seven daughters who grew to maturity; of these three brothers and four sisters are living and two of each sex reside in Harrison County. Luther D. is the second son, and accompanied his parents when they came to Missouri and later to Harrison County. In March, 1849, he accompanied a Government train under command of Col. Loren to Oregon. The train consisted of 125 wagons, mule teams, six companies of soldiers and 250 head of cattle. He went as far as Dals, Oreg.; then down the river by canoe to Vancouver; thence to Oregon City, the journey occupying five months. He remained in Oregon seven months, and in April, 1850, went to California, where he remained but a short time and then went to Oregon City, at which place he worked until the spring of 1851. During 1850 he was with Joseph Lain at the time of the treaty with the Rogue River Indians. He returned to California, and spent about two years prospecting and mining near the Shasta River without much success. In June, 1855, he started for home via Panama, Aspinwall, New York City and Chicago. He reached his destination in July, 1855, and then entered 269 acres of his present

land. He has since purchased more, and now owns 500 acres, 440 of which are well cultivated. He has a nice, large, two-story building, stables etc., upon his home place, and a fine residence and outbuildings upon another portion of the farm. He also has a place well improved in Butler Township. December 5, 1855, he was united in marriage in Harrison County with Martha J. Martin, daughter of Nathaniel Martin, a pioneer settler of Harrison County. Mrs. Tilley was born in Indiana, but came to Missouri in 1840 at the age of three. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley are the parents of the following children: James F. (of Kansas), Benoni, Nathaniel M. (of Colorado), Augustine, William L., Ulysses G. and Benton. Mr. Tilley served three years in the State Militia, and aided materially in keeping the Confederates out of Northern Missouri. He has always supported the principles of the Republican party.

Mahlon C. Turner is a son of Robert and Phœbe (Canady) Turner, natives of Illinois, and was born in Daviess County, September 11, 1860. The father emigrated to Harrison County, Mo., when Mahlon was a small boy, and there engaged in farming near Bethany until his death in 1880. His mother having died soon after his birth, Mahlon was reared by his father, and during his youth learned the harness and saddler's trade in Bethany. In January, 1887, he bought the harness and saddle establishment of Arthur Edson, and is now successfully engaged in that business on the east side of the square, and is controlling a large share of the patronage of the city and county in this line. In 1883 he married Mollie Keen, of Daviess County, Mo., by whom he has one son—Don. D. Mr. Turner is a Democrat in his political views, and is one of the enterprising business men of Bethany.

A. M. C. Twadell was born in Jennings, Ind., March 10, 1849, and was but an infant when his parents decided to move to Mercer County. He lived at home upon the farm until nineteen, and then went west, where he spent some time in the Colorado Mountains and Wyoming Territory as a freighter hand. After passing a winter in Kansas he engaged in farming and stock raising in Mercer County, Mo., ten years, and in 1877 came to Harrison County, Mo. Here he bought a small farm, and shortly after married Eliza Humble, a native of Hancock County, Ind. (born October 29, 1854), by whom he has had four children: Nellie G., born June 22, 1879; Amos B., born September 18, 1881; Bessie D., born October 4, 1885, and Rocky P., born September 18, 1887. Mr. Twadell owns 260 acres of land, 180 being in the home place, which is well cultivated and improved. In politics Mr. Twadell is a stanch Republican.

Dr. R. H. Vandivert was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 14, 1819, and spent his youth upon a farm with no educational advantages, until after reaching the age of nineteen, when an elder brother assisted him in laying the foundation to his after-knowledge. Near the close of the Mexican War he organized a company of soldiers, but, as the war was near its end, the company was rejected. He was married February 1, 1848, to Agnes H. Berry, who was finely educated and greatly assisted her husband in his efforts to become a well-informed man. He began the study of medicine with the brother of his wife, and, although when first married he was very poor, he earned enough money to enable him to attend lectures in the Sterling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, by nursing cholera patients at the Columbus penitentiary. In 1856 he left Ohio for Lawrence, Kas., but on account of the border troubles changed his route, and located in Harrison County, Mo., where he arrived in June of that year, and where he has since lived with the exception of eight years spent at Salem, Daviess County. June 8, 1858, he lost his wife, and July 31, 1859, married Mary J. Ellis, who died January 16, 1872, and on June 12, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mary U. Kessler, who survives. To the first marriage five boys were born; the first died in infancy; J. Worth died in Bethany, January 29, 1880; and the other three—Dr. A. H., A. Hube and Samuel W., survive, together with a daughter, Hattie—born of the last marriage. Politically the Doctor was an Abolitionist from boyhood, and upon the organization of the Republican party he became an active member of the same. He presided over the first Republican convention held in Harrison County, and in 1869 filled the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Senator Elwell, to which position he was elected in 1870, and which he filled until the expiration of the term. He enlisted in the war at its commencement, but served only a short time on account of rheumatism. From 1868 he was a member of the Christian Church. After the war he farmed and traded in stock for about ten years, and for several years during the latter part of his life was senior member of the firm of Vandivert, Nordyke & Co. He was a member of the T. D. Neal Post, G. A. R., and his death occurred March 29, 1887.

Ashman H. Vandivert, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 6, 1853, is the son of the late R. H. Vandivert, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1856, and, having received a good education, determined to adopt the medical profession. In 1874 he began to read with his present partner, Dr. Jackson Walker, and afterward attended

lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., whence he graduated in March, 1877. He then practiced one year in Eagleville, and in 1879 went to Colorado. In 1880 he came to Bethany, where he has since established a lucrative practice. September 29, 1886, he married Miss Emma Buckles, a native of Madison County, Ill. By his first marriage, with Rosa Templeman (deceased), he has one daughter—Bessie A. Dr. Vandivert is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand River Medical Society. He is colonel of the Missouri Division of the Sons of Veterans, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Lewis Van Meter was born in Salem County, N. J., June 11, 1818, and is a son of David and Ruth (Whitaker) Van Meter, also natives of New Jersey. His paternal grandfather was a native of Holland, and came to the United States prior to the Revolution. David Van Meter was a well-to-do farmer, and the father of six sons and one daughter who grew to maturity. He died when Lewis was but a lad. The latter was reared in his native State, and was there married March, 15, 1846, to Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Dubois) Johnson, all three of whom were born in New Jersey. The year following his marriage Mr. Van Meter moved to Cass County, Ind., where he improved a farm, and resided nine years. In 1856 he sold out, and came to Missouri, locating in the northwestern part of Harrison County, where he bought land which he proceeded to improve. He has a fine tract of 1,100 acres, all fenced and nearly all improved. He resides in a brick residence which cost over \$3,000, and has good barns and outbuildings. He has been a very successful farmer but is now living a more retired life and enjoying the fruits of his labor. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter seven children have been born: Joseph, who is married and lives upon the home place; Katie, wife of Dr. A. M. Willey, of Hampton; Albert, also married and living upon the farm; Rachel, who died in 1873, aged twenty-three, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Van Meter has always interested himself in the progress of education, and was a member of the school board for some time. He also assisted in building some three schoolhouses. During the Rebellion he served in the Missouri Militia. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Master Mason in the Eagleville lodge.

James Van Meter was born in what is now Harrison County, Mo., January 11, 1843. His father, James Van Meter, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Mary (Plymell) Van Meter, was also born in that State. In August, 1839, they moved to what is now Butler Township, Harrison County, where the father died in August, 1842. His widow survived him several years, and was married again. James

Van Meter, Jr., was reared by his maternal grandfather, who accompanied him to Missouri. He passed his youth upon the farm where he now resides, and August 3, 1861, enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, in which he served until discharged September 22, 1864, at the expiration of his enlistment. He enlisted as a private, but afterward was promoted and became a non-commissioned officer. He was captured during the first day of the battle of Shiloh, and held a prisoner two months, afterward being paroled, when he returned home until exchanged. He was present at the siege of Atlanta and several skirmishes, but was never severely wounded. The year following his discharge he engaged in farming in Harrison County, where, January 28, 1866, he married Catherine Maize, whose father and mother were natives of Alabama and Indiana, respectively. John R. and Rachel (Flint) Maize moved to Harrison County after their marriage, and subsequently located upon the place where they have since resided. Mr. Van Meter owns 192 acres of land, 180 fenced, and 50 acres in timber land. The remainder is mostly meadow, pasture and plow land, which is well improved, and upon which good buildings have been erected. Mr. Van Meter is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as constable and registrar of his township. He is greatly interested in educational projects, and has been a member of the school board some fourteen years. He belongs to the Pattonsburg lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the G. A. R. post at Bethany. Mrs. Van Meter is a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of the following children: Vada (wife of William Green), Rachel, Asby, George, Lora, Robert, Elsie, Cecil and Orpha.

Albert Van Meter was born November 30, 1857, within four miles of his present residence, and is the youngest of a family of seven children born to Lewis and Rebecca (Johnson) Van Meter, natives of Salem County, N. J., who, shortly after their marriage, moved to Cass County, Ind., and from there to Harrison County, Mo., about 1856, and are now residing near New Hampton, Mo. The father served during the Rebellion as a member of the Home Guards. Our subject was reared upon a farm, upon which he worked until twenty-one, and then spent two years upon the railroad. He was first a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, between Antonito, Colo., and Elmargo, N. M., and afterward filled the same position on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Los Angeles, Cal., and Fort Yuma, Ariz., after which he worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad between Ainsworth, W. T., and Sandy Point, I. T., and also

traveled quite extensively through Wyoming, Montana, Dakota, British Columbia and Old Mexico. He then went to San Francisco, and from there returned home on the Northern Pacific, via Minneapolis and Chicago. He has also traveled through Mexico and Arkansas. He began life for himself when seventeen, and as a result of his industry and good management is now the owner of $157\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, upon which he resides, and twenty acres in another tract. June 28, 1885, he married Miss Sarah Zinn, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Larue) Zinn, natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter two children have been born (both of whom are deceased): Bertha and Lewis Homer. Mr. Van Meter is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

John W. Virden was born in Sussex County, Del., July 23, 1807, and is a son of Mitchell Virden, who was also born in that county and State, and who married Mrs. Naomi Bruce, *nee* Jefferson, who was a native of the same State. The father engaged in farming in his native county until his death in 1838, and was a son of William Virden, a native of Delaware. John W. had one brother and two sisters, and at the present writing but himself and one sister survive. He remained upon his father's farm until about twenty-five years of age, and in the summer of 1832 went to Ohio and worked upon a farm in Marion County until 1838, when he spent one season in Shelby County, Ill. In the spring of 1839 he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., and in the spring of 1840 came to Harrison County, Mo., being the first settler of White Oak Township; his nearest neighbor was seven miles distant. He immediately took a claim, or a squatter's right, on the land upon which he now resides, and when the same came into market, some six years later, he entered it. He at first entered 160 acres, to which he afterward added 160, but has since increased his property until he now owns 1,200 acres, for which he has paid from \$1 to \$20 per acre. About 1,000 acres are improved, with good buildings; 700 devoted to meadow and plow land, and 400 in the home place. On December 31, 1846, Mr. Virden married Miss Caroline, daughter of George Black (deceased), of North Carolina, who came with her mother to Harrison County about 1845. By this union there are now four children: William M., John H., Naomi J. and Amy E., wife of F. M. Pruden, of Harrison County. One child, Eliza Ann, died at the age of twelve. Mr. Virden is a stanch Republican. He has never held any office, though at the first election in the county he was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. Himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

John H. Virden, farmer and stock raiser of Section 16, Township 63, Range 29, was born in Harrison County, Mo., October 6, 1854, and is a son of John W. and Caroline Virden [see sketch]. He was reared and received a good common-school education in his native State, and was here married, February 21, 1878, to Miss Florence A. Chipps, a native of Indiana, but reared in Harrison County, and a daughter of John W. Chipps, now a resident of Cheyenne County, N. M. After his marriage Mr. Virden settled upon his present farm, which contains 200 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation, and upon which he has built a large one and a half story dwelling house, large barns, cribs, wagon-sheds, etc. He has a nice orchard of about 200 trees, and lives in a comfortable house. He has a family of three children: Lizzie D., Florence E. and Amy J. One son, John E., died August 15, 1884, in his third year. Mrs. Virden is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas F. Walton was born in Montgomery County, Ind., June 19, 1843. His parents, David R. and Christine (Walter), were natives of Ohio, born March 30, 1818, and 1817, respectively. Mr. Walton settled in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1839, and in that year, in October, was married. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and after being discharged at the expiration of one and a half years for disability returned home. In 1870 he came to Harrison County, Mo., and lived in Butler Township, until his death in July, 1880. He left a widow, four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss, three of whom live in Harrison County. T. F. received a good education during his youth, and for a short time taught school. September 17, 1868, he was married in Warren County, Ind., to Jennie Bumgardner, a native of that county, where she was reared, and daughter of David Bumgardner. After his marriage Mr. Walton farmed in Warren County until March, 1873, when he bought a place in Harrison County, Mo., but then slightly improved. He now has 135 acres well fenced, in meadow and pasture land, and lives in a nice house, surrounded with good outbuildings and a good orchard. Mr. Walton lost his first wife January 10, 1874, by whom he had three children. October 16, 1874, he married Mary C. Bryant, daughter of Stephen Bryant, of Harrison County, and a native of Clayton County, Ill., by whom he also had three children. The names of all his children are Eva A., wife of James Kelley; Warren D., Louie C., Ella, Theodore and Ollie. Mr. Walton is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and belongs to the Bethany Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and in creed his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

George W. Wanamaker, senior member of the firm of Wanamaker & Barlow, attorneys at law at Bethany, was born October 8, 1850, in Belleville, Ontario. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Way) Wanamaker, were both natives of the same place. The father immigrated to the United States in 1869, and located in Chariton County, Mo., where he still lives. George W. was reared in his native country, and educated at the Albert University, at Belleville, Ontario. After graduating from the law department at Ann Arbor, Mich., he went to Kirksville, Mo., and began the practice of his profession. In 1878 he came to Bethany, where he is now successfully engaged in business as above stated. The firm is well-known in the town, and does quite an extensive abstract of title business. Mr. Wanamaker is a Republican, and for three years served as city attorney, but has never aspired to political office. December 23, 1879, he married Bessie Templeman, a native of Bethany, and daughter of William A. Templeman. This union has been blessed with two children—Ernest and Hazel. Mr. Wanamaker is a Master Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and is united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an influential man, and is greatly in sympathy with the Prohibition movement. George W. Barlow, the junior member of the above mentioned firm, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 14, 1855, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Nally) Barlow, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The family came to Missouri in 1865, and in March, 1870, removed to Cypress Township, from Chillicothe, where the father is well known and respected. George W. was educated at the State University, at Columbia, Mo., and graduated from both the normal and law departments of that institute. He began to practice law in Bethany in 1879, and for one year was a partner of T. D. Neal. For the past six years he has contributed largely to the success of the firm he is now a member of, and is recognized as one of the prosperous attorneys of the town. October 9, 1879, he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Nelson A. Hockridge, and a native of Bethany, by whom he has had one child—Ina Mabel. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and served one year as city attorney. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Sons of Veterans, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis M. Watts was born in Daviess County, Mo., November 18, 1841, and is a son of John George and Dulcina (Jones) Watts, natives of Kentucky. The father immigrated to Missouri about 1838, and made his home in Daviess County, Mo., and in Indiana for several years. He is now a resident of Osceola, Iowa. The mother is

deceased. To them four children were born: Francis M., Malvina (wife of H. M. Chamberlain), Joseph Oscar and Julius. Francis made his home with his parents during his younger days, and learned the watchmaker's trade. He established a business of his own at Corydon, Iowa, and later came to Missouri, in November, 1883, where he engaged in his present business on the south side of the public square. He carries a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, solid and plated ware, and controls a large share of the leading patronage in his line in the city and county. He also has implements and machinery with which he does all kinds of wheel cutting for watches, changing from the key to stem winders, etc. May 1, 1867, he married Mary C. Thomas, a native of Winchester, Ohio, by whom he has one child—Nellie. Mr. Watts is a Democrat, a Mason, a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W., and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Joseph Webb, an old settler of Trail Creek Township, is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Henisey) Webb, and is of English descent. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New Jersey, and after their marriage they located in the latter State, where they spent some time. They next located near Columbus, Ohio. In 1852 they came to Missouri, and afterward lived in Iowa and Wisconsin. Their last days were spent with Joseph Webb, who was their sixth child of a family of five sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were Methodists, and in politics the former was a stanch Whig and Republican. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine, and his wife to the age of eighty-two. Joseph Webb was born in Wayne County, Penn., in 1820, and was there reared upon a farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he began to work by the month, and in 1843 rode upon horseback to Missouri. Here he was unfortunate, as having loaned a stranger his horse he never saw it again, and sickness consumed his money. After receiving a start again by chopping wood, he obtained a position in a distillery, and became an expert distiller. He afterward spent some time upon the river, attended school in Ohio, and passed two years in Illinois. In 1850 he went to St. Charles County, Mo., and wedded Martha L. Herndon, who lived but nineteen months. In 1854 he married Margaret Lindsay, who died seven months later, and in 1856 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cockrell, by whom eleven children have been born: William L., Martha L., Charles T., Mary C., Joseph E., John R., Sarah E., James A., Byron, Leonard and an infant. In 1856 Mr. Webb came to Harrison County, Mo. There he now owns 2,000 acres of land, and is interested in seven banks. He is an enter-



Joseph Webb
HARRISON COUNTY

prising business man, and has been an extensive stock dealer. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, but is now a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar. Himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

Washington B. Weldon, a farmer and stock raiser of Adams Township, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1822, and is the son of Jonathan and Nancy H. (Butts) Weldon (the former of Anglo-Scotch ancestry), who were also natives of the same State, born, respectively, in 1775 and 1790. In 1830, shortly after their marriage, which occurred in Virginia, they went to Hart County, Ky., where he died in 1844. His wife afterward, in 1856, went to Harrison County, where she died in 1871. They were both worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Washington B. received a common-school education at home, and was married in 1849 to Miss Mary M., daughter of Isaac and Hulda Highbaugh, who were natives of Kentucky. This union has resulted in eleven children, ten of whom are living: Charles L., a merchant at Maysville; Thomas A., a tonsorial artist at Trenton; Hulda, wife of Samuel Hudson, of Woolsey, Dak.; Bessie, wife of Asbury Hudson, of Woolsey, Dak.; George D., of same place; James M., Martha M., William W., Mary A. and Jonathan B. In politics Mr. Weldon has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first vote for Polk in 1844. In the year 1855 he left Kentucky, and went to Harrison County, locating four miles southeast of Blue Ridge, where by his industry and careful management he has succeeded in accumulating 480 acres of well improved land, and about seventy acres of timber. Having a limited education himself, he realized the advantages of which he was deprived, and has given his children a common-school education. He has always taken a deep interest in all educational matters. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

D. W. Wells is a son of Levi and Mary Ann (Holmes) Wells, both natives of Vermont. The father was a woolen manufacturer by trade, and before his marriage worked near Montreal, Canada. He afterward moved near Jackson, Susquehanna Co., Penn., and there pursued his trade a number of years. He then sold his business, and moved to Jackson County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming four years. He next sought a home in Minnesota, when it was a Territory, and bought a farm near the present site of St. Charles. Shortly, however, he immigrated to Lucas County, Iowa, and farmed there from the fall of 1848 until 1862. After the death of his wife in that county he sold his place, and visited his friends and

relations in Pennsylvania, after which he made his home with D. W. Wells until his death, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the parents of five children, three of whom are living, all married: Sidney, of Lucas County, Iowa; Helen Werkheiser, of Monroe County, Penn., and D. W. The last named was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., March 24, 1844. After the war he worked as foreman in a woolen factory in Marion County, Iowa, a short time, and then went to Missouri and managed a woolen-mill for Edward Mudgett two years. He next bought an interest in a saw-mill in Mercer County, and then an interest in a water-mill. This property he afterward sold, and for seven years ran a carding-machine and manufactured wagon material. Since that time he has engaged almost exclusively in the saw-mill business, and has extensive mill property on Grand River at Cainesville, valued at over \$5,000. He was married in 1869 to Miss Rebecca Ader, of Mercer County, in which her father is a prominent farmer. This union has been blessed with eight children, six living: Elmira, Amos, Agnes, Josie, Marble and Mabel. Mr. Wells owns considerable real estate in the county, and is a stockholder in the Cainesville Bank. In politics he is a Republican.

Gordon Westcott was born October 22, 1829, in Morgan County (now Noble), Ohio, and is the youngest of eight children of Christopher and Mary G. (Briggs) Westcott, natives of Rhode Island. The father was a son of Jonathan Westcott, and the mother a daughter of Stephen and Hulda Briggs, natives also of Rhode Island. Gordon Westcott has made his home in Harrison County, Mo., since 1864, and as he started in life for himself when of age, what he is now worth is the result of his own labor and good management. He has 413 acres of well improved land, equipped in every way for farming, and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the township. In 1852 he married Miss Susan B. Lamb, a native of Worcester County, Mass., who was reared in Morgan County, Ohio. Her parents, Alvin and Lucy (Brown) Lamb, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Lamb served in the War of 1812, and held various offices until he was finally promoted to the office of colonel; he died in 1846. Mrs. Lamb was born April 2, 1797, and was married November 15, 1821. After the death of her first husband she was united in marriage in 1851 to James McKee, who died in 1881, since which time Mrs. McKee made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Sprague, of Washington County, Ohio, until her death September 10, 1886. Of the six children born to her first marriage, three are

living in Ohio and three in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Westcott the following children have been born: Lucy E., Mary G. (deceased), and Alice C. Mr. Westcott is a Democrat in politics, and was the first collector appointed under the township organization, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

David V. White was born in Kentucky, September 15, 1824, and is a son of John White and Sally (Tage) White, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and both of whom died when David was but a lad. He was then reared by his uncle, Richard Fallis, and in the fall of 1845 came to Missouri, first stopping in Gentry County with some cousins. In the spring of 1846 he enlisted in the United States army, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, under Col. Barnum, and went to Mexico. He served through the entire war, and participated in the day-and-a-half engagement at Contrario, which resulted in a complete victory for the United States, and the day-and-a-half engagement at Cherubusco, which was another victory. After his discharge in New Orleans he returned to Gentry County in 1847, where he was married, after which he came to Harrison County, and in 1851 settled upon his present farm, which contains 200 acres, all fenced, 100 acres in meadow and plow land. He at first entered 160 acres. To his first marriage two children were born: Mary (wife of Samuel Brown, of Buffalo County, Neb.), and Susan (wife of Samuel Hinote, also of Buffalo County). January 5, 1879, Mr. White was married in Harrison County to Miss Julia Rice, daughter of Daniel Rice, and a native of Harrison County, whither her father moved from Virginia. Mrs. White is the mother of the three following children: Nora Ethel, Clara India, and Bessie, who died when fifteen months of age.

William W. Wiatt was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 14, 1826, and is the second of seven children born to James and Sarah (Wildredge) Wiatt, natives of Philadelphia and New Jersey, and born October 22, 1800, and October 24, 1801, respectively. The maternal grandfather, Ralph Wildredge, was a native of Pennsylvania. When a young man James Wiatt immigrated to Dearborn County, Ind., where he married, and subsequently went from there to Warren County, Ohio. He died in Fayette County of that State in 1848. His wife died in Cumberland County, Ill., in 1864. William W. learned the paper-maker's trade from his father when young, and received a common-school education. When a young man he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and farmed in Fayette County, Ohio. In 1848 he removed to Cumberland County, Ill., and subse-

quently in Coles County occurred his first marriage. In April, 1855, he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he purchased eighty acres of land in Jefferson Township, and pre-empted eighty acres more, to which he has added until he has a fine farm of 440 acres, situated six miles north and three miles west of Bethany. August 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company F of "Merrill's Horse," and served until September 15, 1864, when he was discharged at St. Louis, and returned to his farm, where he has since resided and farmed with success. August 11, 1847, he married Elizabeth Edson, who was born in Coles County, Ill., May 13, 1831, and was a daughter of Rachel and Daniel Edson. To this union five girls and two boys were born, five of whom survive. The mother died August 17, 1873, and December 7 of that year Mr. Wiatt married Joanna Dale, a native of Hart County, Ky., born September 16, 1847, and a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Willcutt) Dale. Mrs. Wiatt was previously married in 1866 to Jasper N. Rice, who died August 8, 1871, and by whom there are three surviving children. Mr. and Mrs. Wiatt have two sons, and both Mr. Wiatt and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jasper N. Rice was in the service during the war, and belonged to Company G, Sixth Missouri State Militia, and also the Thirteenth Veteran Volunteers.

L. M. Wickersham is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Meredith) Wickersham, natives of York County, Penn., where he also was born April 3, 1841. The father was a potter by trade, and engaged in that business in Pennsylvania until 1851, when he immigrated to Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, at which place he ran a foundry under the firm name of Thomas Wickersham & Son. Some of the machinery manufactured there is still in use at Cainesville, Mo., having been in constant use for over thirty years. In 1858 he sold that property and bought a farm, which he cultivated until 1871, when he moved to Keokuk, and lived a retired life until his death at the age of eighty-two. His wife had previously died in Iowa. He had been very successful in business, and his wealth was once estimated at \$100,000. In politics he was a Republican. L. M. was reared in his native county and at Keokuk, and at the age of ten went to work in the foundry where he learned the molder's trade. He then farmed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Col. George A. Stone. He served sixteen months, and was then discharged on account of disability. He was at the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson and others, and for three months was in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks. In 1869 he came to Harrison County, Mo.,

and clerked for J. H. Burrows three years, since which time he has been alternately engaged in farming and merchandising. At one time he had a drug store, and in 1885 opened a general mercantile store, the firm now being known as Wickersham & McDonald. W. G. McDonald became his partner in 1885, and they carry a good stock for a town of this size. Mr. Wickersham is also connected with a saw-mill near the town, and owns real estate and a nice residence here. In February, 1871, he married Miss Susan J. Woodward, daughter of Rev. John Woodward, which union has been blessed with four children: Minnie R., Grace, Pearl O. and Susie A. He is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the G. A. R. Mrs. Wickersham is united with the Baptist Church.

Walter J. Wightman was born in London, England, September 16, 1845, and came to the United States in December, 1863. He was united in marriage at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1865, to Isabelle Freeman, and in 1869 came west, and farmed for a few months in Garden Grove, Iowa. In November, 1870, he engaged in the newspaper business at Garden Grove, and in July, 1874, removed to Eagleville, Mo., where he started the first paper ever published in that town. In January, 1883, he removed to Bethany, and started the *Bethany Clipper*, which he conducted until December 12, 1887, when it was consolidated with the *Bethany Republican*, of which paper he is now assistant editor and business manager, the paper being owned by a company incorporated under the laws of the State.

J. P. Wilkinson, Sr., was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1826, and in the fall of 1838 moved to Southern Missouri, where he lived in Vernon, St. Clair and Cedar Counties. In the spring of 1846 he came to Harrison County, Mo., and located two miles south of Bethany on the Gallatin road, where he owns a splendidly improved farm of 100 acres, which is the result of his own unassisted toil, as he began life a poor young man at the age of twenty. In 1851 he married Miss Mary E. Dale, daughter of James A. Dale, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Cass County, Mo., in 1840, and came to Harrison County in 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson nine children were born: Minerva E., Charlotte J., John P., William M., James A., Sarah E., Rachel E., Charles A. and Walter S. Mrs. Wilkinson died in 1873, aged thirty-seven years; she had for years been a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Cass. During the war he served in the State Militia. He is the fourth of seven children born to Solomon and Charlotte (Packard) Wilkinson, natives of Dutchess County, N. Y.,

and Vermont, respectively. The father was a drum major in the War of 1812, and was quite prominently connected with the different counties in which he resided. He was a son of Thomas Wilkinson, a native of England and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Charlotte Wilkinson was a daughter of John Packard, also a native of England and a soldier of the Revolution. Both the maternal and paternal grandfathers of our subject were farmers.

Lewis Williams was born in Giles County, W. Va., November 9, 1823. His father, Larkin Williams was also a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married Rhoda Cook, likewise of that State. He was a successful farmer in Giles County (now Sumner), and died about 1858. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant. Six sons and one daughter grew to maturity and all of the sons are now living. Lewis Williams is the third son, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Virginia. November 9, 1848, he married Miss Sarah Cadle, daughter of William Cadle, a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Williams was born in Sumner County, Va. After his marriage Mr. Williams farmed five years in his native county and in the fall of 1853 settled in Hancock County, Ind. Sixteen months later he came to Missouri, and in the spring of 1855 located in Harrison County upon the land, where he now resides. He has since bought thirty acres, and now owns 290 acres in meadow, pasture and plow lands. He lives in a nice house, surrounded by good outbuildings, and a finely bearing orchard of about 1,000 trees of select varieties. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have reared a family of three children: Virginia E. (wife of Robert Boyd), Alexander and Mary. Mrs. Williams is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Williams is a Democrat but has never sought or held office.

James C. Wilson, attorney at law, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 22, 1858, and is a son of Samuel D. and Mary (Boyd) Wilson, natives of Ohio. James C. lived with his parents in his native State until 1873, and during this time secured a good English education. His father having met with financial reverses James was obliged to depend upon himself, and consequently went to Michigan, where he spent two years in the lumber business. In September, 1877, he came to Missouri, and began the study of law at Maryville, under Messrs. Dawson & Roseberry, the former of whom is now United States district judge for Alaska Territory. Mr. Wilson was admitted to the bar at Grant City, Mo., in April, 1880, having accumulated the means to complete his legal studies by teaching school.

He arrived in Bethany, in May, 1880, and has since practiced his profession with success at this place. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Harrison County, and served as such for one term of two years. He is a Democrat in politics, and the fact is worthy of mention that he is the only Democrat elected to a county office since the organization of Harrison County. September 28, 1883, he married Miss Alice Turner, a native of Missouri, and daughter of the late Robert Turner of this county. Mr. Wilson and wife have two children: Carl and Dockery. Mr. Wilson is a member of the K. of P. and is one of the enterprising legal practitioners of the city.

Edward H. Wimer was born in Rockland County, N. Y., June 20, 1823, and is the son of Michael and Hannah (Belcher) Wimer, natives of New York State, and of German, English and Irish descent. They were married in 1821, and located at Ramapo, Rockland County, where they made their home until 1835. They then settled in Oakland County, Mich., upon a farm, and in 1841 moved to Indiana, in which State the father died in 1845 when living in Carroll County. The mother is now living in Harrison County, Mo., at the advanced age of eighty-four. The father was a Whig in politics, and in religion a convert to the Lutheran Church. The mother is a Methodist Episcopal. Edward H. is the eldest of a family of seven children, and was principally reared upon a farm. He received a high-school education, and at the age of seventeen left the paternal roof, and served an apprenticeship of three years with Orice C. Rice, of Detroit, Mich., at the millwright trade. He returned home in 1841, but subsequently immigrated with his parents to Northern Indiana, and to Southern Indiana in the spring of 1848, where he worked at millwrighting and farming seven years. In the spring of 1855 he came to Harrison County, Mo., where he was an early settler. While in Vanderburg County, Ind., he served four years as county surveyor, but since coming to Missouri has devoted his time entirely to farming, stock raising and the carpenter and millwright trade. April 6, 1846, he wedded Miss Lucinda Stanley, a native of Indiana, which marriage has been blessed with eleven children—three sons and eight daughters. Two of the former and four of the latter are now deceased. Mr. Wimer is one of the highly esteemed and well-to-do citizens of the county, and himself and his worthy wife are active church members, belonging to the Methodist and United Brethren Churches, respectively. In 1861 he served in the State Militia during the late war in the capacity of a detective and spy for the provost-marshal of St. Joseph, Leon and Bethany.

F. M. Winningham, M. D., a native of Bethany Township, was born in 1846, and is the son of William S. and Melinda (Miller) Winningham, of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, who accompanied their parents to Missouri when children, their marriage occurring in Ray County, Mo. About 1842 they went to Harrison County, where Mrs. Winningham still lives. Her husband went to California about 1849, and on his return home was supposed to have been murdered. He was a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Doctor at the age of nineteen, having thus far had limited opportunities for education, began the study of medicine. After three years' hard study, applying himself to his books almost day and night, getting what instructions he could from Drs. Bush and Roberts, he entered upon the practice of his profession, locating at Martinsville, where he soon established a large practice. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Doctor lived nine years in Martinsville, then went to Lorraine, forming a partnership with Dr. Burgin, and in 1883 went to Brooklyn, Mo., where he located, and soon established an extensive and lucrative practice, which has so increased that in 1887 he was obliged to take a partner, Dr. F. G. Meary. The Doctor was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Jesse M. and Sarah M. Woodward, early settlers in Missouri though formerly of Virginia; this union has resulted in three children: John J., Allie M. and Mary J. Politically he is a Conservative Democrat, but cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. The Doctor is a self-made man, and in his profession stands second to none in his county.

Ananias F. Woodruff, of Bethany, Mo., was born in Scioto County, Ohio, December 11, 1848, and is a son of Ananias S. and Martha (McCall) Woodruff. His father was twice married, the first time to Sarah Evans, and the second to Martha McCall. Of the first marriage there were five children: Viola A. (widow of Levi Stover), Esther J., Evans S., Nancy J. (who married William C. Frazee), Ketturah F. (widow of A. J. Tucker), Ellen (who married S. H. Pierce); and of the second marriage, two children, Ananias F. and Emma. Four of these children, Evans S., Nancy J., Ellen and Emma, are now dead. Ananias F. was left an orphan at the age of five years by the death of his mother, his father having died three years before her. At the age of ten years, in 1858, he removed to Harrison County, Mo., in company with his sister, Ketturah F., and

her husband, A. J. Tucker, in whose family he grew to manhood. He was without an estate, and the relatives with whom he lived were very poor, but he managed to secure a good common-school and academic education, and in 1868 began school teaching, which occupation he followed for three years. About the year 1872 he began the study of law at home, and afterward continued the study to better purpose, first in the office of Hyde & Orton, and then with C. M. Wright, attorneys of Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo., where, in 1877, he was admitted to the Mercer County bar. In November, 1879, he formed a law partnership with D. S. Alvord, of Bethany, Mo., to which place he then removed, and where he has since lived and successfully practiced his profession. October 7, 1878, he married Alice E. Lewis, a native of Bethany, Mo., and a daughter of the late Judge William G. Lewis, of that place. Politically Mr. Woodruff is a Republican, but very liberal in his views, and in no sense an active partisan. He is a well-to-do man, owning real estate in Bethany, and being one of the directors and stock holders of Bethany Savings Bank.

Rev. John Woodward was born in Jennings County, Ind., January 11, 1821, and is a son of Chesley and Elizabeth (Blankinship) Woodward [see sketch]. Our subject is the eldest of a family of ten children, six of whom are living, and was reared in his native county until twelve years of age. He then accompanied the family to Decatur County, Ind., where he reached manhood, and married Julia Ann Kennedy, a native of New York State, but reared in Jennings County, Ind. [Mr. Woodward then farmed in Indiana until his removal to Harrison County, Mo., in 1847, where he has since resided, half a mile east of Cainesville. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Woodward united with the Baptist Church, and in February, 1849, received his license to preach, being ordained May 20, 1849. Since that time he has devoted a great portion of his time to that high calling, and has also done a great amount of missionary work. During the war he served in the Third Missouri State Militia under Col. King, and participated in the battle at Springfield, besides many secondary skirmishes. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the country, and owns 200 acres of well improved land upon which he lives a retired life, preaching now but occasionally. To himself and wife nine children have been born, six of whom are living: Ralph O.; Rhoda B.; wife of Robert Wilson of Cainesville; Susan J., wife of L. M. Wickersham; Chesley B.; Catherine, wife of J. W. Burton, and Nancy E., wife of T. J. Harris. The father of Mr. Woodward spent his entire life in the ministry after becoming grown, and after a long life of good works died in February, 1877.

C. B. Woodward is a son of Rev. John and Julia Ann (Kennedy) Woodward, natives of Indiana and New York, respectively. The father spends the greater part of his life attending to ministerial duties, but in connection with same conducts a large and well-improved farm of 200 acres, and is the owner of other real estate. The mother was reared in Indiana, whither she went in an early day, and in 1847 emigrated with her husband to Missouri, where C. B. Woodward was born, July 29, 1849. John Woodward was a soldier in the Rebellion, serving in the Third Missouri Cavalry of which he was chaplain. To himself and wife nine children have been born, six of whom are living: Ralph O., Chesley B., Rhoda B., Susan J., Eliza C. and Nancy J. The father of John Woodward was a Baptist minister during his entire life. C. B. Woodward made his home with his parents upon their farm in Harrison County until his marriage, and in his youth received but a limited education. He married Rebecca Ann Cain, a native of Mercer County, and daughter of Peter Cain, an early settler of Mercer County. After his marriage Mr. Woodward engaged in farming several years, then taught school, and afterward engaged in the drug business four years in Cainesville, the firm being known as Wickersham, Woodward & Co. He afterward became the cashier of the Cainesville Bank which position he is now filling efficiently. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were united in marriage October 20, 1869, and their union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living: Rosa O., Hugh C., Norvill H., Earl C. and Lena G. Mr. Woodward is a successful business man, and the owner of over 1,000 acres of good land in Harrison and Mercer Counties, the greater part of which is improved. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Robert H. Wren, senior member of the well-known firm of Wren & Cumming, merchants of Bethany, was born in Barren County, Ky., August 5, 1847, and is a son of Isaac N. and Amelia (Depp) Wren, natives of Kentucky. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1854, and resided in Pettis and Jackson Counties until 1860, when he removed to Daviess County, Mo., where he resided until the fall of 1866. He then removed to Martinsville, where he died September 13, 1885, leaving the following children: William I., of Colorado; Trescinda M., wife of H. W. Gilbert; Martha F., wife of Dr. W. L. Rucker, and Robert H. The latter was reared in the mercantile business, and clerked two years in St. Joseph, Mo., prior to coming to this county in 1869. He then assisted his father at Martinsville, and then embarked in business for himself at Eagleville, where he remained until 1880. He then

started in business at Bethany, and the following year took Mr. Cumming into partnership with him. May 26, 1874, he married Ella M. Scheaffer, a native of Decatur County, Iowa, and daughter of Tally B. Scheaffer, of Eagleville. This union has been blessed with six children: Manly, Bert, Rolph, Robert H., Charles F. and Ina M. Mr. Wren is a Republican and chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the county. He is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W. During the war he served as non-commissioned officer in Company H, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and is now a member of the G. A. R.

Andrew Cumming, the junior member of the above firm, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, December 29, 1842, and is a son of Alexander and Agnes (Wilson) Cumming, also natives of Scotland, where the father died when Andrew was quite young. In September, 1852, the mother, with four sons and two daughters, came to the United States, and located in Pennsylvania, where the family was reared, after which Andrew and others of the family went to Illinois. In 1877 Mr. Cumming came to Bethany, and has since been a resident of this county, where the following members of the family also live: John W., Thompson, Mrs. Scott Peacock, and Mrs. Jeanette Reid (wife of George Reid). Andrew was employed in the mercantile business about five years previous to coming to Bethany, after which he clerked here three years, and then in 1881 became the partner of Mr. Wren. He married Isabelle T. Brown, a native of Pottsville, Penn., by whom he has had the following children: Williamena, wife of Charles Sherer, and Alexander Scott. Mr. Cumming is a stanch Republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Messrs. Wren & Cumming are wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, carpets, upholstery, etc., and carry a complete line of general merchandise. The store building is of brick, and consists of two stores, connected together by an archway; it is two stories in height, and is owned by the firm.

R. R. Young was born in Blount County, Tenn., November 22, 1829, and his parents, Jeremiah S. and Ruth (Boring) Young, were also natives of that State and county. The family moved from Tennessee and located in Bond County, Ill., in March, 1831, and there remained until 1838, when they made their home in Jackson County, Mo., for four years, after which they moved to White Oak Township, Harrison County, near the present residence of R. R. Young. There the father pre-empted and improved one-fourth of a section of land, upon which he lived until his death, December 12, 1882. In 1833 he joined the United States Rangers under Capt. Duncan, and for his

services received a land warrant for 160 acres in Section 32, where one son now resides. Of a family of nine children who grew to maturity, three sons and three daughters are now living, of whom R. R. and one brother are residents of Harrison County, Mo. R. R. Young grew to manhood in this county, and was here married January 12, 1854, to Lydia Jones, daughter of Jacob Jones, of Gentry County, who moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from there to Gentry County, and is now a resident of the town of Albany. Mrs. Young was born in Ohio, but passed the greater part of her youth in Gentry County, and is the mother of the following children: Lucy D., a county teacher; Jacob S., of Oregon; Temelia L., wife of Albert Morgan, of Gentry County; James G., of Southern Kansas; Robert R., married, and a county teacher; Ella R., wife of Samuel R. McNaght. Mr. Young bought the land upon which he lives in 1851, but improved it only slightly until after his marriage. He has since added to his original possession until he now owns 265 acres, all fenced and improved with good buildings, and a large two-story residence nearly new. In 1873 he visited California, and spent the summer in looking around the country, and in 1883 went to Oregon, where he located some land, and spent the summer. He is a Republican in politics, and in creed his wife is a Presbyterian.

Franklin B. Young, farmer and stock raiser of Section 32, Township 63, Range 29, was born in Cass County, Mo., May 2, 1839, and is a son of Jeremiah and Ruth Young, and a brother of R. R. Young. He passed his youth upon his father's farm in Harrison County. October 4, 1861, he enlisted in the militia, in which he served until discharged July 13, 1864, after which he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and served until the 29th of May, 1865, when he was discharged at St. Louis as a non-commissioned officer. While he was at St. Joseph with a part of the command nearly all of his regiment was captured at Glasgow. December 21, 1862, he was married in Harrison County, Mo., to Cassandra A. McGee, daughter of Madison and Catherine McGee. Mrs. Young was born in Kentucky, but when young accompanied her parents to Harrison County, where she was reared. After his marriage Mr. Young settled upon the place where he now resides, which was then but slightly improved, and which is the land his father entered with a land warrant from the Government. Mr. Young now owns 396 acres all fenced, 200 of which are devoted to meadow, pasture and plow land. He is a Republican, and as such has served three terms as township trustee. He is a member of Lieut. T. D. Neal

Post, G. A. R., at Bethany. To Mr. and Mrs. Young the following children have been born: Jane E. (county teacher), Susan A. (wife of L. D. Dailey), H. A., Ruth M., Colmore H., Harvey J., Chester S., Garner F., Asa D. and Ospha C.

William S. Young, a leading farmer of Harrison County, was born in Clinton County, Ky., June 15, 1844, and was the ninth of ten children of Andrew and Edith (Smith) Young. His parents were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, but were married in Kentucky, to which State the mother accompanied her parents when a child. After their marriage they came to Clinton County, and the father engaged in farming until his death in 1846. The mother is still living in the same county. William S. remained with his mother until nineteen years of age, when he accompanied his brothers to Worth County, and lived with them for the next four years, chiefly engaged in farming. At the end of this time he married and settled on a tract of land in the same county, where he remained until April, 1872, when he removed to Jasper County, of the same State, living here, however, but a short time; he made his final move to Harrison County, in March, 1873, and settled upon the farm he had purchased, situated in Section 31, Township 65 north, Range 29 west, and where he has since resided. Serefta Jane, daughter of Moses Darrel and Rachel (Carpenter) Darrel, and widow of Samuel Van Meter, was born in 1842, in Missouri, and was married to Samuel Van Meter, November 21, 1861, in Worth County. Her husband died while in service at St. Louis, the widow afterward becoming the wife of Mr. Young, February 22, 1866, in Worth County. By her first marriage there was one child, Samuel B. Van Meter, and the second union has been blessed with eight children: Mollie Isabel, David S., Frances Elizabeth, William Daniel, Owen Newton, Rosa Clementine, Euphemia May and Viola Victoria. Mr. Young politically is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour in 1868; while he has always been a hearty supporter of his party he has never been an aspirant for office, though he served as trustee of Washington Township for two years. The subject of this sketch has ever been an enterprising business man, and as a result of his persistent efforts now owns a good farm of over 133 acres, the most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is respected by all who know him, and is in every sense of the word a representative citizen. Mr. Young and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and always give their hearty support to all church and educational enterprises.

Justin L. Young, junior member of the firm of Young Bros.,

general merchants at Blythedale, Harrison Co., Mo., was born in Canada, near Chatham, February 2, 1851, and is a son of William and Amelia (Coon) Young. The father is of Irish-English descent, and the mother's ancestors came from Scotland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young were born in Canada, and about 1866 moved to the United States, settling in Illinois. Two years later they moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where they now live, aged seventy-two and sixty-seven, respectively. The father is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the mother belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. Justin L. is the fifth of seven children, and was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in Canada and Iowa. In 1879 he came to Harrison County, Mo., and for two years himself and brother, Philip, engaged in the cattle business at Blythedale. In 1881 they established their present business, and now conduct a general store in connection with a lumber and grain business. For the past two years they have dealt in stallions and now have a fine Norman and two fine Clydesdale. March 20, 1881, Justin L. Young wedded Miss Flora B. Anderson, a native of this county, and born November 9, 1861. Her parents, William and Malinda (Hicks) Anderson, were born January 11, 1809, in Kentucky, and April 11, 1842, in Indiana, respectively. In early life they accompanied their parents to Missouri, and were married in Harrison County, July 27, 1860, and then lived upon a farm here until their respective deaths, August 11, 1883, and August 15, 1885. Mr. Anderson was a Democrat in politics. To Mr. and Mrs. Young, one daughter, Telvir, was born September 2, 1884. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics.

John W. Yowell was born in Monroe County, Mo., August 22, 1843. His father, William P., was a pioneer settler of Missouri, having come to Monroe County over half a century ago, and is now one of the highly respected and well-to-do farmers of that county. He was born in Virginia, and his wife, Anna (Bybee) Yowell, is a native of Kentucky. John W. was reared to manhood in his native county, and secured a good education, most of which was obtained at Quincy, Ill. He embarked in mercantile life in his native county in 1866, and then taught school for a number of years. In July, 1882, he came to Bethany, and was for two years the efficient principal of the Bethany high school. In the fall of 1885 he engaged in his present mercantile business in the Athaneum Building, where he carries a full and well selected stock of dry goods, clothing, notions and staple groceries. December 25, 1882, he married Mrs. Hattie J. (Long) Neal, a native of Brown County, Ill. He is independent in politics,

and a member of the I. O. O. F. Himself and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are well-respected citizens of Bethany.

F. Zimmerman, a prosperous farmer of Harrison County, was born April 14, 1825, in Davis County, N. C., and is a son of Christian and Sarah Zimmerman. His parents were probably natives of the same State, were married there, and lived only until our subject was eight years of age. From this time he was wholly compelled to support himself; worked with several different persons in his native State until twenty years old, when he proceeded westward, locating in Hancock County, Ind.; remained there a few months, then moving on to Rush County of the same State, where he lived a short time, when he once more moved on, and farmed and worked in timber in Hendricks, Putnam and Boone Counties, in the fall of which year he moved his family to Harrison County, Mo. Previous to his departure from Indiana in 1857 he married Phœbe, daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Margaret Wright, and who was born in Virginia, about 1830. She accompanied her parents to Indiana when a small child, and remained there until her marriage. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman has been blessed with nine children: Sarah (wife of William Jordan), John Franklin, Nelson, Thomas, Nancy (wife of William Long), Maggie (wife of Eli Crukmere), Amanda, Mary and Reuben. During the late war Mr. Zimmerman served in the State Militia, and is a Democrat politically, casting his first vote for the Democratic candidate in 1848. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church, and are earnest workers in all educational or church undertakings. Mr. Zimmerman is in every sense of the word a self-made man. Starting in life with comparatively no education, thrown entirely upon his own resources, he has by long continued and persistent efforts become a wealthy and influential citizen of the county, and is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, situated in Section 16, Township 65 north, Range 29 west. When he first located on this tract of land it was wholly uncultivated, but he has succeeded in bringing it to its present state of perfection.



MERCER COUNTY.

Capt. H. J. Alley was born in Franklin County, Ind., May 29, 1833, and in childhood was taken by his parents to Madison County, Ill., where they resided four years. In 1846 they immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., locating at the present site of Marion. Here H. J. was reared upon the farm until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served about one year as second lieutenant of Company B, at the expiration of which time he resigned on account of poor health, and returned home. He afterward commanded Company I, Fourth Missouri Provisional Regiment, East Missouri Militia, about one year, and January 18, 1865, began to discharge the duties of sheriff of Mercer County, which office he filled four years. His education was principally received at the common schools of the county, but in early manhood he commenced the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1868, he began the practice of his profession in March, 1869, which he has since continued in Princeton. For two years he served his county as prosecuting attorney. Margaret Ellen Brewer, a native of Illinois, became his wife in 1857, and died October 20, 1883. He afterward married Mrs. Lucy Price, *nee* Robertson, of Grundy County, Mo. The Captain is a Free Mason and a member of the G. A. R. The Alley family emigrated from England to Virginia during the early history of that State, and the paternal grandfather, Peter, was born in Russell County, of that State, participated in the War of 1812, and died in Chariton County, Mo. William, the father, was also a native of Russell County, Va., and born in 1809. When three years old he was taken by his parents to Franklin County, Ind., and in 1840 moved to Illinois, and from there to Missouri in 1846. He was a county judge and justice of the peace of Mercer County for many years, and died in 1873. His wife and the mother of our subject, Mary Alley, was a native of Virginia, the mother of five sons and three daughters, of whom the Captain is the eldest, and died in Mercer County in 1882. William H., a brother of our subject, was wounded at Helena during the war, and died from the effects in 1863. One sister is also dead.

James M. Alley, clerk of Mercer County, is a native of Mercer

County, and was born May 17, 1848. He is a son of William and Mary (Jones) Alley [see sketch of Capt. H. J. Alley], and was reared to manhood under the paternal roof. He received a common English education during his youth, and for some time resided upon a farm in Marion Township, and while there served four years as constable. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Mercer County, and after a term of two years was re-elected, and served until 1882. In that year he was elected county clerk, and after discharging the duties of that office in a highly efficient manner during a term of four years was elected in the fall of 1886 for another term of four years. He has always been a stanch Republican in politics, and as such has been elected to the various positions of public trust he has so faithfully filled. December 19, 1869, he married Miss Margaret Girdner, of Mercer County. To Mr. and Mrs. Alley five children have been born: Gussie A., Lewis V., Joseph A., Charlie O., and an infant son. Mr. Alley is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., being V. G. of the subordinate lodge, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and justly recognized as one of Mercer County's reliable citizens and popular public officials.

William D. Alley was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 4, 1860, and having lost his father when nine months old accompanied his mother, two brothers and one sister to Mercer County, Mo., during his childhood. He lived upon a farm until about fifteen years old, during which time he received but a limited education. At that age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed five years. He was then employed as a clerk in a general store, and by strict attention to business, honesty, industry and economy he saved and accumulated enough money to enable him, in 1887, to embark in mercantile life for himself. He now carries a stock of goods valued at from \$2,000 to \$5,000, is meeting with well deserved success, and is recognized as one of the promising and energetic young merchants of his township. August 11, 1886, he was united in marriage with Lettie J. Lowrey, and to this union one son was born, August 25, 1887—Clifford William.

James P. Anderson was born May 8, 1835, in De Witt County, Ill. In 1853 he immigrated with his parents to Red Rock, Iowa, where with his father he engaged in the mercantile business, two years later going to Harrison County, Mo., where he again entered the mercantile business in Eagleville. In 1858 he built the Eagleville House, which he ran for seven years; then, in 1866, founded the Eagleville Nursery, which he successfully carried on for eleven years. Buying the

Princeton Mills he moved to Mercer County, in 1884, and built the Princeton Woolen Mills, which he still successfully runs. In 1887 he took out the old buhrs from the flouring-mill, and replaced them with the most modern system of rolls. Mr. Anderson devotes his entire attention at this time to the management of the factory and mills. Politically he is a Democrat, although during the war voted with the Republicans, never wavering in his devotion to the Union. He was captain of Company L, Fifty-seventh East Missouri Militia, and while in this service, in 1863, lost his right arm by accident. He was nominated by the Democratic party in 1886 for representative of Mercer County, but owing to the overwhelming Republican majorities in this county was defeated.

Hon. Joseph P. Bailey was born in Logan County, Va., February 8, 1834, and is a son of James and Delilah (Goare) Bailey, both of Virginia. Joseph P. was reared to manhood in his native State, and lived with his parents upon the farm until sixteen years of age. In 1858 he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Goshen Prairie, in Mercer County. He removed to Harrison County in 1862, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Cainesville. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Princeton, and continued engaged in mercantile life until last year, since which time he has devoted his time and attention to his farming interests, in connection with which he is largely interested in grain and stock dealing. He owns 500 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, and is considered one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the county. In 1857 he married Sallie S. Dowd, a native of Greenbrier County, Va., by whom there are five living children—Edward B., Charles S., Lillian B. (wife of C. W. Fairley, of Colorado Springs), and Rose V. Mr. Bailey is a Democrat, and in 1882 was elected to represent Mercer County in the State Legislature, serving with honor and distinction in the Thirty-second General Assembly, and being chosen a member of several important committees in that body. While in Harrison County he was a member of the county court, and in his native county in Virginia served as county surveyor. He is a Master Mason, and a well-known and respected citizen.

Edward B. Bailey was born in Mercer County, Mo., October 14, 1859, and is a son of Joseph P. Bailey, of Princeton, by his marriage with Sarah S. Doud. Both parents were born in West Virginia. In 1858 the father immigrated to Missouri, and has resided in either Harrison or Mercer Counties ever since, engaged principally in mercantile business. For the last ten years he has lived in Princeton,

and eight years have been spent in business here. Edward B. spent a large portion of his youth in his father's store, and in 1883 engaged in the grocery business in Princeton, in which he has continued successfully up to the present time. At his store, on the northwest corner of the public square, he carries one of the largest and best selected stock of groceries in Princeton, and controls a large town and country trade. He is unmarried. In connection with his mercantile business he owns and manages a large farm of 520 acres in Medicine Township. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and is considered one of Princeton's most enterprising and substantial young citizens.

Thomas Ballew is the eldest of thirteen children (five dead) born to William and Sarah (Oney) Ballew, and was born March 17, 1819. His parents were natives of Buckingham and Tazewell Counties, Va., respectively, and were married in the latter county where they afterward lived until 1831. In the fall of that year they immigrated to Morgan County, Ind., where the father entered a tract of land in the wilderness and cleared a farm. In the fall of 1840 he sought a more healthful home in Mercer County, Mo., and located upon some land six miles distant from the present site of Princeton. * Here he engaged in farming until his death, in 1844, when he was but forty-seven years of age. The mother died at Princeton in 1884, having made her home with her children since the same had become grown. The father was an early settler of Mercer County, and one of its successful and most respected citizens. Himself and wife were worthy and conscientious members of the Baptist Church. Thomas Ballew received a common-school education while a lad, and at the age of eighteen began to care for himself, although he made his home with his parents until twenty-three years old. He then married Mary Ellis, daughter of William Hartman, and widow of Robert Ellis. She was born in 1820 in Blountville, Tenn., where she was first married, and came with her husband to Mercer County in 1841, where he shortly after died. To her marriage with Mr. Ballew three children were born, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Ballew died October 5, 1847, and October 25, 1848, Mr. Ballew married Phebe, daughter of Elijah H. and Polly (Sutherlin) Crawford. This lady was born October 10, 1828, in Putnam County, Ind. Her parents were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, and her father was a schoolmate of Davy Crockett. Her parents were early settlers of Putnam County, Ind., and Mercer County, Mo., having come to the latter State in 1846. The mother died upon their farm, six miles from Princeton, Mo., in 1851, and the father

afterward married and removed to Boone County, Iowa, where he died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Ballew thirteen children were born of whom eleven are living: Dorcas, wife of George Norton; and a child of his first wife; Crawford; Sydney, wife of John Stewart; T. W.; Mildred, wife of Joseph Clodfelter; Webster; Squire; Millard; Lincoln; Sallie, wife of Joseph Branham; Wilmetta and Donia. After his first marriage and until his second Mr. Ballew lived upon a farm adjoining the old homestead. He then moved five miles east of Princeton, and six months later upon the old John Hart farm, five miles west of Princeton. In March, 1852, he moved permanently upon his present farm in Madison Township. He is one of the leading and wealthy farmers of the county, and owns 700 acres of land; 240 in the home place, which is nearly all cleared and under a good state of cultivation. He is an old, well-known and respected citizen of Mercer County, and a good example of a self-made man. He is Independent in politics, but previous to the war was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison in 1840. His wife and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his daughter by his first marriage belongs to the Christian Church. Mrs. Crawford's maternal grandmother, Lydia Franklin, was a first cousin of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the electrician, and her grandfather, Joseph Crawford, was his second cousin.

Andervill Booth was born in Cabell County, Va., in 1828, and is a son of Jonathan and Celia (Walker) Booth. His father was also a native of that county and born in 1805. In 1839 he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., where he entered land and settled in Harrison Township. He afterward bought and sold various tracts in different counties, and at his death, February 9, 1887, resided at Burlington Junction, Nodaway County, Mo. He was of English descent, and an early settler of Northern Missouri. He was the owner of about 300 acres, and during the early history of Missouri served as justice of the peace a few years. He was a Whig during the days of that party, but afterward became a stanch Republican. His wife was of English and German descent, and a native of Virginia. She died March 12, 1865, aged fifty-six years, two months and twelve days. Andervill Booth is the eldest of five children born to his parents, and at the age of eleven came to Missouri, where he lived with his parents until past eighteen years of age. October 22, 1847, he married Mary Ann Robertson, daughter of Carter T. and Polly (Suseberry) Carter. Mrs. Booth was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1831, and is the mother of the

following children: George W.; Lucy, wife of Ambrose Evans; Celia A., wife of Jeremiah Adkins; Thomas J.; David H.; James M.; Nancy J., wife of Samuel McBee; Leander M.; Rhoda L., wife of John W. Newton; Susan Alice, William J., Zerilda and Sallie. Since coming to Missouri Mr. Booth has always been a resident of Mercer County, and in 1853 he settled upon his present place which contains 365 acres, 218 acres being in Harrison County. He is a highly respected citizen of Mercer County, where he is naturally well known, and himself and family are active members of the Christian Church, of which he has been an elder for years. He is conservative in politics, and holds principles above party affiliations, but previous to the war was a Whig.

Rush Bowsher, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable, commenced business in 1866 in partnership with his brother, Robert, they being the owners of the first livery stable in Princeton. After being in business a year, from 1867 to 1869 was passed out of business, but they then resumed the same vocation, and the firm was known as Bowsher Bros. until 1879. Rush then bought his brother's interest, and, with the exception of six months during 1885, has since been the sole proprietor of the business. The present stable was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$2,200, and Mr. Bowsher now keeps from twelve to eighteen horses, six buggies, two carriages, one hack and three spring wagons, his stable being first-class in every respect. He strives to meet the wants of the traveling public, and meets all trains in every part of the town with his conveyances. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1844, and is a son of George and Rebecca (Van Trump) Bowsher. The father was of German descent, and born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1810, where he resided until his death in 1878. The mother was of Holland-Dutch origin, born in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1812, and died in July, 1882, at Princeton, whither she had come in 1879. She was the mother of ten children, of whom Rush is the fifth. He was educated in his native State, and made his home with his parents, employed upon the farm, until twenty-one years of age. He then lived two years in Mercer County, Mo., after which he returned to Ohio. After a short time he again came to Princeton, and in 1886 re-embarked in the above described business. In October, 1872, he married Miss Rebecca A. Evans, who was born in Williams County, Ohio, in 1846. To this union three children were born: Fannie, deceased; Nellie and Carrie. Mrs. Bowsher died on October 15, 1878, and October 20, 1885, Mr. Bowsher was united in marriage with Elizabeth Moore, a native of Cass County, Mich.,

born in 1851. During the war he responded to the last call made for troops, and served six weeks in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Regiment. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868. In 1885 he was elected alderman of Princeton by his party, and served so efficiently that in 1887 he received a re-election.

Henry Clay Bowsher is a son of George and Rebecca (Van Trump) Bowsher, natives of Ohio, and was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, June 11, 1850. His father was an early settler of Ohio, and a successful farmer citizen, whose death occurred in 1882. The mother died in Princeton, Mo., in 1884, and was the mother of the following children: Robert, Emi, Rush, Emanuel, Henry Clay, Mariah (wife of Samuel Straw), Princess (deceased wife of William White). Two died in early childhood. Henry Clay was reared to manhood upon the farm in his native State, and during his youth received a good common-school education. He came to Missouri with his elder brother Robert, in 1869, and clerked nine years for Henry Cadle in the lumber business at Princetown. In 1879 he embarked in the grain business with Mr. Cadle, three years later adding agricultural implements to the business, and still later adding a general line of tinware, hardware, etc. Since 1884 Mr. Bowsher has been the sole proprietor of the above described business, and has met with good and well deserved success. He was united in marriage with Anna J. Collins, a native of Logan County, Ohio, by whom he has three children: Hortense, Angie and Eugenia. In politics Mr. Bowsher is a Republican, and in creed himself and wife are Baptists. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and one of the respected citizens of the neighborhood in which he lives.

William J. Boyle was born in Linn County, Mo., August 11, 1842, and is a son of Stephen A. and Mary Ann (Wilkerson) Boyle. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1814, and accompanied his parents to Missouri, where they located upon a farm in Linn County. Here he was afterward married, and followed farming until about 1844, when he removed to Washington Township, Mercer Co., Mo., and settled upon a farm there. He is now a resident of Medicine Township, Mercer County. His wife was a native of Virginia, and died in Mercer County, Mo., in 1886. William J. lived with his father until he went to fight for his country in August, 1861. He then enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Merrill, and served until the fall of 1865, during which time he participated in several important battles, such as Brownsville, Ark.; Little Rock, Ark.; Independence, Mo., and several skirmishes. At the close of

the war he returned to his home in Mercer County. He was married January 28, 1866, to Nancy E. Hamilton, daughter of Pleasant Hamilton, a native of Illinois, but at present a farmer of Mercer County. This union was blessed with fourteen children, of whom twelve are living: Thomas S., James L., Samuel M., Joseph F., John F., Robert W., Though, William E., Martha F., Tennie, Stephen P. and an infant. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Boyle began life as an independent farmer, and is now the owner of 218 acres of land, all fenced and well improved. His farm is ably managed by his sons while he himself is engaged in the mercantile business at Topsy, where he carries a good stock of general merchandise. He is a Republican, and the postmaster of Topsy, but does not aspire to further political honors. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the enterprising and respected citizens of his county.

John W. Boyd was born in Mercer County in 1848, and is a son of James and Julian (Adair) Boyd. The father was of Irish descent, and born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1819. When a boy he accompanied his parents to Bloomington, Ill., but upon reaching manhood returned to his native State and located in Madison County. In 1841 he married, and in 1845 moved to Iowa. Two years later he came to Mercer County, Mo., and located in Washington Township, but in 1881 moved to Princeton, where he now lives a retired life. His life occupation has been that of farming, and he became the owner of 400 acres of land and is recognized as one of Mercer County's successful citizens. His wife was born in 1819, in Madison County, Ohio, and is also living. John W. is the third of a family of seven children, and during his youth received a common-school education. He made his home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and April 6, 1873, he married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of James and Jennie Girdner. Mrs. Boyd was born in Mercer County, in 1853, and is the mother of two children: Ella May and Fred Eugene. After his marriage Mr. Boyd settled near the old home place in Washington Township, and in 1876 located where he now resides. His farm is the old homestead of James Girdner, and one of the first farms settled upon in Mercer County. Mr. Boyd is a successful farmer, owning 460 acres of good land, and is considered one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1872. He is highly respected and esteemed in the community in which he lives, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 83, at Princeton.

Richard Brantley was born in Morgan County, Ind., December 27

1837, and is a son of William and Mahala (Page) Brantley. The father was born in North Carolina, July 2, 1805, and is now a resident of Mercer County, Mo. When a young man he left home in search of his fortune with nothing but the clothes he wore and a little money, and walked to Morgan County, Ind. There he remained and married. In June, 1856, he came to Mercer County, where he has since lived. Farming and stock raising have been his life-long occupations. Mahala (Page) Brantley was born in Virginia, in 1815, and has been a life-long member of the Christian Church. Ten children were born to them, all of whom lived to maturity, although but eight survive. Our subject is the second, and received his education at the primitive log schoolhouses in Indiana. He accompanied his parents when they came to Missouri, and remained with them about three years. He then married Rachel Ann Gunter, daughter of Thomas Gunter, and a native of Putnam County, Ind., born November 20, 1840. This union has been blessed with twelve children, only seven of whom are living: Leander, Evangeline, Mary Ellen, Alice, Dorothy, Lorren and Harley B. Those deceased are Leroy, Eegada, Ruth, Thomas and William. After his marriage Mr. Brantley began to farm and deal in stock, and such has been his success that he is now the owner of 475 acres of land, which, under his care, has been finely improved. Mrs. Brantley is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Brantley has always voted the Republican ticket, and during the war was called an Abolitionist. He served some time in the State Militia. In 1880 he was elected judge of District No. 2, and served two terms with general satisfaction. He has held several minor offices, and for twenty years was a school director. He is always interested in educational projects, and enjoys the respect of the community in which he lives.

Jordan Brantley is a native of Putnam County, Ind., and was born November 29, 1846, and is a son of William and Mahala (Page) Brantley [see sketch of Richard Brantley]. He remained at home until nearly eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war, eleven months and twenty-one days in all. He then returned to Mercer County, Mo., and immediately engaged in farming. He is now the owner of a farm containing 400 acres of well cultivated and improved land, upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of fine horses. August 23, 1864, previous to his enlistment, he married Elizabeth J. Gregory, of Mercer County, a daughter of Elijah and Alice Gregory. Mrs. Brantley was born in Livingston County, Mo., in 1842, and is the mother of a fine family

of six children: Luther P., Emma F. (wife of James Powell), Addie B., Susan Alta, Cora Alice and Lettie May. Mr. Brantley is identified with the Republican party, of which he is a stanch supporter, although he has never sought nor held office. He is a public spirited citizen, and is always interested in enterprises to promote the general welfare of the county. Himself and wife are connected with the Christian Church, and are well respected residents of Ravanna Township.

John Brantley, treasurer of Mercer County, was born in Morgan County, Ind., January 3, 1852, and at the age of four was brought by his parents to Mercer County, Mo. His father, William, was born in North Carolina, July 2, 1805, and at the age of twenty-eight moved to Indiana, where he married Mahala Page, a native of Virginia, by whom six sons and four daughters were born, all of whom were reared to maturity and one of each now deceased. After coming to Missouri they located in the eastern part of Mercer County, where John Brantley was reared upon a farm. His paternal grandfather, Henry B., was a native of England, and after coming to America located in North Carolina, where he reared his family, and passed the remainder of his days. John Brantley was married in 1870, to Melissa J. (Evans) Brantley, a native of Decatur County, Ind., by whom three children were born: Charlie A., a youth of much promise died in his seventeenth year; Henry C., and Leo M., a bright boy who died when twelve years old. After his marriage Mr. Brantley was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1881, at which time he engaged in the dry goods business. He was elected to his present position in the fall of 1884, and took charge of the office January 1, 1885, and served with so much credit and fidelity that the following year he was elected without opposition. Mr. Brantley and family are united with the Christian Church.

George M. Bristow, M. D., was born in Macon County, Mo., February 13, 1855, and is a son of Wesley O. and Sarah E. (Cherry) Bristow, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1836, and located upon a farm in Macon County where he has since resided, and is now living a retired life upon a modest but comfortable competency. The mother died February 13, 1857, and bore her husband five sons and seven daughters. Two of the daughters are deceased; two married daughters reside in Oregon; two, Mrs. E. C. Shane and Mrs. D. H. Cornelius, reside in Kirksville; three brothers, William W. (formerly a prominent citizen of Mercer County), James J. and Henry T., reside in Oregon, and the

remainder of the family live in Macon County, Mo. George M. lived upon his father's farm until fourteen years of age, and then attended the State Normal School at Kirksville two years. He then taught school in order to accumulate means to complete his education, and in 1873-74 attended school at Princeton. In 1875 he taught school in Mercer County, and having read medicine some, with a view to adopting it as a profession, he entered the college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, in 1875, and graduated from there in 1877. He then practiced his profession in his native county four years, and again attended college. In 1881 he graduated from the Louisville, Ky., Medical College, and came to Princeton, where he has met with good and merited success in the practice of medicine. He is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the county, a member of the Grand River Medical Society, the Mercer County Society, is surgeon for the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners. December, 1886, he married Miss Jessie F. Trapp, a native of Mercer County, Mo. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and in creed a believer in the doctrines of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F.

James R. Brown, probate judge of Mercer County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 20, 1843, and is the son of Anthony and Orpha (Crawford) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. The father died when James was a small boy, leaving a widow and two sons—Nevel and James—who moved to Hancock County, Ind., in 1852, where the mother afterward married Lemuel Wilkinson. They then resided upon a farm in that county until 1867, when they immigrated to Missouri, and located upon a farm in Putnam County, where the mother still lives. James R. was reared upon a farm, and during his youthful days received a good English education. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted, at the age of eighteen, in Company B, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was afterward made a non-commissioned officer, and, near the close of the war, became second lieutenant, which office he was filling when mustered out. At Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864, he was seriously wounded, and for some time classed among the mortally wounded. He accompanied his mother to Missouri in 1867, and engaged in farming and school teaching for about six years. He now owns a farm of cultivated land in the best farming region of Mercer County, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1886 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of probate judge, and is now discharging the duties of that office

of public trust in a manner creditable to himself and party. August 30, 1866, he married Martha J. Russell, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and of this union there are four living children: Laura J., William P., James A. G. and Myrtle A. Judge Brown is a member of the G. A. R., and recognized as one of the prominent and successful citizens of the county.

Wilbur F. Buren, M. D., of Princeton, Mo., was born in Daviess County, Mo., January 22, 1841, and is a son of John J. and Cosby (Peery) Buren, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The father came to Missouri as early as 1835, and was for many years a well-known preacher and circuit rider in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1840 he removed from Jefferson, Mo., to Daviess County. In 1849 he was appointed to the St. Louis District, and was presiding elder in St. Louis four years. He later moved to Grundy County, where his wife's relations resided, and where he had charge of the Grand River District until his death, which occurred December 21, 1852, in his forty-fifth year. The mother died in Princeton in 1874. The following children were born to them: James P., deceased, who was a Methodist Episcopal minister; Fielding P., of Brookfield, Mo.; Alvin B., of Trenton, Mo.; Wilbur F.; Melville C.; Culling E.; John O.; Sarah M., wife of James Wyrne, of Daviess County, Mo.; Emily L., wife of Thomas Woodard, of Princeton, and Cynthia A., wife of Col. W. B. Rodgers, of Trenton. Wilbur F. spent his early life upon his father's farm, and was educated at the Grand River College, Edinburgh, Mo. In 1863 he began the study of medicine, reading with Dr. John Cullers, of Grundy County, and later attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in 1867. He began his practice in Grundy County, but soon came to Mercer County (1867), and practiced at Goshen until 1874. He then located in Princeton, practiced his profession two years, and then engaged in the drug business, in which he has met with success. He owns the brick block in which his drug store is located, and built the Buren Block, in 1875, which adjoins his store on the east, and is a handsome two-story brick block, and one of the best structures in the town. He is an enterprising business man, a member of the firm of Hill & Buren, dry goods dealers, and a stockholder and director of the Mercer County Bank. November 1, 1867, he married Sarah M., daughter of the late Dr. John Cullers, his former medical preceptor. Dr. and Mrs. Buren have five children: Anna M., Maggie W., Charles R., John Roy and Lela L. The Doctor has always been a stanch Republican, and being a strong Union man

during the war he enlisted and served in the State Militia during 1861-63. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W.

C. E. Buren was born in Daviess County, Mo., in 1847, and is a son of John J. and Cosby (Peery) Buren. The father was of German descent, and born December 31, 1807. He was a minister by profession, and, when married, lived in Virginia. In 1835 he moved to Washington County, and in 1843 to Daviess County, Mo. In 1847 he moved to St. Louis County, and December 21, 1852, died in Grundy County, where he had lived but a short time. He had been in the ministry since seventeen years of age, first officiating as a circuit rider, and at the time of his death was the presiding elder of Grand River District. He preached in St. Louis four years, and devoted his life to his ministerial duties. He was an active anti-slavery man, and upon the division of the Methodist Church became a firm adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother was of Welsh and English descent, and was born in Tazewell County, Va., in 1809. She was the mother of ten children (nine of whom are living), and died in 1885. C. E. Buren was educated in Grundy County, at Grand River College, and at the youthful age of fifteen enlisted in Company K, First Missouri State Militia, and after his discharge at the expiration of a year, enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he also served one year. He was in the battles of Gulf Campaign, Franklin, thirteen days in the siege of Mobile, and was discharged at Benton Barracks in 1865. In 1867, when but twenty years old, he began to teach school, which he continued five years, his work being in Daviess, Harrison, Grundy and Mercer Counties. For two terms he was principal of the high school at Princeton. In 1873 he became the editor of the *Princeton Advance*, which he conducted one year, and then engaged in mercantile life in Princeton until 1881. He then sold out his business, and bought 400 acres where he now lives, but has since added to his original purchase, until he now owns 800 acres of land, upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. September 28, 1871, he married Miss Sarah E. Cain, daughter of Peter and M. A. (Mullins) Cain. Mrs. Buren was born in Mercer County in 1852, and is the mother of the following children: Elmer, Effie, Frank, Donnie, Blanche and Laura. Mr. Buren is an active Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant.

Joseph H. Burrows, one of the best known and truly representa-

tive citizens of this portion of Missouri, is a native of Manchester, England, where he was born May 15, 1840, the son of Thomas and Mary Burrows, whose maiden name was Pendlington. In 1842 the parents with their family of four sons, James, William, Joseph H. and Charles, decided to immigrate to America, but before leaving England James died, and in coming to this country the mother's death occurred while *en route* up the Mississippi; she was buried near Wellington's Landing, in Louisiana, and with her, the youngest child, Charles. In 1851 the father and William died, and Joseph H. was then left alone in the world, though subsequently being cared for by his uncle, James Burrows, who, in company with Thomas, had become early settlers in Keokuk, Iowa, where they built the first brick house in that now flourishing city. Some time after his father's death Joseph H. made his home in Quincy, Ill., with another uncle by the name of William Presley, and there attended school two years, returning, later, to Keokuk, where his time was divided between attending school during the winter, and working in his uncle's brick yards during the summer seasons, until the fall of 1856; in that year he began his mercantile experience as clerk, a position in which he continued for some three years. In 1858 he went to St. Louis, but remained there only a short time, afterward devoting himself assiduously to the acquirement of a thorough education. Going to Centreville, Iowa, in 1859, he was engaged as salesman in a general mercantile store. January 24, 1860, he was married to Miss Louise A. Wittenmyer, daughter of his employer. She died February 14, 1862, at St. John, Mo., whither he had become engaged in business in 1861, with his brother-in-law, W. H. Young. Six months after the death of his wife Mr. Burrows removed to Cainsville, where he has since made his home—a substantial, respected citizen of the place. November 16, 1862, he took for his second wife Miss Mary A. Shaw, originally from New York, though reared in Wisconsin. In 1860 Mr. Burrows became actively interested in political affairs, the cause of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for President in that year receiving his hearty and unqualified support. Though not then a voter, he took active part in the canvass, making several political speeches, and engaging in occasional debates during that campaign. At the outbreak of the Civil War he warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. In 1878, however, he cast his suffrages for Greenback congressmen and State officials, and for the People's candidates for county officers. In 1870 he was nominated and elected a representa-

tive to the State Legislature, against two powerful opponents—a high compliment to his popularity and ability, as well as to the judgment and wisdom manifested by those who placed him in the position. In January, 1871, he took his seat in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, was made a member of several important committees, and the next term was elected his own successor, and also in 1878. At the close of this last session it was his sincere desire to retire from political life that he might better attend to the carrying on of his private business and ministerial work, for in 1867 he had been regularly ordained a minister of the Baptist Church. Notwithstanding his refusal to have his name used as a candidate he was, August 17, 1880, nominated for representative to the XLVII Congress on the Greenback-Labor ticket, upon which he began active canvass in the district. The following election he was elected over a popular opponent, Col. C. H. Mansur. Mr. Burrows is a fluent and ready speaker, and ever ready to maintain the principles which he advocates. He is opposed to monopolies of any kind, acts independently of party, and believes in voting for a measure purely on its merits. He has always been a stanch temperance man, and while in the Legislature, introduced more bills for the restriction of the sale of intoxicants, than all the other members combined. Among other measures which he introduced was a civil damage law; he also introduced the first township organization bill, and was a prominent member of the committee in the Thirtieth General Assembly which remodeled the law, and made it as it now stands. While in Congress his was one of the first bills introduced for a reduction of letter postage to two cents, and for the issuing of a two-cent postal card, with three times the writing space of the present card. Some ten or twelve other bills, equally important, were introduced by him, and he served on three standing committees—a committee on pensions, for Mississippi River improvement, and on the Interior Department. His entire career was marked by an earnest, candid effort to serve his constituents. In temperance work at home Mr. Burrows has been especially prominent. He organized the first lodge of Good Templars in Cainsville, besides seven or eight others in Harrison and Mercer Counties, for which services he has been suitably remembered by the Grand Lodge. He has taken active and liberal part in the building of the Baptist Church, a W. C. T. U. hall, and in securing the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad. His wife is president of the W. C. T. U. at this place.

C. P. Bushong, M. D., was born January 4, 1844, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is the second of a family of six children born to

Jacob and Rebecca (Briggs) Bushong. In 1854 the parents moved to Williams County, Ohio, and in 1859 left that county and moved across the line into Noble County, Ind., where the father purchased a farm three miles south of Rome City. In the spring of 1876 they immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon a farm in the northern part of Madison Township, where he engaged in farming until his death in February, 1887. The mother is now a resident of the same place. C. P. was educated at the common schools of Ohio and in Kendallville, Ind., and at the age of seventeen began life for himself. He worked upon a farm, clerked in a general store at Kendallville, attended school at intervals until nineteen years of age, and then taught school a number of terms in Noble County, Ind. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Franks, at Kendallville, with whom he read for two years, after which he studied with Dr. W. F. Endley at Brimfield in the same county for two years. In the fall of 1867 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and after the close of the session, commenced to practice his profession at Brimfield. At the expiration of two years he went to Napanee, Elkhart Co., Ind., where he resided until 1877 engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of that year he located with his parents in Mercer County, Mo., and made that his home for two years, teaching in connection with his medical practice. During the two terms of 1879-80 and 1880-81 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, from which institution he graduated and received his diploma. He then spent one year at Mount Moriah, Harrison County, and then returned to Mercer County, soon after permanently locating at Modena, where he now enjoys a fine practice. Susia A., daughter of Reuben and Maria (Rhea) Perkins, was born in Mercer County March 4, 1862, and married to Dr. Bushong October 13, 1881. To this union two children have been born: Etna Blanche and Jacob Earle. The Doctor is a successful and well-to-do citizen, and has established a good practice in Mercer, Harrison and Grundy Counties. He lives in a pretty house in Modena, and although he has not long been a resident in Mercer County, is well known and one of the popular physicians of the county. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of Mercer County Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Princeton Lodge, I. O. O. F.

James E. Callaway, M. D., was born in Caldwell County, Ky., August 1, 1836, and is a son of William D. and Amanda Jane (Wigington) Callaway. The father was born in Lexington, Ky., June 18,

1801, and when a young man went to Princeton, Ky., from which place he moved to Woodford County, Ill., in November, 1836. He then lived in various places in that State, and in April, 1847, returned to Kentucky for a short time. He then, in August, 1847, returned to Illinois, and lived in Cass and Menard Counties until 1875, when he located in Graham, Nodaway Co., Mo. He remained there until 1882, and then went to Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., where he died May 24, 1884. He was a wagon and carriage maker by trade, and a son of Edmond Callaway. The latter had two brothers, James and Thomas C. Callaway, who emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri with Daniel Boone, when Boone first came to the territory (then Louisiana Territory). James Callaway was killed by the Indians in 1815 on Loutre Creek, Boone County. Edmond Callaway was in the War of the Revolution; entered the United States service as a private soldier when but thirteen years of age; was promoted to a captaincy, and also served the United States Government in the War of 1812, and was commissioned colonel for gallant services in the battle when the noted Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. The wife of William D. and the mother of James E. Callaway, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1809, and died in Graham, Nodaway County, Mo., in April, 1880. She was a member of the Christian Church, as was also her husband, for many years. After her death Mr. Callaway again married. To his first marriage ten children were born, six of whom were sons, who all served with credit in the Union army during the Rebellion. James E. graduated in the scientific course from Abingdon College in 1857, which institute is situated in Abingdon, Knox County, Ill., and then taught school and studied and practiced medicine until August 1, 1861. He then entered Company F, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in November of that year was made regimental hospital steward, and served in that capacity and as assistant surgeon until the expiration of his term of service, three years in all. He then returned home and completed his medical education, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1866. He resumed the practice of his profession at Greenview, Menard Co., Ill., March, 1866, where he remained until March, 1868. He then moved upon a farm eight miles south of Ravanna, Mercer Co., Mo., and for eighteen months practiced his profession in connection with farming. He then took up his abode in Ravanna, where he has a very extensive practice, and is regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the place. March 21, 1860, he married Mary E. Lytchliter, daughter of George

W. Lytchliter, who was born in Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., September, 15, 1841. This union has been blessed with a large family of children; thirteen in number have been born. Dr. and Mrs. Callaway are members of the Christian Church at Ravanna, Mo., of which the former is an elder. He is a Republican (and never cast any other kind of a ballot), is serving now his fourth year as commander of Rousseau Post, No. 80, G. A. R. Department of Missouri, and is an aid-de-camp on the staff of the Department Commander, Gen. E. E. Kimball; was re-elected Post-Commander, December 3, 1887, for the year 1888.

Thomas I. Carter, farmer and stock raiser, was born on December 25, 1851, in Marion County, Ohio, and is a son of Miller and Mary J. (Mastler) Carter. The father is of German descent, and born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1829. When a lad he went to Marion County, Ohio, with his father, James Carter (whose birth occurred in Washington County, Penn., in 1782), and was there married, after which he located where he now resides. James Carter's wife, formerly Christine Kepler, was born in Frankfort County, Germany, in 1805. Miller Carter's wife is also of German descent, and was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1831. The maternal grandfather of Thomas (John Mastler) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1797; his wife, Mary Ann (Gessenger) Mastler, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1803. Thomas I. is the second child of a family of eleven, and was reared and educated in his native State and county, making his home with his parents until of age. December 21, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary King, a native of the same county, who was born November 9, 1856. This union has been blessed with five children: Fahey T., born July 17, 1878; Jennie P., born December 31, 1879; King M., born November 16, 1881; McClellan, born February 19, 1884; Ernest Cleveland, born February 19, 1887. February 2, 1876, Mr. Carter emigrated from Ohio to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 120 acres of land in Sections 2 and 11, Township 65, Range 25, where he now resides. He is now the owner of 280 acres of land, which is the result of industry, economy and good management. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Hancock in 1880. Himself and wife are members of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church.

John W. Chambers was born in Mercer County, Mo., July 25, 1845, and is a son of Isaiah and Almira (Kennedy) Chambers. The father was born in Jennings County, Ind., July 4, 1818, and was married and lived in his native State until 1845. He then moved to

Mercer County, Mo., where he entered 160 acres in Section 7, Township 65, Range 25, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a successful farmer and pioneer settler of Northern Missouri, and at one time owned 200 acres of land. He died in February, 1879. He had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a treasurer in same many years, and was highly esteemed and honored for his honesty and high principles. His wife was born March 2, 1819, and died in October, 1878. John W. is the fifth of a family of eleven children, and was educated at the district schools of his neighborhood during his youth, making his home with his parents until their death. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry for three months, and was stationed at Rock Island, Ill., where he was discharged at the expiration of his time of enlistment. March 12, 1865, he married Miss Susan Tarwater, who was born in Daviess County, Mo., in 1846. To this union the following children have been born: Joseph Irving, Audrie Olive, Myrtle Isabelle (deceased) and Edith Pearl. After his marriage Mr. Chambers located in Harrison County, Mo., where he owned 160 acres of land. In 1879 he sold his property, and bought the old home place in Mercer County which consisted of 160 acres, and upon which he now resides. He now owns 240 acres, and is one of the enterprising and respected farmer citizens of the township. In connection with farming he works at his trade, that of carpentering, which he learned when a boy. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church, of which he is the treasurer.

E. Cleary was born July 17, 1827, in Kings County, Ireland, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children (six now living) born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Egan) Cleary. The parents were born, reared and married in Kings County, where they lived until 1831. In the spring of that year they immigrated to Canada, and settled on a farm about thirty miles from Montreal. The father died in 1832, and the mother in 1864. He was a glazier by trade, but after going to Canada devoted his attention to farming. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in Canada, and after his father's death engaged in farming with his brothers until 1867. He then engaged in the firewood and grain business at Montreal for three years, after which time he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Mercer County, Madison Township, upon the farm where he has since resided, which he cleared and improved himself. December 7, 1860, he married Emma, daughter of William and Rosanna

(Cleary) Craig. She was born August 8, 1837, and is of Irish parentage. To this marriage eight children have been born: Isalona (wife of I. O. Ewings), Lizzie, Jennie, Helena, Herbert, Russell, Frederick and Annetta. Mr. Cleary is an energetic and careful manager, and with the assistance of his wife has succeeded in becoming the owner of 300 acres of improved land in a good state of cultivation. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. Himself, wife and four children are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William J. Clamands was born in 1836 in Washington County, Va., and is a son of Dr. R. T. and Sarah (Wilson) Clamands. The father was of German descent, and born in Washington County, Va., December 5, 1811. He was married in 1831, and about 1837 immigrated to Ray County, Mo. About 1846 he sought a home in Mercer County, and located where our subject now lives, where he passed the remainder of his life. Having studied under his father, who was a physician, while in Virginia, he commenced the practice of the medical profession about 1840, and continued the same for about thirty-five or forty years. His practice called him from Edinburg or Trenton, in Grundy County to Garden Grove, in Decatur County, Iowa, and he was obliged to travel in all sorts of weather, often having to drive his horse through swollen streams or follow Indian trails, or ride through prairie grass which was as high as his head when on horseback. He was well-known by all the residents within the radius above mentioned, and his name became a household word. While in Virginia he had been converted and joined the Presbyterian Church, but it being convenient, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1853, and afterward officiated as a local preacher. His death occurred June 19, 1884. He was a physician and surgeon in the Mormon War. He was twice married, and his second wife, Lucy R. (Robertson) Clamands, yet survives and makes her home with her step-son—W. J. The mother of William J. was born in November, 1810, and died in 1841, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in which she had been a consistent member. William J. is the only living child of a family of five, and lost his mother when five years old. At the age of ten he came to Mercer County, and October 20, 1869, married Miss Olevia, daughter of Thomas and Dorinda Lemmax. Mrs. Clamands was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1850, and is the mother of seven children: Robinson T., Cornelia J., Dorinda R., William O., Thomas C., Mary Olevia and Joseph E. When eighteen years of age Mr. Clamands left the parental roof, and made

an overland trip to California and Nevada, the journey occupying four months. There he engaged in mining, teaming and the lumber business, and in 1867 returned home by water via New York. After his marriage he located upon the old homestead, where he has since resided. He now owns 584 acres, and is one of the substantial farmers of Harrison Township. In politics he is a Democrat, and in creed himself and wife are Methodists, in which church he has been steward and trustee for years.

Joseph P. Clodfelter was born October 4, 1850, in Putnam County, Ind., and is the eldest of seven children of John and Millie J. (Smith) Clodfelter, natives, respectively, of Germany and Indiana. The father came to Indiana with his parents when a small boy, and was there reared and married. After his marriage he lived in Putnam County until about 1859, and then immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and after living upon a farm in Madison Township a short time moved to the farm in Washington Township, where Joseph P. is now residing. In 1861 John Clodfelter enlisted in the Federal army, and that year died at Benton Barracks. His widow subsequently became the wife of John Vanderpool, but was widowed a second time and is now living with her son, John Vanderpool, just north of Mill Grove. Joseph P. Clodfelter received a limited common-school education during his youth in Mercer County, which he has since improved by study and observation. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself upon a farm near Princeton upon which he remained about one year. He then rented a farm, and at the end of a year married and located upon a farm north of Mill Grove, from which he moved upon the old home farm in the spring of 1880, where he has since resided. He is an active and enterprising young farmer, and although comparatively young, owns a good farm of 210 acres of land, well-cleared and cultivated, and is one of the prosperous farmer citizens of the county. August 13, 1871, he was united in marriage with Mildred, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Crawford) Ballew. Mrs. Clodfelter was born February 3, 1854, in Mercer County, Mo., and has borne our subject six children, five of whom are living: Lovie May, Charles Winfield, Houston R., Don Wilburn and Scott. Mr. Clodfelter was formerly a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, and has since that time sympathized with the Republicans. Himself and wife are active members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and liberal donators to religious and educational enterprises.

Isaac Coker was born in Morgan County, Ill., March 20, 1829,

and is a son of Dennis and Sarah (Jones) Coker. The father was born in Georgia about 1792, and died in Morgan County, Ill., in 1875. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was also engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians. After the war he settled in Spencer County, Ind., and from there went to Morgan County, Ill. His occupation was that of farming. The mother, it is thought, was a native of Spencer County, Ind., and her death occurred in Morgan County, Ill. Isaac was the fifth of a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois during his youth, and at the age of eighteen left home for a year, and worked for different people. He then returned home and remained until twenty-one years of age, when he was employed by Theodore Stout, a neighbor, for whom he worked three years. He was then married to Hannah Powers, a native of Warrick County, Ind., whose death occurred in Mercer County, Mo., May 21, 1879. She was a daughter of Massum and Jane Powers, and bore Mr. Coker eight children, four now living: Elias, Margaret F., Polly A. and Isaac. Those deceased are Melvina, Clarissa Jane, Massum and Hannah M. After his marriage he farmed upon rented land for two years, and purchased ground and farmed until 1856. After selling that farm he moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 130 acres, to which he has since added until he now owns 210 acres. The land when he bought it was in an uncultivated condition, with but fifteen acres broken, and no improvements save a log cabin, but by labor and industry he has converted it into one of the nicest and best improved farms in the county. In 1861 he returned to Morgan County, Ill., and from there went to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1864, but in the fall of the following year he returned to Mercer County, where he has since resided. Mr. Coker is a stanch Democrat, but has never held office. He is an enterprising citizen, and takes interest in all projects for the advancement of his county.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Collings was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 15, 1835, and is a son of Abram S. and Lydia (Grimes) Collings, natives of Shelby County, Ky. The father was born in 1800, and died in Mercer County, Mo., in 1862. Mrs. Collings died in the same county in 1885. The father engaged in farming a number of years, and for some time kept the only hotel between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind. He received a good education while in Kentucky, and at an early age became a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. He was afterward ordained, and during his lifetime traveled as a circuit preacher in Indiana and Missouri. He was married while in

Shelby County, Ky., to Lydia Grimes, who was also a member of the Protestant Methodist Church; and to this union twelve children were born, of whom Lorenzo is the fourth, and six of whom are still living. Lorenzo was educated in Putnam County, Ind., and Mercer County, Mo., at the primitive school-houses of those early times, and has since, by reading and observation, become a well-informed man. When twenty-two years old he was licensed a local preacher, and two years later ordained a minister by the Northern Missouri Protestant Methodist Church Conference. His circuits have since included the Sheridan, Wyreka, Ravanna and others. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Merrill, and served until May, 1865, participating in many skirmishes. Upon his return home he found his church divided upon the question of slavery, the northern wing having assumed the name of the Methodist Church. Not liking the name Mr. Collings joined the church of the United Brethren in Christ until a delegation of the two wings of the old church met, and assumed the old name and discipline. Mr. Collings then severed his relations with the United Brethren Church and became a member of the new organization. During the seven years he was with the United Brethren Church he traveled as a circuit preacher in Mercer, Grundy and Linn Counties, but after rejoining the Protestant Methodist Church, at his own request, never received an appointment. August 5, 1853, he was united in marriage, by Rev. Lewis Ellis, with Sophia Catherine Weesner, who was born March 3, 1834, and is a daughter of Charles Weesner, of Rowan County, N. C. This union has been blessed with nine children, seven now living: Lydia E., Rhoda A., Sarah C., Abram V., Lorenzo D., Jr., William M. and Halley B. Those deceased are Mary A. and Chestina. Mrs. Collings and the two eldest children are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. Collings is a well-to-do citizen, and owns a good farm of 170 acres, well located, which he has improved and cultivated. He was poor when starting out in life, and his property is the result of industry and economy. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He is always interested in all projects for the educational and religious advancement of the county, and is a highly respected citizen.

Absalom W. C. Collins was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1839, and being left an orphan in early childhood made his home with an uncle during his youth. He first attended the district schools in the neighborhood, and at the age of thirteen went to the Normandy (Ind.) Academy for two terms. At the age of sixteen he taught a district school, and with his earnings paid for his tuition at school again. In

this way he received a good education which he has utilized by teaching school more or less during his lifetime. In 1856 he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and taught about five years. He was there married to Sophia, daughter of Charles Lusk, formerly of Ohio. To this union five sons and five daughters were born: Horace B., Velma E., Bascom E., Emerson R., Althea V., Clifton O., Tennie E., Wilkie C., Belva V. and Vinnie E. Althea died in early childhood, but the remainder of the children are living at home with their parents. During the war Mr. Collins was in full sympathy with the war for the preservation of the Union. After peace was declared he purchased some land which he subsequently sold profitably, and then purchased the 200 acres where he now resides. This land is well cultivated, and fifteen acres are devoted to a fine orchard which is unsurpassed in the township. Mr. Collins has served two terms as township clerk by election, and has also filled the office of deputy assessor two terms. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser, making a specialty of hogs, and raising more corn than any other man in the township.

George H. Combs was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 20, 1833, and is a son of William R. and Esther S. Combs, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They were married about the year 1817, and their union was blessed with seven sons and two daughters, all of whom were reared to maturity. The father died in 1859 in Mercer County, Mo., and the mother in 1873 in the same county. George H. immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., in 1855, of which he has since been a resident. He was married in Decatur County, Iowa, February 22, 1855, to a daughter of Samuel R. and Martha Lowry, with whom he emigrated west in 1854. To this union five daughters and two sons were born: Sarah A., born January 13, 1856; Samuel L., born March 15, 1858; Eliza A., born December 25, 1859; Martha E., born January 16, 1863, died August 12, 1863; Susan N., born May 25, 1864; Laura A., born April 6, 1867; John W., born February 27, 1871. Mr. Combs lost his wife January 29, 1879, and in 1880 married Luzana Lowry, widow of Andrew Lowry. Mr. Combs is a Freemason of high standing, and in politics is a stanch Republican. He is a leading man in his neighborhood, and served as justice of the peace a number of years. He is now discharging the duties of the office of county assessor in a creditable and worthy manner, and also manages his farm of 222 acres, which yields him a comfortable living. During the Rebellion he fought for the Union cause, and was in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was honorably

discharged on account of disability, and has since lived a quiet farmer's life, esteemed by his friends and neighbors. The father of his first wife, Samuel R. Lowry, was a prominent and influential man in Richland County, Ill., who left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

Perry Constable was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1836, and is a son of William and Martha (Evans) Constable. The father was of Scotch descent, and was also born in Hardy County, in 1809. In 1838 he moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and in 1840 came to Mercer County, Mo., at first settling in Lindley Township. He soon after located upon the farm now owned by David Vanvactor. He entered 160 acres of land now owned by his son-in-law, Jesse Mulvaney, and in 1851 bought the farm now owned by Isaac Tillotson, upon which place he died in 1853. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and his occupation was that of farming. The mother was of German descent, and born in Hampshire County, Va. She was the mother of six children, of whom our subject is the second, and died in January, 1861. Perry was but four years old when brought to Mercer County, and made his home with his mother until he had reached manhood. In 1856 he married Miss Andocia Banks, *nee* Smothers, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Smothers. Mrs. Constable was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1835, and is the mother of eleven living children: Mary Ann (wife of James O'Neal), Martha Jane (wife of Joseph Brown), William B., Francis M., Arizona, Maria, Rebecca, Elmer, Frank and Larkin. By her first marriage, with Aaron Banks, Mrs. Constable had one child—Joseph Jones. In 1857 Mr. Constable decided to make Texas his future home, but when he arrived in Arkansas, while on his journey, abandoned the idea, and returned to Mercer County. He was a strong Union man during the war, and March 15, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry. After eleven months' service he was transferred to Company I, Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry, of which he was elected duty sergeant. He participated in the battles fought at Jefferson City, Marshall, Big Blue and Mine Creek, besides numerous other engagements. He was mustered out at Warrensburg, Mo., April 3, 1865, and discharged at St. Louis. The same year he bought seventy acres of land where he now lives, to which he has added until he now owns 260 acres, and is considered one of the substantial men of the township. He lives in a good frame dwelling the erection of which cost \$800, and is a successful farmer. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and a Master Mason. His wife belongs to the Christian Church.

Jackson Cook was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., December 27, 1840, and his parents, Wiley and Lucinda (Harper) Cook, were both born in the same State. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1843, locating first near Independence, but removing to Mercer County in 1847, where he has since resided upon a farm in Princeton Township. He is one of the oldest pioneer settlers of the county now living, and is highly respected in the community where he is known. Five of his children are living: Insley, of Washington Territory, Jackson, Sarah (wife of Wesley Clark, of Mercer County), John T. and Alcy (wife of Calvin Curtis). Jackson was reared upon a farm in Mercer County, and during his youth secured a common-school education. He engaged in farming until the close of the Rebellion, when he removed to Princeton, where he has since successfully engaged in the furniture business. He carries at his store on the west side a large and good stock of furniture, carpets, window shades, etc., and has the only undertaking establishment in Princeton. He is also engaged in the sale of pianos and organs, in partnership with T. E. Evans, and is regarded as one of Princeton's well-to-do and enterprising business men. In 1861 Mr. Cook married Elizabeth Hutchison, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., by whom he has had five children: Amanda J., John H., William, Frank and Claude. Mr. Cook is a Republican, and during the late war served six months in the State Militia. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Richard Coon was born July 29, 1859, in Washington Township, Mercer Co., Mo., and is the third of a family of six children, three of whom are still living. His parents, Stanley W. and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Coon, are natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia, and during their youth came to Mercer County, Mo., where they were married. They then settled upon the farm now owned by P. Harri-man, and at the expiration of fifteen years moved upon the place now owned by William Vandever. In the fall of 1883 they moved to a farm which the father had purchased in Medicine Township, where they are still living. Richard Coon began life for himself at the age of eighteen, and until September, 1883, farmed upon rented land. He then established his present hardware business at Mill Grove, and although a young man, is one of the enterprising merchants of the town. He owns 120 acres of land in Medicine Township, three lots and two dwellings in Mill Grove, and his store and stock of goods. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock in 1880, but although he is an active and hearty worker for

his party always votes for the best man for local offices, and is no aspirant for political honors himself. May 20, 1877, he was united in marriage with Ella, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Nichols) Ewing, and to this union three children have been born, two of whom are living: Clifford E. and Bonnie Lee. Mrs. Coon was born May 23, 1859, in Mercer County, Mo., and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mr. Coon. They are highly respected citizens, and liberal supporters of educational and religious enterprises.

Simon H. Croft was born February 2, 1859, in Oxford County, Canada. His parents, Frederick and Mary (daughter of Simon Heist) Croft, were both natives of Canada, and immigrated to Macon County, Mo., in 1869, where they lived two years and then moved to Daviess County, Mo., where the mother shortly after died. The father remained in that county until July 19, 1887, when he joined his wife beyond. The subject of this sketch was at that time general agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Marion, Mercer Co., Mo., and a younger brother then living in Daviess County came and made his home with Simon H. During his youth the educational advantages of Simon H. Croft were very limited, and his school life consisted of but about three months in all. He was, however, of a studious nature, and by close application to books and hard study during his leisure moments he has acquired a fair amount of knowledge and become a well-informed man. He worked upon a farm until eighteen years of age, and in 1877 was employed by the above named railroad company as a section hand, in which capacity he worked about three years. In the meantime he had formed a friendship with a telegraph operator at Winston Station, and began to learn telegraphy. In a year's time he was able to satisfactorily perform the duties of telegrapher at Leavenworth, Kas., where he passed three years. He was then induced to accept the agency of Winston Station, where he remained until the railroad company sent him to Marion Station, Mo. He now holds the position of general agent at that point, and owns a nice little home, where his sister presides as housekeeper, and his brother, Aaron, makes his home. He is an enterprising young man, and esteemed by his acquaintances, and is one of the board of directors of public schools.

James Daly, proprietor of the Princeton House, was born in County Gallaway, Ireland, June 24, 1842, and is a son of John and Mary (Fallon) Daly, also natives of Ireland, where they passed their lives. James was left an orphan early in life, and in 1854 immi-

grated to the United States, locating first in Fayette County, Ohio, upon a farm. In September, 1855, he came west to Mercer County, Mo., where he married Mary O'Reiley in 1865. In 1883 he moved to Trenton, Mo., and conducted the Omahart Hotel there for a year and a half. December 1, 1884, he came to Princeton, and took charge of the Princeton House, which he has since conducted successfully, and as it is the only first-class hotel in Princeton, he enjoys the leading patronage of the traveling public. He is a Republican in politics, and during the Rebellion, in the year 1861, enlisted in the first Missouri Cavalry, United States army. He served until the close of the war, and in 1863 was promoted to be second lieutenant, which position he held until mustered out. While in service he lost his right eye. He is the father of eight living children: William J., Edward P., Lizzie, Cassie, Frank, Mollie, Joseph and Maggie. Mr. Daly is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

William H. Davis was born November 25, 1837, in Hardy County, Va., and is a son of Jonathan M. and Elizabeth (Constable) Davis. The father was also a native of Hardy County, and born in 1814. His father, Henry M. Davis, was born in Wales, and came to America, where he married, and locating in Virginia embarked in mercantile life; he was a soldier in the War of 1812. Jonathan M. lived in his native State and county until the fall of 1843, when he came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon the farm now owned by W. J. Clamands. He resided in Harrison Township until about 1878, when he removed to Lindley Township, at which place he died February 24, 1884. He was a pioneer settler of the county, and for many years ran a saw and grist mill in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Constable, on Grand River, near the mill of James P. Anderson. His wife was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1815, and died January 22, 1884. William H. is the second of a family of eleven children, and when six years old was brought by his parents to Mercer County, with whom he remained, working on his father's farm or in the mill until twenty-five years of age. In September, 1863, he married Delilah A. Wolf, daughter of John and Sarah Wolf, who came to the county in 1840. Mrs. Davis was born in Harrison Township, of this county, October 11, 1841, and has two children: William Sherman and George Davenport. The former works upon his father's farm, and the latter farms in Montana. In 1867 Mr. Davis bought forty acres of land, where he has since resided, but to which he has added until he now owns 300 acres.

His son, Sherman, is the owner of 160 acres, and in partnership with his father keeps on an average 150 head of stock. In the summer of 1885 Mr. Davis erected a handsome dwelling, at a cost of \$1,300. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860. During the war he served in the Home Militia.

Clark Deshler was born June 7, 1830, in Athens County, Ohio, and is the eighth of fourteen children (six deceased) of Christopher and Nancy (Phillips) Deshler, natives of Virginia. They were married in Ohio, and after their marriage settled on a farm in Athens County, where the father died in 1863. The mother then lived with her daughter, Mrs. Lida Sutherdon, until her death in 1874. The father was an expert brick mason by trade, was the builder of the Athens County University, and the greater number of brick buildings in the town of Athens, which was but a rye field when he first came to the county, but is now a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. In connection with his trade he farmed in the summer and manufactured chairs in the winter. He was prominently identified with the upbuilding of the county, and his loss was mourned by a large circle of friends. Clark remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and then in company with his brother, Horace W., and forty-two others, started for California, via New York, Aspinwall and the Isthmus. Just before reaching Kingston, Jamaica, the ship in which they had taken passage, was badly wrecked, but they finally reached their destination in safety, after one of the most perilous and tedious journeys ever made over that route. They landed at San Francisco on the 2d of April, 1852, having been nearly four months upon the journey. They remained in San Francisco but a short time, and then proceeded upon a steamer to Stockton, where Clark met a merchant who knew a brother of his who had preceded him to California two years before. Their new acquaintance offered them money, and any assistance to reach their destination, and they then proceeded seventy-five miles on foot to the mines. Clark spent one month in the mines, six weeks engaged in haying, three months in threshing and then bought a mule team, and until January, 1858, hauled mining tools and provender to the mines. Previous to the close of 1857 he was married (December 30) to Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Frances (Hope) Zieger. In 1858 he started homeward with his wife, and after a pleasant journey arrived in New York, the 27th of January. There Mrs. Deshler remained with her brothers, while Mr. Deshler went to Philadelphia to deposit the gold dust he had accumulated in California, and which he wished converted into money.

From there he went to visit his parents in Athens, and then went back east for his wife and money. He subsequently resided in Athens County, Ohio, two years, and then immigrated to Missouri, where he settled upon a farm in the northern part of the county. A year later he permanently located upon his farm in Madison Township, Mercer County, where he has since resided. On September 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and was soon ordered to St. Joseph. From there he went to St. Louis, where the troops were armed, and in the spring of 1863 started for the south. He served three years, part of the time as sergeant, and was at the battles of Helena, Ark.; Shell Mound, Miss., and several important skirmishes. He was honorably discharged June 28, 1865, but not mustered out until July 15. Two days later he arrived home to his farm duties. Mrs. Deshler was born on the St. Lawrence River, March 8, 1838, and is the mother of seven children: W. H., C. L., Carrie F., Estella May, wife of William Fadke; Albert P., E. H. and E. B. Mr. Deshler started for California when but a young man, with no capital, but now owns 202 acres of fine land in Mercer County, and is considered one of the leading and prosperous citizens of the same, and a self-made man. He is a Republican, and was elected judge of the first district of Mercer County by that party in 1886, and is now discharging the duties of that office in connection with his agricultural pursuits. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for F. K. Pierce in 1852. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

John Dodge was born November 16, 1820, in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Brown) Dodge, natives of Long Island and New York, respectively. They were married in the latter State, and lived in Sullivan County until the father's death in 1827. Soon after the mother immigrated with her children to Illinois, where she settled in McHenry County, at which place her death occurred in 1870. John Dodge was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the tender age of eleven began to care for himself. He worked in a card-board factory in Sullivan County, N. Y., for nine years, and then engaged at carpentering four years. He then farmed for two years, after which he moved to Illinois, and settled in McHenry County. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, and until June, 1854, worked in the mines. He then returned to McHenry County, Ill., and the following spring sold out and moved to Mercer County, Mo. There he purchased a tract of land, upon which

he has since resided, with the exception of the time spent in war. September 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, and remained in service until June 12, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability contracted while in service. After his return home on March 15, 1868, he was united in marriage with Julia C., daughter of Silas and Tabitha (Haven) Hartshorn. Mrs. Dodge was born June 14, 1836, in Washington County, Ohio, and in 1845 went with her parents to Crawford County, Ill., and in 1850 to Grundy County, Mo. She was married at her home in Mercer County. Mr. Dodge is a self-made man. Having been cast upon his own resources when but a boy, by industry and the assistance of his faithful wife is now the owner of 320 acres of good land, most of which is well cleared and cultivated. He owns forty acres of timber land besides his farm, and is considered one of the substantial farmers of the county. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for the Democratic nominee in 1844, but since the war he has become identified with the Republican party.

James P. Drake was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 4, 1839, and is the son of James T. and Catherine (Sneath) Drake, natives of New York and Maryland, respectively. In 1814 the father moved to Ohio, and located in Erie County in 1814, and while in Ohio, was married in 1833, after which he continued to live in that State until 1866. He then moved to Missouri, and settled upon a farm near Princeton, where himself and wife have since resided, and are classed among the old and respected citizens of Mercer County. James P. Drake was reared principally in Erie County, and remained at home with his parents until 1859, after which he resided in Texas eight years. While there he served in the Confederate army, under Gen. Parsons, from May 29, 1862, until the close of the war. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities he was married, and in 1867 came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon his present farm in Ravanna Township, upon which he has since lived, with the exception of two years spent in the mercantile business in the town of Ravanna. He now owns one of the nicest farms in the county, consisting of 435 acres, all fenced, and under a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are of the best, and his residence and barn are substantial and comfortable. His marriage occurred in Texas, December 3, 1865, Miss Mary J. Meador becoming his wife. She was born in Alabama, and is a daughter of William and Sarah Meador, natives of North Carolina. This union has been blessed with the following six children: Sarah C., Edie, Matella, James, Charles and Thomas P. Mr. Drake is one of

the substantial and successful farmers of Mercer County, and for the past eight years has been extensively engaged in shipping stock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a highly respected citizen. In politics he is Independent, and has served one term as county judge.

John T. Duncan was born in Tennessee May 7, 1831. His father, Alfred G., and his mother, Elinor, daughter of John Duncan, were cousins, and natives of Tennessee. After their marriage they immigrated to Missouri, where John was reared upon a farm, and lived with his parents until his marriage. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Harriet, daughter of Charles Wakefield, by whom four children were born: Mary E., Alfred G. (deceased), Charles A. and Harriet E. (deceased). Mrs. Duncan died on December 22, 1863, and Mr. Duncan then moved from his own farm, and took his children to his mother, with whom he made his home until February 8, 1866, when he married Mary D., daughter of James H. Brown. He then returned to his own place, which now consists of 235 acres in the homestead, all fenced, well improved, and upon which are a good residence and comfortable outbuildings. To his second union the following children have been born: James H., Eliza A., Susan E., Sarah I., William M. (deceased), Edith L., Arthur C. (deceased) and Theodosia. Mr. Duncan is a Democrat in politics, and during the war lent his influence to the Union army. He is an old pioneer settler of Mercer County, and has noted the advancement of the country since its early history. He often compares the manner of his life in the olden times with the present, and longs for the days of "auld lang syne," when he was obliged to beat corn on a stump to make the bread which he cooked upon a board.

James D. Dykes was born in Mercer County, Mo., March 8, 1847, and is a son of James and Jennie (Foster) Dykes. The father is of English descent, and born in Anderson County, Tenn., in 1812, where he was reared upon a farm and married. In 1845 he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and settled in Morgan Township, where he has since resided. He lives upon the farm he originally entered, and is the owner of 400 acres. During the Rebellion he served as second lieutenant in Company M, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He has been twice married, his second wife, Mary (Wilson) Dykes, still living. His first wife, and the mother of our subject, was born in Tennessee in 1812, and died in 1853. James D. is the youngest of a family of six children, and during his younger days received a common-school education. In 1867 he entered the State University at Columbia,

which he attended fifteen months, and then taught school for about ten terms in Mercer County, beginning that vocation at the age of nineteen. August 15, 1875, he married Miss Alice V. Smith, daughter of George W. and Matilda Ann (Walton) Smith, natives of North Carolina, who came to Mercer County in 1856. Mrs. Dykes was born April 1, 1853, in Rowan County, N. C., and is the mother of the following five children: Annie J., George S. (deceased), Nellie May (deceased), Dollie W., and James W. Mr. Dykes is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868. He was a strong Union man during the war, and in September, 1862, enlisted for three years in Company C, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, in which he served one year. He was present at the battle of Helena, and July 4, 1863, was shot in the right arm, which was amputated on the sixth of the same month. He remained in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., until September 10, and was then discharged and returned home. He is a leader of his political party in Mercer County, and in the fall of 1872 was elected sheriff, and re-elected to that office in 1874. Two years later he was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1878 re-elected. In 1880 he was elected constable of Morgan Township for two years, and in 1882 received the election as collector of revenue for the county, and in 1884 was re-elected, which forcibly illustrates his efficiency as a public officer. In July, 1886, he bought 140 acres of land, and in the spring of 1887 located where he now resides. He owns 180 acres, and in the summer of 1887 erected a dwelling at a cost of \$800. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W., and his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Princeton.

Josiah S. England was born in Bedford County, Penn., December 22, 1832, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth England, also natives of that county. Peter England was of German descent, and was a son of William England, being one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He was the father of nine sons and two daughters. Peter England's wife was a member of the German Reformed Church. He died February 5, 1887, at the ripe age of eighty years. Elizabeth, his wife, died October 5, 1887, aged seventy-six years, leaving sons and daughters and many friends to mourn their loss. J. S. England united with the church when eighteen years old, and has endeavored to live a consistent Christian life up to this time. He left the paternal roof (1853) when of age, going to Ohio. Thence he returned to Pennsylvania, and, realizing the necessity of an education, he attended Rainsburg Seminary for three consecutive terms, and finished up

the common English branches. Subsequently he taught six terms of school, two in Pennsylvania, two in Illinois, and two in Missouri. In 1858 he embarked for the west, located at Marshfield, Mo., remained there until 1863, and then moved to Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile trade for ten years, then coming to Mercer County, Mo., where he is still engaged in merchandising, in Somerset. On February 10, 1859, Mr. England was married to Nancy E. Shackelford, daughter of Garland and Mary Shackelford. Mrs. England was born in Greene County, Mo., December 4, 1842, and has raised a nice family of children, of whom three are married. Mr. and Mrs. England have had many trials in life together, especially during the late war in Southwestern Missouri, where so much diversified opinion existed. He cast his lot with the Republican party, and always took that party as a matter of right and safety. When only nine men voted for Abraham Lincoln in the county of Webster, he was one among them, and rendered good service in the Home Guards, and in the militia. He joined the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, but was rejected on account of inability to stand hardships. He has always endeavored to be right and on the right side, having an eye single to the glory of God, and His guidance by day and night in the hours of despondency. They are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take a prominent part in State, church and Sunday-school work and the cause of prohibition.

J. B. Evans, attorney, real estate, loan and insurance agent, was born in Putnam County, Ind., July 30, 1841, and is the eldest of a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom were reared to maturity. His paternal ancestors were Welsh, and his father, William H., was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and married in Putnam County, Ind., to Margaret Noslet, a native of Tennessee, whose death occurred in Madison County, Iowa. The father is at present a resident of Meade County, Kas. J. B. Evans was taken to Iowa by his parents when an infant, and was there reared and received his early education. He graduated from the law department of the Columbian College in 1869, and began the practice of his profession the following year at Bedford, Iowa. After residing and practicing in various places in Iowa until September, 1877, he then located at Princeton, where he has since resided. For three years he was connected with the firm of Evans & Reed until 1881, since which date he has practiced alone. In May, 1884, he was elected mayor of Princeton, in which office he served efficiently three terms. He was married at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, to Theresa Marre, an Italian lady,

by whom he has had two sons (now deceased) and four daughters. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, in which he remained two years and eight months. He then was transferred to and served as a soldier of Hancock's veteran corps two years, during which he was detailed by the secretary of war for special clerical work in that department, where he remained five years, when he resigned to go west.

Frank M. Evans was born in Washington County, Ind., December 17, 1831, and is a son of Rev. Solomon and Sarah Evans. The father was born in North Carolina, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to Putnam County, Ind. When twenty years old he went to Washington County, Ind.; where he was married, and lived until Frank M. was a year old. He then moved to Putnam County, Ind., and lived in that county until 1851, at which time they came to Mercer County, Mo., where the father died in 1858, aged forty-seven. Farming was his occupation, and during his later years he engaged in preaching the gospel. He was a hard and earnest worker, and wherever he dwelt was the prime builder of a Protestant Methodist Church, and although principally raised in the South was strongly opposed to slavery. His wife was born in North Carolina, and is now residing in Lincoln County, Kas. Frank M. Evans is the eldest of a family of nine children, six now living, and was educated in the schools of Putnam County, Ind. When of age he married Eliza Ann McReynolds, who was born in the same county in which Frank M. received his education. He then moved to Grundy County, Mo., where he resided two years, and then moved to Mercer County, Mo., where his wife died, leaving four children: Sarah F., Parilee, Dona (deceased) and Tipton G. Mr. Evans entered land in Mercer County, and began to improve a farm which he still owns with some additions. He now owns 648 acres of the finest and best improved land in the county. In 1863 he moved to Ravanna, and engaged in stock business in connection with farming. In June, 1863, he married America, daughter of Thomas Ballew. She died two years later. On December 8, 1867, he married Ruth A. Perse, who has borne him two children—Edward E. and Harry (deceased). He then moved to the farm the next spring. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Rogers, Evans & Co., and a year later purchased Mr. Rogers' share, after which the firm was known as Holmes & Evans. Three years afterward he sold his interest to W. W. Holmes and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising, and is now interested in stock

in partnership with his son, Tipton G., and owns at present 220 head of cattle and thirty-four head of horses. Mr. Evans is a self-made man, a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 258, at Ravanna. Is an active Republican, and during the war served six months as sergeant in the army.

Philip Evoritt (deceased) was born October 13, 1821, in Madison County, Ohio, and was reared upon a farm in that State receiving but a common-school education. His parents were Thomas and Jane Evoritt, and Philip accompanied them to Mercer County, Mo., in 1839, where his father entered a tract of land in the northern part of what is now Washington Township. He assisted his father in clearing the place and improving a farm, and remained at home until twenty-eight years of age. The father died in July, 1869. After leaving home he settled upon a tract of land situated in Section 25, Township 64, and Range 24, west, where he resided until his death. At first he entered but a small tract, but being of an energetic and industrious nature he continually added to his original purchase until he became the owner of 600 acres of land in one body, all of which was productive and well improved, with fences, good outbuildings and a fine residence. He also possessed real estate besides his home place, his property in all amounting to about 1,240 acres, making him one of the wealthiest and most successful citizens of Mercer County. His first marriage, to Harriet McKee, was blessed with two children: Melissa Amelia, wife of Oscar Clark, and Mary Ann, wife of Marcus Adams. Mrs. Evoritt died in April, 1865, and October 16, of the same year, Mr. Evoritt was united in marriage with Minerva, daughter of Archibald and Hannah (Ashcroft) Smith. This lady was born February 24, 1837, in Indiana, and when but two and one-half years old was brought by her parents to Mercer County, Mo., where she was reared, and married at the youthful age of sixteen, to Crawford Edwards. After seven years of happy wedded life Mr. Edwards died, leaving his widow and three children. She afterward became the wife of Elisha Evoritt, who died in July, 1864, leaving one child. Mrs. Evoritt then married Philip Evoritt, her union with him being blessed with six children. She remained a faithful wife and helpmate to him until his death in 1885. He was a loyal and stanch supporter of the Republican party during his life, and one of the prominent and active members of the Christian Church, to which denomination his widow also belongs. He was highly honored in the community in which he lived, as an honest and high principled man, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

William A. Finney, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 25, 1841, and is a son of James and Sarah (Adair) Finney. The father was of Irish descent, born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1809, and a son of John Finney, a native of Ireland. When sixteen years old James went to Guernsey County, and began working upon National Pike. While there he married Miss Nancy Hughs, in 1833, by whom one child, Nancy, was born. Mrs. Finney died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834. Mr. Finney then continued his work as a contractor on the National Pike into Madison County, where he became acquainted with and married Sarah Adair, in 1836, a native of that county, and born in 1818. She now lives in Mercer County, Mo., and is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living. After his second marriage Mr. Finney removed to Tuscarawas County where he bought a farm, and commenced farming, and which occupation he continued until his death in 1866. William A. Finney lived with his parents until he arrived at maturity, and in March, 1863, married Catherine Crider, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, May 1, 1844, and is the mother of eleven children: James D., Sarah M., John E., Rosa E., Joseph, Nelson, Jennie, Betsey, Naomi, Cora and Frances M. In 1866 Mr. Finney went to Pickaway County, Ohio, and two years later came to Mercer County, Mo., where in 1876 he purchased 160 acres where he now resides. He is one of the successful farmers of the township, and a respected citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for G. B. McClellan in 1864. Himself and wife are members of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew J. Finney, farmer and stock raiser of Harrison Township, was born March 3, 1853, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Sarah (Adair) Finney [see sketch of William A. Finney]. He is one of a family of eight living children, the others being Jane (wife of John Hursey), William A., John W., Catherine (wife of Calvin Lakin), Ruth A. (wife of A. J. Norman), Joseph, Sarah M. (wife of Allen Murphey). Andrew J. is the seventh child and lived at home until 1882, receiving a common-school education during his youth. In September, 1881, he left his native State and immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 160 acres of land in Section 9, Township 65, Range 25, which he still owns and successfully farms. In the winter of 1882 he returned to his native county, and February 16 of that year was united in marriage with Miss Mahala, daughter of George and Mary Hursey, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where Mrs. Finney was born in 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. Finney three children

have been born: Harland, Mary Estell, and one who is dead. In politics, Mr. Finney is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876. Both himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lyman R. Fuller was born in Syracuse County, N. Y., May 23, 1829, and is a son of J. Lyman and Azuba (Russell) Fuller, natives of Lowell, Mass., and Old Hartford, Conn., respectively. The father located at Syracuse when a young man, and there married and lived, engaged in shoemaking until his death. He was twice married; one daughter, Clarissa (wife of Madison Ches), born by his first marriage, is still living, and three sons born by the second marriage: Lyman R., Amos D. and Harvey R., are also living. Lyman R. was but nine years old at the death of his father, and early in life he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in his native State, and in Ohio until 1855. He then immigrated to Missouri, and conducted a saw and grist mill in connection with blacksmithing at Akron, Harrison Co., Mo., until 1863. He then came to Princeton, where he has since had a blacksmith and repair shop, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. July 22, 1847, he married Julia E. Pickens, also a native of Syracuse County, N. Y., by whom he has nine living children: Mary (wife of N. W. Pickard), Charles A., William L., Harvey R., Frank E., Nelson J., Lottie A. (wife of Charles Decker), Mattie J. (wife of A. H. Harnly) and Justin E. Mr. Fuller was formerly a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party became a Republican. While in Harrison County he served as justice of the peace and postmaster, but since coming to Mercer County has held no office. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William H. Galiger was born in Maine, October 21, 1842, and is a son of John R. and Ellen (Connell) Galiger. The father was born in Ireland, and was brought to the States by his parents when but six years old. In 1845 he went to Illinois, and located upon a farm in Lake County, where his wife died in 1871, and he in 1876. William H. remained at home until eighteen years of age, and then enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in which he served three years and two months. He participated in a number of well-known battles such as Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Siege of Vicksburg, and was also present during a number of skirmishes. After the expiration of his service he returned to Lake County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866 he was married to Sarah A. Cribb, daughter of Henry Cribb, by whom he had five children, four now living: Henry C., Libbie G., Clarence O. and Joseph E. After his marriage he still

continued to make Lake County his home until 1870 when himself and wife came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon his present farm. He now owns 280 acres of land, all improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Galiger is a hearty supporter of the Republican party, but has never desired public office of any kind. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. He is a liberal donator to all enterprises for the welfare of his county, and is well esteemed in his neighborhood.

Abner George, dealer in railroad ties, stone and lumber, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Charles and Susannah (Russell) George. The father was born in East Tennessee, and died when Abner was but fifteen years old. The mother was a native of North Carolina, reared in Tennessee, and died in Princeton, Mo., in 1881. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom are now living. Abner is the second child, and was reared in Sevier County, Tenn., where he was married in 1847 to Sarah Hickman, also a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., and by whom he had eleven children, seven still surviving. Mrs. George died August 16, 1875, and Mr. George afterward married Rosella J. Hurt, a native of Indiana, who was reared in Missouri. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living. After his first marriage Mr. George followed agricultural pursuits in Sevier County, Tenn., until 1850, and then located two years in Macoupin County, Ill. In 1852 he came to Mercer County, Mo., and located on Government land six miles north of Princeton, where he remained until 1877, then moved to Princeton, where he has since been engaged in his present business. While at Cottonwood in 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business, at which he continued until April, 1877, also holding the position of postmaster at the same time. He is a successful business man, and handles about 400,000 ties per annum, 400 car loads of stone per month and 3,000-000 feet of lumber per annum.

James George was born in Sevier County, Tenn., February 1, 1833, and is a son of Charles and Susannah George. The father was of Irish descent, and born in Tennessee. He was a cooper by trade, in connection with which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1844, in the prime of life, having passed all his days in his native State. The mother was of English descent, born in Tennessee in 1805, and died in Mercer County, Mo., in 1881. James is one of a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Abner; Rhoda, wife of John Hamilton; James; Thomas W.; Mary Ann, wife of Sylvester Wilson; Moses R., and Margaret, wife of James Mason.

James was only twelve years old when his father died, and subsequently made his home with his mother until twenty-five years of age, working upon the home farm. In 1851 he went to Illinois, and in 1853 came to Mercer County, Mo., where, January 28, 1858, he married Miss Margaret I. Hickman, daughter of John and Sarah Hickman. Mrs. George was born in Sevier County, Tenn., November 24, 1838, and is the mother of seven living children: Abner B., Henry C., Mary (wife of George Pollard), Lucretia E. (wife of Peter Cates), Geneva Alice, Charles and Rhoda E. About 1855 Mr. George entered 120 acres of land in Section 2, Township 65, Range 24, upon which he located after his marriage, and upon which he remained until 1881. He then bought and located upon 240 acres where he now lives. He came to the county with no money but by industry and good management has become the owner of 600 acres, and is one of the well-to-do and successful farmers of the county. In connection with farming he is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Fillmore in 1856. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. George has belonged twenty-seven years, and in which he has been deacon for the past eight months.

King David Girdner was born in Knox County, Ky., December 25, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Lauderdale) Girdner. The father was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and when small went to Greene County, Tenn., where he was married. He afterward moved to Knox County, Ky., and in 1839 moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he entered 263 acres of land, where our subject now lives. He was a general mechanic, blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and quite successful in his business transactions, at one time owning 480 acres of land. He came to Missouri when the country was inhabited by wild animals and Indians, and was one of the first settlers in the county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1874. His wife was of Irish descent, born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1791, and died in 1865. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom King Girdner was the youngest. He came to Missouri with his parents when nine years old, and after they became old and feeble took charge of the homestead, and cared for them in their declining years. May 28, 1854, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Preston Underwood, and a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., born October 13, 1835. This union has been blessed with eight children: William L.; Albert S.; Nettie, wife of Henry Cisco; Emma, wife of Harvey Boyd; Alice, Maggie, Edward and Harry O. He has

resided upon his present farm since coming to Missouri, and the first circuit court held in the county was held where his present residence is located, the jury holding their conference beneath the forest trees. Mr. Girdner is the owner of 361 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, and in 1882 erected a dwelling at a cost of \$1,000, which is very desirably located. He is a Democrat, and during the war served five months in the Home Militia. His first presidential vote was cast for Pierce in 1852. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Goodin was born in Knox County, Ky., September 29, 1842. His father, E. B. Goodin, was a native of Kentucky, and married Jane, daughter of John Fuson. They immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., in 1849, when the Indians still lived in the country, and here the father pre-empted eighty acres of land, which he improved, and upon which he lived for some time. He afterward sold his original purchase, and bought a 220-acre tract. James made his home with his parents until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war without receiving a wound. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and followed Sherman to the coast. October 23, 1865, he was united in marriage with Louinda, daughter of John McIntosh, by whom three sons and four daughters were born: Betsey J., wife of Lafayette Cornett, married in 1886; William T., James F., Rachel (deceased), John, Rosa M. and Martha A. Mr. Goodin dwells in a large frame house, surrounded with good outbuildings, which are built upon his well-cultivated farm of 335 acres. His property is all the result of his unassisted labor, and his farm is well stocked with a high grade of Short-horn cattle and fine Norman horses. He is a successful farmer, and a staunch Republican. From 1876 to 1882 he was engaged in the general mercantile business at Cottonwood, but has now retired to farm life. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a liberal donator to all laudable public enterprises of a religious or educational character.

William Henry Harper is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Major) Harper, and was born December 18, 1830. The father was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1794, and in 1818 came to America, first settling in Philadelphia. After a few years he went to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1824, where he married and passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He died in 1885. He was twice married, his second wife, Clarinda (Rice) Harper, still living. Before the war Mr. Harper was the captain of a company of the State Volunteer

Militia. Nancy (Major) Harper was born in Harford County, Md., in 1793, and died in 1861. She was the mother of four children, of whom our subject is the third. William H. was educated in Franklin County, New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, Edward M. Stanton, John A. Bingham, Louis Luton and Rev. W. M. Grimes having been his schoolmates. He left the college when in the sophomore year, and at the age of twenty-two began to teach, continuing engaged in that vocation two terms. October 27, 1857, he married Miss Margaret Craig, daughter of William and Rosanna Craig. Mrs. Harper was born on Long Point, Canada, in 1833, and is the mother of the following four children: Rosa A., Elmer E., William C. and John S. After commencing life upon his own responsibility he engaged in the mercantile business at Hendrysburg, in Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained eight years. During the war he enlisted in Company A, Second Mononghala Departmental Corps, in November, 1862, and was afterward elected second lieutenant of same, and served until discharged at Wheeling, Va., in May, 1864. In 1867 he sold his store in Hendrysburg and moved to Freedom, Noble Co., Ohio, and sold goods, but subsequently bought a farm, which he afterward disposed of, and in 1870 came to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 260 acres of land where he now resides, and began life as a farmer. He is a good citizen, and in politics is a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott in 1852. While in Ohio he served as postmaster of Hendrysburg five years. He is a Master Mason, a local preacher, and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belongs.

Franklin B. Hart is a son of William Morgan and Rebecca (Hart) Hart, and was born half a mile from his present residence in Harrison Township, Section 12, Township 65, Range 25. The father was born in Whitley County, Ky., in 1804, and when a young man went to Putnam County, Ill., where he married Elizabeth Hart, who bore him three children: Nancy C. (wife of Joseph Neely, and who died September 7, 1887), Hannah (wife of John Reeves) and John Morgan. Mrs. Hart died, and Mr. Hart afterward married her sister, Rebecca Hart, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Poe) Hart, and born in Ashe County, N. C., December 25, 1816. In 1839 Mr. Hart came to Mercer County, Mo., where he entered 100 acres of land, upon which he settled and passed the remainder of his days. He was a successful farmer, and owned at one time 1,500 acres. To his second marriage the following children were born, James E., Missouri (wife of David Lockridge), Rebecca Kentucky (wife of William P. Moss), Franklin

B., Willard P. H., Eliza Ann (wife of Calvin Moss), Virginia L. (wife of David McClaren), and Hazeltine (wife of Joseph Moss). William Morgan Hart was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and the captain of his company. He died October 17, 1876. Franklin B. received a common-school education during his youth, and in August, 1884, married Miss Hettie Ann Smith, daughter of Israel F. and Rachel Smith, and born in Mercer County, Mo., in 1867. To this marriage one child has been born—Clelly Cleveland. Mr. Hart is the owner of 296 acres of good land, and is a highly respected citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W.

James Hart is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Hart, and was born in Putnam County, Ill., in February, 1831. The father was born in Ashe County, N. C., in 1801, and after his marriage moved to Whitley County, Ky. About 1830 he went to Putnam County, Ill., and in 1842 came to Mercer County, Mo., where he settled upon the farm now owned by Elisha Wilson. His occupation was that of farming, and he died in 1875. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. His wife was also born in Ashe County, N. C., in 1810, and yet survives. She is the mother of twelve children, only three now living: James, America (wife of Charles Craig) and William. James came to Mercer County when eleven years old, and has since been a resident of Harrison Township. He lived with his father until he was twenty-two, and in 1853 made a journey to California overland with a company of twenty. He drove an ox team, and after walking three-fourths of the distance arrived at his destination, where he worked upon a farm. In 1855 he returned home by water, via New Orleans. In December, 1856 he married Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Dunlap) Everett. The former was born in Osage County, N. Y., and the latter in Augusta County, Va. Mrs. Hart was born in Ohio, in August, 1836, and is the mother of seven children: Augusta (wife of James Davis), Mary A. (wife of John Mullins), Alexander, Richard, Hettie, Margaret and Lucy. In the winter of 1856 Mr. Hart purchased 160 acres where he now lives, and although he began life a poor man is now the owner of 440 acres of good land, and a highly respected citizen. He is an old resident of the county, which was inhabited by wild animals and Indians when he first came here. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce in 1852. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Willard P. Hall Hart, farmer and stock raiser of Harrison Township, Section 13, Township 65, Range 25, was born February 14, 1846,

one-half mile from his present residence. He is the fifth of a family of eight children born to William Morgan and Rebecca (Hart) Hart, [see sketch of Franklin B. Hart] and was educated at the home school in Warren County, Iowa. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age. In 1862 he went to Warren County, Iowa, and farmed three years, after which he returned to his native State and county. December 20, 1880 he married Miss Mary Walter, daughter of John and Eliza (Hart) Walter, and a native of Whitley County, Ky., born in 1860. Mrs. Hart was the mother of two children—Edna E. and William R. M.—and died in January, 1880, since which time Mr. Hart has lived with his mother. Mrs. Hart was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hart is a successful farmer, and the owner of 320 acres of good land. In politics he is a Democrat.

Travis F. Hensley, prominently identified with the business affairs of this portion of the State, is deserving of more than passing mention in any worthy history of the affairs of Mercer County. Still a young man, comparatively, and at present occupied in a calling which necessitates his absence from home the greater part of the time, his career for some years past has been too closely interwoven with the interests of the county to allow omission of a short sketch of his life from this work. Born near Normanda, Tipton Co., Ind., September 21, 1851, he was the son of Charles C. and Eliza A. Hensley, both of American nativity. His boyhood days were passed in attending to the duties of farm life, and during his spare time in attending school, where he acquired a common English education, supplementing the same, however, in later days, by self application and close observation. In 1868 he accompanied his father's family to Missouri, settling in Daviess County, near Bancroft, where the parents still make their home. Leaving the parental roof in 1871 he entered into professional life as a teacher. In September, 1876, he became a student of Grand River College, of Edinburg, Mo., pursuing his studies with such assiduity that he completed a three-years' course of instruction in that institution in two years. He now resumed teaching, for which his scholastic experience had well qualified him, but at the same time turned his attention to the study of law, and entered upon a course of reading under the careful guidance of Hon. D. J. Heaston, of Bethany. These pursuits occupied his time and consideration until January 1, 1880, when he purchased the *Advance* printing office and established the *People's Press*, of Princeton, which paper he continued to edit, at the same time carrying on his legal studies with Capt. H. J. Alley, of Princeton. In March, 1884, he was admitted to the bar,

and licensed to engage actively in the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Hensley had been known during these years as a staunch Democrat, and in October, 1885, his services in behalf of that party and his eminent qualifications for the position were recognized by his appointment as special examiner of the United States Pension Bureau, the duties of which he is still discharging. On Christmas day, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. Mullen, daughter of James and Permelia Mullen, of Harrison County, Mo. Their married life was begun in a humble, economic manner, and for the first few years they were compelled to husband their resources; as expressed in Mr. Hensley's own words: "When we began business our capital stock consisted of contentment, two pairs of willing hands and a determination to succeed; we have declared substantial dividends, and still have the capital stock unimpaired." Two children have blessed their union: Claudie E., born April 8, 1876, and Frank, born October 3, 1877. Since January 1, 1887, Mr. Hensley's brother, Charles B., has shared with Mrs. Hensley in the responsibilities connected with the publication of the paper. The latter has been associated with the *People's Press* since its organization, first as compositor, then as local writer, and during the first two years of her husband's official life became editor and manager, developing into a writer of no inconsiderable ability. The paper is a warm advocate of the Democratic party, and a faithful exponent of the principles of that body. Mrs. Hensley is a prominent and active member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hensley is one of its liberal supporters. He is ever ready to uphold and second any and every enterprise tending to the advancement of his county, and has never failed to assist in promoting her material prosperity.

John M. Higgins was born May 31, 1843, in Laurel County, Ky., and is the second of nine children (eight now living) born to William and Sarah P. (Owen) Higgins. The parents lived in their native State, Kentucky, until 1854, and in the spring of that year immigrated to Missouri, and settled upon the farm now owned by Lewis Smith and William Griffith, which is situated in the northwest corner of Washington Township, Mercer County. There the father died in 1858, after which the mother resided there until 1865. Her children then being grown she lived with her father, John Owen, three years, and then moved upon a farm in Morgan Township, where she still resides. The father engaged in farming all his life. John M. received a common-school education in his native county, and in Mercer County. August 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, at Modena, and immediately proceeded with his regiment to the field of

action. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Oakland (Miss.), Pine Bluff, and many skirmishes, and after remaining in service until September 12, 1864, had participated in thirty-six regular engagements. After his discharge he returned home, and about a year later settled upon a farm he had purchased, and where he has since resided. He was married September 24, 1865, to Ann S., daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Prichett) Moss, born March 22, 1845, in Mercer County. This union has been blessed with ten children, the following now living: Ida May and Addie Belle (twins), Joseph, Luther, Douglas, Eddie, Fanny, Mollie and Dick. Although Mr. Higgins began life for himself at the age of eighteen without any money, by the aid of health and a determination to succeed, although still a young man, he is the owner of 400 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, and is a well-to-do and prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Mercer County. He is a Republican, a member of Mercer County Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

James Holt was born in Moniteau County, Mo., April 17, 1842, and is a son of Levi and Minerva (Williams) Holt. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and died in Mercer County, in 1861, during the month of August. He moved from his native State to Moniteau County, Mo., when a young man, and was there married. He moved to Mercer County when our subject was but six years old, and remained there until his death. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and died in the prime of life in the midst of his prosperity. The mother was born in Tennessee, in 1816, and now makes her home with her children in Mercer and Sullivan Counties. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Holt was identified with the Christian. After his death Mrs. Holt married John Scott (now deceased). To her first marriage seven children were born, of whom five are living. James is the eldest child, and was educated at the common schools of Mercer County during his youth, but since arriving at maturity, by reading and observation, has become a well-informed man. After his father's death he assumed the management of the farm until the second marriage of his mother. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Nancy J. Brantley, daughter of William and Mahala Brantley, and a native of Morgan County, Ind., born June 12, 1844. She was the mother of three children, two now living, W. F. and Permelia (Ellen, deceased), and died in Mercer County, August 22, 1866. The same year Mr. Holt married a sister, Permelia, of his first wife, who is also a native of Morgan County, Ind. This union has been blessed with

two children: Le Roy and Laura J. In 1840 Mr. Holt moved upon the farm he now owns, and, although he began life poor, he is now the owner of 1,000 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. He has just completed a handsome residence, and part of his land includes the old homestead. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church (as was also his first wife), and are among the highly respected citizens of the county. Mr. Holt is an active and enterprising citizen, and a good farmer and stock raiser, the latter being his specialty, as he deals extensively in stock of all kinds, with the exception of sheep. He is a Mason and a Democrat.

W. F. Holt, grocer, and dealer in glassware, queensware, hardware, etc., formed a partnership with Edward Evans October 1, 1885, and remained in business with him until April 27, 1887, since which time he has been the sole proprietor of the establishment. He was born in Mercer County, January 18, 1864, and has always resided in his native county. He lived upon a farm until the winter of 1884-85, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Newtown, which is situated upon the line of Putnam and Sullivan Counties. He was burned out a few months later, and then the firm of Evans & Holt was formed. In 1885 he was married to Fannie Jones, a native of Sullivan County, by whom one daughter, Esther Cloe, was born. Mr. Holt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Christian Church. His early ancestors were English, and his paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Mercer County, Mo., in 1886, aged one hundred and three years, Mercer and Putnam Counties thereby losing one of their oldest settlers. The paternal grandfather, Levi, was a native of Missouri, and died in Mercer County. James, the father, was born in Moniteau County, Mo., in 1844, and since childhood has been a resident of Mercer County. His wife, and the mother of our subject, Jane (Brantley) Holt, was a native of Indiana, and after her decease Mr. Holt married her sister, Permelia, by whom one son and one daughter have been born. W. F. Holt is one of two sons.

William Houser was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 14, 1829, and is a son of Philip Houser, who was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio at an early date, and located in Wayne County, from where he moved to Putnam County, Ill., and located in Snatchwine. He remained at the latter place about seven years, and then came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon a prairie farm, which is now in possession of his son, and upon which he died in 1867. His wife, and the mother of William, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Losure,

died at the residence of her son in 1883. William remained with his parents until their deaths, and is now the owner of $322\frac{1}{2}$ acres of good land, all fenced but twelve and one-half acres, and under a good state of cultivation. He is one of the well-to-do farmers and stock dealers of the county, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends. He was married in Ohio to Elizabeth Rumbaugh, who bore him three children, two now living: Alice M. and John F. Mrs. Houser died in 1861, and he afterward married Oriza Robertson, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he also belongs. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and an enterprising citizen, who is always interested in educational enterprises. He is a Republican, and April 15, 1862, enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war.

Hon. Ira B. Hyde was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., January 18, 1838, and is a son of Frederick and Emily (Lewis) Hyde, natives of Connecticut. The father was a farmer, and in 1836 went to the State of New York, where he died in 1854. His ancestors came from England to the United States in 1640. The mother died in Rockport, Ohio, in 1867, and her father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. She was the mother of the following children, all of whom lived to maturity: Oscar R.; Elizur C., late of Guilford, N. Y.; Frances E., wife of Albert Jordan, of Carroll County, Iowa; Belinda, wife of Albert Dunham, of Rockport, Ohio; Frederick (deceased), late of Unionville, Mo.; Mary (deceased), and Hon. Ira B. The last named son resided with his parents in New York until fifteen years of age, and then lived in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, until 1861, during which time he received a good education at Oberlin College, Ohio. Leaving Oberlin College in the fall of 1859 he began the study of law at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1860. Early in the year 1861 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and continued the study of law in the office of Daniels & Grant. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Minnesota in July, 1861, and at once began the practice of his profession. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and was mustered in as a private of Company F, First Regiment, Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Just at that time occurred the great massacre by the Sioux Indians along the Northwestern frontier, and his regiment was retained for service in the Northwest. He served in the campaign on the Minnesota frontier, and went out under Gens. Sibley and Sully the following years through Dakota and Montana. This Indian uprising of 1862-64 was by far the greatest

Indian war that has ever occurred in the United States, but it attracted little attention at that time beyond the States immediately concerned, because of the far greater struggle which was taking place in the South. At the close of the war in 1865 he went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in the practice of law with his present partner, H. G. Orton. In April, 1866, he immigrated to Missouri, locating at Princeton, where he has since resided, and continued to practice his profession. He has been a Republican since the existence of the party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has taken an active part in National and State campaigns. He has been a member of many of his State and district conventions, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in 1884. He served as county attorney by appointment. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Tenth District of Missouri in the Congress of the United States. He was appointed by Speaker Blaine a member of the committee on elections, and took an active part in the proceedings of the House. His speeches in the House of Representatives on "National Finances" and "Inter-State Commerce and the Regulation of Railroads," in both of which he advocated measures which have since been enacted into law, made him specially popular among the people of his district. In 1874 he was renominated for re-election to Congress by acclamation, but in the Democratic tidal wave which followed the exposure of the whisky ring and Credit Mobilier he with most other Republicans was defeated. Missouri did not elect a single Republican representative. This result was not caused by change of votes, but by apathy among Republicans which caused them to stay at home. In 1886 in company with H. G. Orton and others, he established the bank of Mercer County, of which he is president. Mr. Hyde has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sophie Clymer, of Bucks County, Penn., who died in October, 1871, leaving one child—Edward C. By his present wife, formerly Miss Carrie E. Mastick, and who was a native of Rockport, Ohio, there are two children—Benjamin and Arthur. Mrs. Hyde is a daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Mastick, a former prominent citizen of Rockport, Ohio. Mr. Hyde is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

George Whitney Hyler was born in Steuben County, N. Y., December 10, 1818, and is a son of Hezekiah and Julia (Williams) Hyler, of Welsh-English and Irish descent. The father was born in Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and lumber contractor, and once, while on a journey to Michigan, was shipwrecked near Cunningham Island, in

Lake Erie. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He moved from Pennsylvania to New York, then lived in Ohio a short time, after which he resided in New York until his death. The mother was born near Elmira, N. Y., and was of French and German descent. Her mother was in Middle Fort, on the Mohawk River, at the time it was attacked by Burgoyne's army and the Indians. After the death of Mr. Hyler his widow married David Gee. Her death occurred in Pennsylvania about 1840. George W. Hyler was the eldest of a family of five children, and was educated at the common schools of Steuben County, N. Y. At an early age he began to learn the wool-carding and cloth-weaver's trade, and after working four years at the same he went into the lumber business in connection with his trade. In 1844 he went to Wisconsin, and engaged in wool-carding, but was burned out in 1846, after which he embarked in the same business at Janesville, Rock Co., Wis. In 1847 he went to Rockford, Ill., where he conducted the same business one year. He then engaged in the same business at Grand Tower one year, when he sold out and farmed in Belvidere, Ill., one year. While there he married Julia A. Loop, daughter of Henry Loop, who was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1823. Four of six children born to this union are living: Henry L., George L., Charles L. and Minerva Julia. Those deceased are John L. and Sarah L. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hyler moved to Dyersville, Iowa, and built the first house in that place in 1851. He bought land there, and engaged in farming until 1873, and then exchanged his farm for saw and grist mill property at Hopkinton, which in 1883 he exchanged for land in Mercer County, Mo., which he now owns. To this land he has since added until he is the possessor of 410 acres, and also has a nice farm of 100 acres at Hopkinton, Iowa. He is a Mason, and was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He is a well-to-do farmer, and respected citizen.

Joseph Jenkins was born in Erie County, N. Y., January 4, 1839. His father, Joseph Jenkins, was born in the State of New York, August 11, 1795, and died in Iowa, June 21, 1856. His mother, Mary (Vannetta) Jenkins, was born in New York State in 1797, and died in Illinois in 1846. Joseph lived with his parents until their deaths, and then lived upon the old home place until 1862. He then took his departure for California, where he arrived in October, 1862, and engaged in various occupations until July 21, 1864. He then enlisted in Company C, Second California Volunteer Regiment, and served until discharged at Sacramento, May 30, 1866. He then

started for his old home in Iowa, where he arrived July 5, 1866, and remained until 1868. He was married there March 7, 1867, to Elizabeth M. Garland, daughter of John and Jennie Garland, and in March of the following year came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon a farm three and a half miles from Ravanna, to which place he moved three years later. He engaged in carpentering at Ravanna until 1881, and then embarked in the furniture business, which he has since successfully conducted. Mrs. Jenkins died on February 16, 1877, leaving one child, Mary Jane, wife of Lewis N. Smith. Mr. Jenkins was afterward married August 14, 1878, to Frances E. Lowry, daughter of Albert and Mary (Bruce) Lowry. This union was blessed with three children, of whom two are living: Allie Bruce and Joseph Henry. Mr. Jenkins is an active Democrat, and although he has never aspired to political office, has been the postmaster of Ravanna two years, and, under the township organization, was township clerk. He is an honorable member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are public-spirited citizens, and enjoy the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Casper Kauffman, farmer and stock raiser of Morgan Township, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in 1827. His parents, Michael and Margaret Kauffman, were natives also of Germany. The father was twice married; his first wife died in Germany, and he was there married the second time. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and in 1835 emigrated to the United States, and immediately settled near Springfield, Stark Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1865. He was the father of eight children, and when he came to America was accompanied by the subject of this sketch, Casper Kauffman, who remained with his father until twenty-five years of age. In 1856 he came to Mercer County, Mo., and bought forty acres of land in Morgan Township. The following year he returned to Stark County, Ohio, and married Miss Eliza Kobbe, a native of Clark County, Ohio, and born in 1836. This union has been blessed with nine children: Caroline (wife of Preston B. Cox), Henry, Alice (wife of Benjamin Evile), Ulysses G., Rosa, Thomas, Edward, William and John. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Kauffman returned to Mercer County, and settled upon the tract he had previously purchased, and where he has since resided. Although he began life a poor man, he is now the owner of fifty acres in his home place, which is well improved and cultivated. His buildings are good and substantial, and he is one of the successful farmers of the township. He

is a supporter of educational enterprises, and anxious that his children should receive the educational advantages of the day. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which his son, Henry, is a minister. The latter is also a graduate of Howard College, Missouri.

Capt. J. A. Kennedy is of Scotch descent, born in Hardy County, Va., June 9, 1828, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Kennedy, natives of Ireland and Hardy County, Va., respectively. The father came from Ireland to Virginia when a young man, where he engaged in farming. When the subject of this sketch was about six years old his parents moved to Franklin County, Ohio, at which time they were very poor, owning but a horse and wagon when they started to seek a home in the west. After stopping in Franklin County two years they continued the journey, and finally located in La Porte County, Ind., in the fall of 1836, which was then in a wild and unsettled condition, and inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Some time was spent in clearing a home, and at the expiration of two years the father died (January, 1838), leaving his widow and seven children in destitute circumstances. The mother afterward married Myron Phelps, who died in Indiana in 1857. Mrs. Phelps died in Iowa County, Iowa, about 1859. Joseph A. Kennedy was the third child of a family of seven, four of whom are now living. He received a limited education at the common schools of Indiana, but his information has been chiefly gained by hard study and reading when alone. He early imbibed a taste for knowledge, and borrowed all books available which he read with avidity during his spare moments. In 1840 he worked during the summer for \$4 per month, and by hard work and economy accumulated enough money to purchase the needed books and furnish him means to attend school. At the age of twenty he began to teach, and from that time until 1852 taught and attended school alternately. October 19, 1852, he married Rebecca Morrell, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Bowman) Morrell, born in Dearborn County, Ind., February 14, 1828. She was a teacher in St. Joseph County, Ind., and bore Mr. Kennedy five children, of whom three are living: Mary E. (wife of Seely Mapel), William E. (railroader) and Elma J. (wife of E. W. Jewell, furniture dealer and farmer of Mount Hope, Kas.). Those deceased are Martha J. and Eliza. Six years after his marriage Mr. Kennedy moved with his wife and family of two children to Mercer County, Mo., and located near Ravanna, where he resumed teaching during school months until 1872, with the exception of the time spent in the Legislature and while in service. The summer months were

spent in improving his land. In 1870 he engaged in the nursery business with S. M. Wayman, who afterward moved to Georgia, and with whom he was quite successful in business. Since 1882 Mr. Kennedy has been engaged in the nursery business only upon a light scale, his principal occupation being farming. Mr. Kennedy, until ten years ago, was a Republican, since which time he has been independent in politics, voting principally with the Greenback and Prohibition parties, but always for pure principles, and good and competent men, in preference to party. At the age of sixteen he espoused the temperance cause, for the advancement of which he has ever contended and labored, opposing the whisky traffic in any and all forms, unable to see any half-way grounds or compromise with evil. He was always opposed to slavery from principle—cannot sanction it in any form, whether of body or mind, church or State. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace. His ambition was to become school commissioner, but his desire was never gratified, and his life for the most part has been spent in the school-room and upon the farm. At the commencement of the war he enlisted, and was elected second lieutenant of Company C, of the Seventh Regiment six months' militia. In 1862 he was commissioned captain of Company I, of the Forty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, until the close of the war, never coming into any active engagements. With him military service was only a necessity and not a choice, for like the poet Burns

He murder hates, by field or flood,
Though glory's name may screen us.

In 1862 he was elected to represent Mercer County in the Legislature, and served during the winters of 1862-63 and 1863-64. He was afterward a candidate for nomination to the same office, but was defeated, and has since filled but minor offices. He has been an active member of the Baptist Church since the age of twenty, and the greater part of the past thirty years has officiated as Sunday-school superintendent. For several years he has been occupying much of his time in the work of the ministry of the Church of God, laboring freely for the glory of God, and the advancement of this cause in the community, and has for a number of years been the clerk and is the present moderator of the North Grand River Association of Baptist Churches. He is a man of positive character, true to his convictions, and a hearty supporter and promoter of the educational and religious welfare of his county. Much of his success he attributes to his good and faithful wife, who has ever proved a true helpmate. He has no higher aspirations for the future than to have a pleasant home,

blessed with books and friends, surrounded by fruits and flowers, and all that tends to make life lovely and pleasant; and to be a useful member of society, striving to promote the best interests of mankind, and to build up the cause of education, temperance and religion until the final call from labor to reward. Mr. Kennedy is secretary of a tomological and horticultural society whose history is as follows: A preliminary meeting to arrange for the organization of a tomological and horticultural society was held at the residence of W. V. King, one and one-half miles north of Princeton, October 6, 1887. Fifteen names were obtained, committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations, and on the first day of November, 1887, the members met in Princeton, adopted a constitution, regulations, etc., and completed the organization by selecting the following officers: R. J. Lewis, president; J. L. Wood, vice-president; W. V. King, treasurer; J. A. Kennedy, secretary.

Lester King was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Peter T. and Nancy (Rickett) King. The father was of German descent, and born in Butler County, Penn., in 1799. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1828 immigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1853 to Mercer County, Mo., where he located in Morgan Township upon 140 acres of land. His death occurred in 1880. He was married three times and was the father of eight children, two by his first wife and six by his second. The latter was the mother of our subject, and was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1803. She died in 1867. Lester was the youngest child, being eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Mercer County. He received a district school education when young, and lived with his parents until eighteen years of age. He was a strong Union man, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Second Missouri Cavalry, known as Merrill's Horse. His principal duty consisted of raiding and skirmishing, but he participated in the battles of Little Rock, Ark., and Bia Metra, and was in both raids made by Sterling Price in Missouri. After serving four years and two months he was discharged in September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. December 10, 1865, he married Miss Sarah Curtis, daughter of Laban and Sarah Curtis. Mrs. King was born November 14, 1849, in Mercer County, Mo., and is the mother of six children: Claude, Andrew J., Effie, Maggie, Laban and Joseph. Mr. King located where he now resides the year of his marriage, and is the owner of 172 acres of good land, and is considered a successful and enterprising farmer. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R., and

a charter member of Capt. Stanley Post. His wife has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church sixteen years.

Greenberry B. King, a leading farmer of Mercer County, was born in Illinois, in 1849, and is a son of Greenberry King, a native of Virginia, who moved first to Ohio from his native State and afterward to Illinois. From there he came to Missouri, and settled upon a farm in Medicine Township. He died in Mercer County, in 1883; his wife, (the mother of our subject), died in 1869. Greenberry King, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until nearly twenty-one years of age, at which time his father was married the third time. Greenberry then began life for himself, and by industry and economy is now the owner of the old home place which contains 160 acres well improved and under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Minera J. Sanders, daughter of J. W. Sanders, and to this union seven children have been born, viz.: Henry S., Pernine F., Hester M., Lucinda, Oliver, John E. and Ritta A. Mr. King is a public spirited citizen, takes great interest in the general welfare of his country, and is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, although he has never sought or held political office. Himself and family rank among the respected citizens of the community in which they live, and have a large circle of friends.

G. P. Larimore, postmaster and merchant of Mill Grove, was born March 16, 1845, in Shelby County, Ohio, and is the second of a family of six children (four deceased) of Jeremiah C. and Ann (Malcom) Larimore, natives of Hampshire County, Va., where they lived until about 1844. They then located upon a farm in Shelby County, Ohio, where they lived until G. P. was six years of age. They then moved to Licking County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1855, went to Fremont County, Iowa. Three years later the father purchased eighty acres of land from the Government, which he sold in 1867, and the family then moved to Clinton County, Mo. In the summer of 1872 they made their final move to Mercer County, Mo., locating at Mill Grove, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits for a short time. From 1875 until his death in 1877 he served as station agent of that place. Mrs. Larimore also died in 1877. G. P. Larimore received a common-school education in Fremont County, Iowa, and made his home with his parents until twenty-five years old, during which period he employed his time upon his father's farm. He was then married to Sarah, daughter of George Elliott, and a native of Darke County, Ohio, where she was born in 1850. She was the mother of four children (all deceased), and her death occurred in

April, 1879, in Mill Grove. After his marriage Mr. Larimore spent a year in Clinton County, Mo., and then was employed at Mill Grove in the general mercantile store of Henry Baker. He remained with him but a short time, and in 1879 established himself in the grocery business at Mill Grove. F. A. Bonner afterward became his partner, but sold his interest after a short time, and then the firm was known as Larimore & Butcher. A few months later Mr. Larimore bought his partner's interest, became the sole proprietor of the business, and is considered one of the prosperous merchants of the town. Previous to starting in mercantile life Mr. Larimore was made postmaster of Mill Grove, which office he still retains. July 11, 1880, he was married in Linn County, Mo., to Virginia, daughter of Duncan R. and Fanny (Wilkinson) Stanley. Mrs. Larimore was born in Mercer County, March 10, 1860, but was principally reared in Linn County. She is the mother of two children: Clarence and Lena, and is a worthy member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Larimore is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

Samuel A. Larimore, merchant of Mill Grove, was born in Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of J. C. Larimore, a native of Virginia. Samuel A. went to Iowa in 1855, and during his youth received a common-school education, although he grew up in the wilderness with Indians for associates. He came to Missouri from Iowa, in company with his parents in the year 1867, and settled upon a farm in Clinton County, where he farmed until 1870. He then went into the drug business at Plattsburg, Mo., in which he successfully engaged about three years, after which he sold out, and clerked for his father in a general store at Mill Grove. He married Maggie J., daughter of Samuel Blocker, of Clinton County, Mo., by whom two sons and three daughters were born: Jerry, Mattie, Annie, Bessie and Forest. Jerry and Mattie died in early childhood. Mr. Larimore established his present drug and grocery business at Mill Grove in 1879, and now carries a stock valued at about \$2,000, and does a good business. Himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church, and he is a staunch Democrat.

Thomas W. Lemmax is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born May 22, 1826. His father, James Lemmax, was born in York, Ireland, in 1784, and when a young man came to the United States, locating in Pittsburgh, where he worked in a brewery. He was married in 1807, and a few years later bought a farm in Noble County, Ohio, where he located and passed the remainder of his life with the exception of five years spent in Pittsburgh. He was quite successful in his business transactions, and became the owner of 640 acres of

land; his death occurred in 1858. His wife, Elizabeth (Franklin) Lemmax, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1793, and immigrated to America about the time Mr. Lemmax came. Thomas W. is the fifth of a family of five sons and four daughters, and was taken by his father to Noble County, Ohio, when four years old. He received a common-school education in Summerfield, and made his home with his parents until twenty-three, giving the proceeds of his labor to them in the meantime. March 8, 1849, he married Miss Dorinda Osborne, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Horton) Osborne. Mrs. Lemmax was born in Noble County, Ohio, July 30, 1831. Her parents are natives of Ireland, were born in 1799 and 1805, respectively, and are now living in Noble County, Ohio. Her grandparents, Moses and Dorinda (Barker) Horton, were converts of John Wesley, and resided in Dublin, the church meetings being held in their house. The grandfather was a soldier in the Irish Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmax have four children: Ann Olivia (wife of William J. Clamands), Charles K., William H. and Mary J. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Lemmax came to Mercer County, and purchased 263 acres in Section 23, Township 65, Range 25, of Harrison Township, upon which he located in 1868 with his family. He is a successful farmer, with a well improved place, and besides his farm owns three town lots in Princeton. He is conservative in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Fillmore in 1852. In the spring of 1852 he went by water via New Orleans to California, the journey occupying six months and seven days, and after working there in the mines, returned home via New York. Mrs. Lemmax has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over thirty-nine years.

John C. W. Lindsey (deceased), a former prominent citizen and merchant of Princeton, was born in Putnam County, Tenn., September 18, 1822, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (Allison) Lindsey, natives of North Carolina. Robert Lindsey and two sons, William Newton and Joseph A., immigrated to Missouri in 1839, and took up claims in what is now Mercer County. Robert returned to Tennessee a year or two later and there died. William Newton and Joseph A. lived in Mercer County until their deaths. Four sons and one daughter of Newton reside in Mercer County and have families, but the descendants of Joseph live in Tennessee. A. M. Lindsey (another son) came to Mercer County about 1847; he reared quite a large family, many of whom still reside in this country; he died in 1873. John C. W. Lindsey came to Mercer County, Mo., in 1849, and in 1850 was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business. After being thus en-

gaged about six years he started in business for himself, and devoted the remainder of his life to mercantile pursuits, meeting with good and deserved success. For over thirty years he was regarded as one of Princeton's most reliable business men and respected citizens, and his death was mourned by a large circle of social and business friends. His death occurred November 7, 1886. His first wife, Elizabeth Jane (Rhea) Lindsey, was born in Tennessee, February 24, 1824, and died in Princeton, March 3, 1859, leaving the following children: Martha A., wife of W. B. Ballew, of Princeton; Robert C. H., Mary M., wife of T. E. Evans, of Princeton; Maggie D., wife of Rev. T. A. Canady, of Kirksville, Mo., and William P. His second wife, Elizabeth (Scott) Lindsey, and three sons are still living: John A. N., Charles F. K. and Emmett A. M. John C. W. Lindsey was an unswerving Democrat in politics, and, although he never sought political honors, served as county judge one term by appointment. He was a public-spirited citizen, and assisted largely in the up-building of Princeton. His son, Robert C. H., was born May 29, 1845, in White County, Tenn., and reared in Mercer County, Mo. He received a practical business education in his father's store, and in 1878, in partnership with his brother, William P., engaged in the hardware business. In 1882 they succeeded their father (who then retired) in business, and the firm now occupies a large two-story brick building, erected by their father in 1876 on the northwest corner of the public square. They carry a complete and well assorted stock of general merchandise, and enjoy a large patronage. Robert C. H. was first married to Sallie E. Rhea, whom he lost by death, and in August, 1884, he married his present wife, who was then Miss Maggie J. Wright. To them two children have been born: Edith and John H. W. Mr. Lindsey is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. William P. Lindsey was born February 5, 1854, in Princeton, Mo., and was also educated by his father in business life. September 22, 1872 he married Susan A. Clements, who was also born in Princeton, and who is the mother of four living children: Lula A., William Edward, Freddie Rhea and John C. W. Mr. Lindsey is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Andrew J. Loe was born in Ray County, Mo., November 10, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Loe. The father is an honored citizen of Mercer County, and was born in Campbell County, Tenn., July 22, 1811. He is the ninth of fourteen children born to Fielden and Mary Loe, and lived with his parents upon their farm until his marriage. His educational advantages were very poor, but in all his

trials and exertions he always found a ready friend and helper in his mother. In 1833 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Hatfield, and a year later went to Ray County, Mo., where he lived one year. In 1837 he moved within the boundry of Mercer County, before the county organization, and entered eighty acres of land which he proceeded to improve, and to which he has since added. His wife is an active woman of seventy-three years, and has borne him fifteen children, ten of whom are living. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. During the war he was a Union sympathizer, although he did not serve in the regular army. Mrs. Loe is a worthy member of the Baptist Church. Andrew J. is the third child born to his parents, and passed his youth upon his father's farm. Like him his educational advantages were limited, but being of an industrious and studious nature he has acquired knowledge sufficient to enable him to manage his business successfully. At the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage with Armilda S., daughter of John Owen, by whom six sons and five daughters have been born, all of whom are living: Sarah A. (wife of E. R. Thomas), John E., Eliza J., Samuel E., Robert F., Amanda M., Clifton A., Charles O., Carrie F., Joseph R. and Dollie. During the war Mr. Loe enlisted in company F, Third Missouri State Militia, April 2, 1862. He served about one year in this regiment, and the remainder of the time was in active service in Company I, of the Seventh Missouri State Militia. After peace was declared, he returned home, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. His farm contains 240 acres of land well fenced, and consisting mostly of timber land. His home, which was not insured, was destroyed by fire, March 17, 1885, his loss being about \$1,500. Until his present comfortable residence was built Mr. Loe was obliged to live in a small box house. Mrs. Loe is a worthy and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family rank among the well-to-do citizens of the county.

M. A. Louderback was born June 20, 1828, in Warren County, Ind., and is the fourth of thirteen children (five dead) born to Daniel and Alecy (Powel) Louderback, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. When young they accompanied their parents to Indiana, where they married and lived in Warren County until the fall of 1828, when they immigrated to Schuyler County, Ill. In February, 1832, they moved to Adams County, Ill., where they entered land and improved a farm, upon which they lived until 1856. They then moved to and settled in Salt River Township, Knox County, Mo., upon the present site of Goodland. There the father engaged in mercantile

business in connection with his farming, until his death in January, 1865, at the age of sixty-four. The mother was born in 1802, and is now a resident of Goodland. M. A. received a limited common-school education during his younger days, and remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age. He then began to till the soil in Schuyler County, Ill., where he resided until 1855. He then moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 120 acres of land, where he is now living. He has since added to his original purchase, and now owns one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 400 acres—140 acres in timber land, but the balance well cultivated and improved. As this property is the result of his own unassisted toil, he is regarded as one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of the county. His land is very productive, and this past year, upon three and one-half acres, he raised 130 bushels of wheat, machine measure. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for the Democratic candidate in 1852. He has for some years been a member of the I. O. O. F. He is an old settler of the county, having come here at an early day, and, although at that time contemplating but a temporary residence here, yielding to the urgent entreaties of his wife he remained, and has consequently become identified with the growth of the county.

Charles A. Loveland was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 11, 1842. His father, R. P. Loveland, is also a native of Ohio, and was born in 1818. He lived in Ashland County until about 1848, when he went to Wisconsin, and settled in Dodge County upon a farm, where he resided until 1857. He then sought a home in Mercer County, Mo., and settled in Washington Township, living there until 1877. He then removed to Illinois, and located upon a farm in Winnebago County, where he is now engaged in general farming and stock raising. Hannah (Austin) Loveland, his wife, and the mother of Charles A. Loveland, was born in Vermont, married in Ohio, and is now living with her husband in Illinois. Charles A. remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he married and engaged in farming on his own account upon his present farm. He is now in possession of 351 acres of good land, all improved and under a fine state of cultivation, and upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. June 8, 1864, Miss Sarah J. Kieth, daughter of William and Nancy Kieth, became his wife. To this marriage the following four children were born: William P., Louis F., Mary A. and Bertha S. Mr. Loveland has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought office of any kind. During

the war he served in the Missouri State Militia. He is a member of the Masonic order at Princeton. He is greatly interested in the educational progress of the county, and is a liberal donator to laudable public enterprises. His wife is a worthy and active member of the United Brethren Church, and his family is highly respected by the community.

M. W. Lowry, a merchant of Ravanna, was born in Richland County, Ill., July 22, 1853. His father, Judge S. S. Lowry, who is now presiding judge of Mercer County, which office he has filled with efficiency a number of years, was born February 19, 1823, in Spencer County, Ind. He engaged in farming in Richland County, Ill., previous to his removal to Mercer County, Mo., in 1854, at which time he located in Somerset Township where he has since resided. While in Richland County, Ill., he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Combs, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, of whom M. W. Lowry is one. He left home in 1875, after receiving a good common-school education, and came to Ravanna, Mo. There he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store, and also a drug store until about 1882, when he engaged in partnership with D. W. Lowry in the dry goods business. He has since been successfully engaged in the above named business, the company carrying a large stock of all kinds of goods in their line suitable for a country town. They are careful and anxious to please their customers, and particular in regard to the prices and qualities of their goods. December 1, 1886, he was married to Mary E. Creel, the daughter of William C. Creel, a prominent farmer of Lee County, Iowa. Mrs. Lowry is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and a worthy and estimable lady. Mr. Lowry is a Republican, but has never sought or held office. He has held most of the elective offices in the I. O. O. F., and is interested in worthy educational and philanthropic enterprises.

Robert A. McCartney was born in Washington County, Penn., February 4, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Barbara (Allen) McCartney, both natives of Scotland, where they were married. They came to the United States in 1833, and first located in Pennsylvania afterward going to Iowa in 1853, where they lived (in Decatur County) until 1858. The father then returned to Pennsylvania, where he now resides, having lost his wife while in Iowa. To their union three sons and three daughters were born: John A., Janet (wife of J. H. Hamilton), Robert A., Thomas H. (deceased), Grace (deceased wife of Turner Swain), and Elizabeth (deceased). Robert A. was reared in his native State and county, and there learned the carder and

spinner's trade, at which he worked until 1853 in Pennsylvania. He then followed his parents to Iowa, and farmed and worked at his trade until coming to Missouri in 1871. Here he worked at a woolen mill in Bethany until 1878, and then came to Princeton and managed the carding and spinning machine of J. P. Anderson until 1884. At that time the woolen mills were built, and Mr. McCartney has since operated them successfully, and become a business partner of Mr. Anderson. While in Iowa he married Catherine Mills, a native of New York, who died in 1878, leaving three children: Frank L., Herbert C. and Roy Clifford. Mr. McCartney is a Republican, and one of the well-to-do and respected citizens of Princeton.

Justin T. McCarty, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Illinois, August 7, 1846. His father, Cornelius McCarty, was born in North Carolina in 1792. He immigrated to Ohio, where he lived until 1830, when he went to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Menard County. He resided there a few years, and then removed to Mason County, where he died in 1873. His wife, Jennie (Bell) McCarty, was born in 1802 in North Carolina, and died in Mason County, Ill., in 1864. Justin T. remained at home until after the death of his mother, when he lived alone with a brother until he married, after which he still remained at home about three years. He then lived at different places until 1876, then came to Mercer County, Mo., and located upon his present farm in Somerset Township. He now owns 680 acres of good land, and buys and sells stock extensively. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lillie, daughter of Robert Rogers, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and was an early settler of Ohio County, Ind., where he married Jane Blue, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Rogers died in Ohio County, Ind., but the circumstances surrounding the death of her husband remain shrouded in mystery. To the union of our subject and his wife nine children have been born, eight now living: Minnie (wife of W. H. Cochell), Robert, Rose, Charles, John, Annie May, Cora and Mary C. Miss Rose is seventeen years of age, well advanced in music, of which she is a teacher, and is endowed with natural artistic talents. Mr. McCarty is a Republican, but has never sought political honors, and is a well respected man in his county.

William H. McKinley was born in Logan County, Ill., April 1, 1842. His father, William R., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 9, 1804, and resided in his native State until 1840, and then went to Logan County, Ill., where he remained until 1855. He then came to Mercer County, Mo., and located upon a farm which now forms the present site of Ravanna. He laid out the original plat of

Ravanna, and resided in that vicinity until his death, which occurred on December 5, 1876. His wife, and the mother of William H., was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and accompanied her sister to Ohio, where she was married in 1826. Her death occurred in Ravanna January 19, 1874. William H. made his home with his parents until his marriage. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Missouri, Merrill's Horse, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, participating in Steele's Little Rock and later Camden campaign, after which he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteer, in which he served until the close of the war. Then he returned home, and April 1, 1867, married Emma Drake, daughter of James T. and Catherine (Sneath) Drake. This union has been blessed with the following children: Orin S., William J., Charley, Robert D., Ralph (deceased), Emma, Wade K., Grace. Immediately after his marriage Mr. McKinley moved to and began to improve the farm upon which he now resides. He owns 480 acres of good land, all well improved and cultivated, making one of the best farms in the vicinity. His occupation is that of farming and stock raising. His first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln, and he has since been a hearty supporter of the Republican party, which he served as deputy circuit clerk under W. L. Jerome. He is an F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R., of which he was once the secretary. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James H. Malone is a son of Anderson B. and Melissa (Davis) Malone, and was born in Grundy County, Mo., January 1, 1841. His father was of Irish descent, and born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1816. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1837 left his native State and immigrated to Grundy County, Mo. In 1842 he came to Mercer County, Mo., and settled upon the farm now owned by Samuel Clark, and has made his home in Lindley Township for the past twenty-one years. During the Rebellion he served three years, but was neither captured nor wounded. He is the owner at present of 120 acres of good land, and is a successful farmer. His wife was born in East Tennessee in 1818, and died in 1879. James H. is the second of a family of twelve children, and accompanied his parents to Mercer County, where he received a common-school education, and lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and served until discharged at Leavenworth, Kas., in September, 1864. Among other engagements he was present in the fights at Dry Wood, Helena, Little Rock and Pine Bluff. He was captured, with ten others, near

Ellwood, Kas., and kept a prisoner five days, when he and one other made their escape, although the eleven prisoners were guarded by twelve men. He then traveled 100 miles in four days and nights to rejoin his company. February 18, 1865, he married Miss Ellen Maria Smith, daughter of George and Matilda Ann Smith. Mrs. Malone was born in North Carolina, February 20, 1840, and came to Mercer County in 1856. This union has been blessed with the following children: James A. (deceased), Alice Matilda, Charles W., Cora, Ada, Kane and Lucy. After his marriage Mr. Malone bought 130 acres of land, upon which he still resides, and, although he began life poor, he now owns 795 acres of land, well improved, with substantial buildings, fences, etc. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and trustee.

Henry C. Miller, clerk of Mercer County Circuit Court, and *ex officio* recorder of deeds, was born in the county, December 21, 1858, and is a son of Harrison Miller of this county [see sketch]. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, and early in life was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He afterward taught school about two years, and in 1882 came to Princeton, and accepted the position of deputy circuit clerk, under J. A. Thompson. In November, 1886, he was elected to the office which he has since filled in a satisfactory and able manner. He is a stanch Republican, and as such holds his present position. December 29, 1886, he was united in marriage with Clara I. May, daughter of the late Dr. A. H. May, of Princeton. Mr. Miller is a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are regarded as among the highly respected and enterprising citizens of the county.

C. E. Minter was born April 14, 1844, in Madison County, Ohio, and is the fourth of eight children, seven of whom are living, born to William and Mary (Ewing) Minter. C. E. was brought to Mercer County, Mo., in 1845, when but eighteen months old, and lived with his parents upon his father's farm in Washington Township until seventeen years old. He then enlisted in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, at Leavenworth, Kas., and remained in service until April 18, 1865, at which time he was honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kas. He was in many skirmishes and April 25, 1864, while at Marks Mills, Ark., was captured by the Confederates with 1,050 men, and was imprisoned at Camp Ford, Tex. After his release he returned home, and for three months drove a stage from Princeton to

Chillicothe. He then farmed for a while, and in the winter of 1865-66 attended school at Edinburg, Grundy Co., Mo. At the end of his term he began to teach school in Washington Township, Mercer County, continuing engaged at that vocation four terms besides being interested in a saw mill on Muddy Creek, and devoting some time to farming. May 16, 1869, he married Matella, daughter of James T. and Catherine (Sneath) Drake, and a native of Ohio, born July 26, 1852. This union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living: James William, Frank V. and Mary C. After his marriage Mr. Minter located upon the farm now owned by his brother, J. C., and soon after built the house in which his brother now lives. A year later he traded his property for the farm upon which he now resides, which contains 465 acres in the home place, well improved and cultivated. He is one of the wealthy and prosperous citizens of the county, and owns in all about 800 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics and as such was elected sheriff of his county, which office he filled in an efficient and satisfactory manner. His first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant, in 1868. He belongs to the Mercer County Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., and himself and wife are active and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they contribute largely.

Silas Mobley was born May 2, 1837, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but were married in Ohio, where they reared a family of three daughters, and one son. When fourteen years of age Silas accompanied his parents to Wood County, Va., where his father shortly after died. The mother then returned to Ohio, where she died the following year. Two of the daughters were then married, one having died March 2, 1848, and Silas, who was the youngest child, was practically left alone on the world. June 14, 1855, he married Rebecca, daughter of Ebenezer Buchanan, by whom two daughters and three sons were born: Sarah, born October 2, 1856; William, born July 6, 1859, and James, born May 31, 1862. In 1865 Mr. Mobley immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., where he has since resided, and now owns 156 acres of good land. Since his residence in this State two more children have been born: Margaret, born June 18, 1866, and John, born August 21, 1869. All his children are at present residents of Missouri. December 18, 1878, Mrs. Mobley died leaving an infant, Ida Rebecca, just born. May 1, 1879, Mr. Mobley married Urah M., daughter of M. B. Finch, by whom one daughter, Amy, was born, November 30, 1882, who died June 20, 1885. Mr. Mobley is a staunch Democrat, and

although prevented from serving in the Union cause, during the war, on account of disability, lent all his influence to the preservation of the Union. He has been a member of the Christian Church for a number of years, and is a liberal supporter of religious and educational enterprises.

Robert H. Moore is a son of Levi and Rachel Moore [see sketch of W. H. Moore] and was born May 10, 1824. He lived with his parents in different parts of Missouri during the pioneer days of that State, until eighteen years of age, and June 13, 1842, was married to Malinda, daughter of William Wasson, by whom the following children were born: Eliza Jane, born February 16, 1843; Samara Ann, born December 11, 1844; Jackson (deceased), born September 5, 1846; Amanda P., born August 12, 1848; Milton, born March 11, 1850, and Sarah Ellen, born October 25, 1851, all but one being reared to maturity. Soon after his marriage Mr. Moore settled upon forty-eight acres of land he had entered in Mercer County, to which he afterward added 160 acres by pre-emption. For ten or twelve years he lived among the Indians. March 9, 1852, Mr. Moore was left a widower with six small children to care for, and his farm duties to attend to. He was obliged to do his own cooking, and oftentimes plowed his land with the baby securely fastened to his back. January 12, 1854, he married Hester A., daughter of David Jewett, and was then more comfortably situated, and able to devote his time to agricultural pursuits with a light heart knowing that his home and children were receiving a woman's care and attention. To his second marriage the following children were born: William M., born October 21, 1854; Senoma E., born April 27, 1856; James B., born September 6, 1857; Thomas B., born August 4, 1859; Cordelia, born August 22, 1861; Robert S., born May 4, 1863; Otto, born September 10, 1868; Douglass, born April 16, 1870; Randolph, born February 29, 1872, and Charlotte B., born December 25, 1873. Two, William M. and Senoma E., are now deceased. During the Rebellion Mr. Moore fought in the Union cause, in Company H, under Gen. John Brown, as second lieutenant. After hostilities had ceased he returned to his farm, and has since devoted his time to the cultivation of same. He now owns 800 acres of land, and is one of the well-to-do old settlers of the county. It is an item of interest that Mr. Moore is an own nephew of the famous hunter, Kit Carson, and like that renowned warrior he has had to fight his own way through life, but has come out conqueror.

William Howard Moore was born March 5, 1826, in Howard

County, Mo., and is a son of Levi and Rachel (Haynes) Moore. The mother was a daughter of Robert Haynes, and with her husband emigrated from Tennessee to Howard County, Mo., in 1826, where William was reared until eleven years of age. The family then lived on a farm in Daviess County one year, and then passed a year in Grundy County upon a farm which is now the present site of Trenton, which afterward became the property of Daniel Duvall. During twenty years of life passed right among the Indians, who then thickly inhabited Missouri, Mr. Moore became fluently conversant in four Indian languages. William H. came to Mercer County, Mo., in 1843, and entered forty acres of land three miles west of Lineville. By his marriage with Eliza, daughter of William Wasson, he has had thirteen children: Anna M., Adolphus L., Luticia J., Miles A., Mary E., Charlotte R., Arabella, John D. (deceased), William H., Jr., Robert D. (deceased), Sarah, Ida A. and Virgil H. At the time of the war Mr. Moore had increased his farm to 366 acres, but then abandoned his agricultural pursuits, and enlisted April 3, 1862, in the Union army, as first lieutenant in Company H, under Gen. John Brown. He was present at the battle of Springfield, Mo., and at Granby, September 29, 1862, was seriously wounded by falling from his horse. August 20 he was injured in his left eye, and afterward lost his sight in that eye. After being mustered out of service he bought mules and horses for the brigade under Capt. Carr, and after the war returned to Mercer County, and devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. He at one time owned 1,446 acres of land in Missouri and 346 acres in Iowa, but from time to time has sold portions of his land. He is interested in fine stock, and has some blooded horses of a high grade and some Shorthorns. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and one of the influential and successful men of the county.

William P. Moss was born in Daviess County, Mo., in 1839, and is a son of ex-Judge Joseph and Fanny (Prichard) Moss. The father is of Irish descent, and born in York District, S. C., in 1812. His father, Joshua Moss, was born in the same district in 1784 and in 1815 moved to Knox County, Tenn. In 1840 he came to Mercer County, Mo., and entered eighty acres in Harrison Township now owned by William Moss, his son. Joshua Moss was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Cornwell, and died in 1875. His wife, Jennie (Howser) Moss, was of Dutch origin, and born in York District, S. C. She was the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, the eldest aged seventy-six and the youngest fifty-two, and she died

in 1872. There are thirty-six grandchildren, forty-seven great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren now living. Joseph Moss is the eldest child, and was but a lad when his parents moved to Tennessee. In 1832 he went to Knox County, Ky., and in February, 1833, married Fanny Prichard, who was born in Knox County, Ky., in 1813. To them the following children were born: Mary Jane (wife of Douglas Brown), Henry, William P., Sarah (wife of Eli Mullinax), Calvin, Joseph, Ann S. (wife of John Higgins) and Joshua. In 1840 Judge Moss came to Mercer County, and entered 520 acres of land where he now resides. He lost his first wife in June, 1886, and in the fall of the same year married Jane Johnson, daughter of Joseph Johnson, and a native of Virginia, born in 1847. To this union six children were born: Jennie Lind, Ettie, Fannie, Hulda, Robert and Daisy. When Judge Moss came to Missouri with his parents the country was very sparsely settled, and they were among the first white men to come to the State. He has been successful in his business transactions, and at one time owned 900 acres, a great deal of which he has given to his children. He has fourteen children, thirty-two grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, all save two living within four miles. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as such served four years as justice of the peace, and four years as county judge, to which office he was re-elected three times. In 1861 he was appointed sheriff of the county, and served for two years. William P. Moss, our subject, is the third child of his father's first marriage, and when a year old was brought to Mercer County. In September, 1862, he married Miss Rebecca Kentucky, daughter of William and Rebecca Hart, and a native of Mercer County, born in 1842. She is the mother of two children: William E. and Rosa L. In 1863 Mr. Moss went to Madison County, Iowa, but in 1866 returned to Mercer County, and located upon his present place, which contains 600 acres of fine land upon which is a handsome house and large barns. In connection with his farming Mr. Moss keeps on an average 200 head of cattle, and is one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of the township. He is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

Jesse Mulvaney is a native of Sevier County, Tenn., was born in 1830, and is a son of William and Martha (George) Mulvaney. The father was of Irish-English descent, and born in Tennessee in 1803. In 1850 he immigrated to Mercer County, and located in Morgan

Township, where our subject now resides. He was a successful farmer, and at one time owned 200 acres of land. He served as corporal of a company in the Mexican War for twelve months, and died in 1884. Martha (George) Mulvaney was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1805, and died in 1878. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living: Sarah Ann (wife of Henry Lewis), Jesse, Polly (wife of Joseph Mason), Alexander, John, Patsey (wife of Isaac Overton) and William. Jesse was twenty years old when he came to Mercer County, and he then entered forty acres of land near the old homestead. In 1856 he located upon his present place, where he has since lived, and which contains 290 acres of well cultivated and improved land, making Mr. Mulvaney one of the substantial farmers of the township. In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Constable, daughter of William and Martha Constable. Mrs. Mulvaney was born October 2, 1833 and came to Mercer County when seven years old. To her union with our subject four children have been born: William, Amanda (wife of Huston Holmes), Sarah (wife of Calvin Cordle) and Albert. In politics Mr. Mulvaney is a Democrat. Mrs. Mulvaney is a member of the Baptist Church.

James L. Neill was born October 27, 1834, in Marshall County, Tenn., and is the fourth of a family of nine children (two dead) born to Robert and Ann (Ewing) Neill, natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in the former State whither the mother had accompanied her parents when a little girl, and after the marriage settled upon a farm in Marshall County. There the father died when James L. was a small boy, but the mother still made that place her residence until 1852, when with her family she immigrated to Appanoose County, Iowa. At the expiration of two years the family removed to Mercer County, Mo., where the mother has since lived with her children, but is at the present making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Charity Logan, in Decatur County, Iowa. James L. received a limited education in his native county during his youth, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself. March 25, 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald and Hannah (Ashcraft) Smith. Mrs. Neill was born in Mercer County, where she married, February 22, 1841, and to her union with Mr. Neill nine children have been born, seven of whom are living: Robert, Martha, Mary Alice, William, Melissa, Eliza Ann, Nettie and Ira. After his marriage Mr. Neill located upon a farm he afterward purchased, and upon which he now resides. Being of an active and energetic nature he has become a successful farmer, and now owns 160 acres of land,

the most of which is cleared and well improved. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Neill are worthy members of the Christian Church.

John B. Neill is a native of Mercer County, Mo., was born February 18, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Hulda F. (Girdner) Neill. The father was born in County Down, Ireland, March 1, 1816, and when quite small was bound out. Before he arrived at manhood his master died, and he then left his native country and immigrated to the United States. He went first to Pittsburgh, Penn., from there to Iowa, and then, the gold fever being at its height, accompanied a company to California in search of a fortune. After two years of California life he returned to Iowa, but soon after came to Mercer County, Mo. There he was married February 20, 1854, to Miss Hulda F. Girdner, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Lauderdale) Girdner. Mrs. Neill was born June 27, 1820, and is the mother of the following children: Lucy Ann (wife of Robert Owens), Harriet Ellen (deceased), John B., Catherine E. (wife of J. A. Arnott), Medora Alice (wife of R. R. Prichard). The year of his marriage Mr. Neill bought 250 acres where his son, John B., now resides, and where Henry Neill died. When he came to America he had but 50 cents, but being of an industrious nature, economical in his habits, and possessing business ability, he afterward became one of the successful farmers of Mercer County, and owned at one time 1,080 acres of land which he divided liberally among his children. The mother still resides upon the old homestead, making her home with her son, John B., who has lived upon the same place since his birth. December 31, 1879, he married Miss M. Inez Gardner, daughter of Jacob Gardner, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, on May 8, 1858. This union has been blessed with three children: Nellie (deceased), John A. and Jesse V. Mr. Neill is one of the young and enterprising farmers and Shorthorn cattle breeders of Harrison Township, and owns 330 acres of fine land. His wife is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Goshen City, and in politics he is a Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Hancock in 1880.

Sumner A. Newlin was born in Mercer County, Mo., September 19, 1856. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Franklin County, Ind. They immigrated to Missouri at an early date, and the father died while in the service of his country in 1862. Sumner A. spent his childhood and youth upon the farm in Missouri, and March 7, 1875, was united in marriage with Martha A. Talbott, by whom three daughters have been born, all of whom are living: Jes-

sie, born March 1, 1880; Gussie, born October 21, 1883, and Bessie, born December 21, 1885. In 1878 Mr. Newlin went into partnership with J. P. Alley in the saw mill business, in which he met with moderate success. In 1883 he sold his interest to his partner, and then followed his trade, that of engineering, until September, 1887, when he opened a grocery store at Marion Station, where he carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of goods, and is meeting with good success.

Hobert G. Orton was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 2, 1838, and is a son of Treat and Rozetta (DuBois) Orton, natives of the State of New York, his father of English and his mother of Holland descent. His father was a pioneer settler of Ohio, having gone there in 1822. He is now a resident of Williams County, Ohio. His mother died in 1880, leaving four children: Angeline C. (wife of Dr. William H. Bunker, of Hamilton County, Ohio), E. Chase (of Williams County, Ohio), Hobert G. and Sarah A. (wife of Dr. Albert Wilber, of Williams County, Ohio). Hobert G. was raised on a farm, and attended the common school of his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach school. His first school was in the Swail District, in Crawford County, Ohio. As was common then he lived at large, or, as the phrase was, he "boarded round." He received a liberal education at Oberlin College, having secured the means to attend college in part by manual labor while at school, and partly by teaching during the winter terms. While at college, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and served until wounded and captured at the battle of Cross Lanes, West Virginia, August 26, 1861. He was held a prisoner about three weeks, when rescued by the Union forces under Gen. Rosecrans, after the battle of Carnifax Ferry—right glad to get once more among the men who wore the blue. As in the accounts of the battle where he was wounded he was reported as "mortally wounded," he quite surprised his friends by turning up alive after the battle of Carnifax Ferry. The wound was a most desperate one, his right thigh bone being broken near the hip joint by a gun shot. He was confined to his bed for nearly a year, over nine months of which he was unable to turn or be turned off his back. During this time he underwent two severe surgical operations. From the effects of this wound he still suffers, and by it he is often confined to his bed for weeks at a time. At this period the question uppermost in his mind was, what, in his disabled condition, could he do to make a living in the world. The solution of this problem was in part

decided by the accidental opportunity he had of trading his army overcoat for two old volumes of "Blackstone's Commentaries." This trade was made, and the long and weary months of hospital life were in part occupied in the study of these books. Afterward he attended the Law University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was in 1864 admitted to the bar. In January, 1866, he located in Princeton, Mo., and engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Ira B. Hyde, which partnership, with the exception of a few months, has existed ever since 1865. He is a man of good business ability, and has been successful in the practice of his profession. He and his partner were the principal organizers of the Bank of Mercer County, in 1886, under whose management it is conducted. He was married December 6, 1865, to Miss Angeline C. Stewart, a native of Vermont, by whom he has three children living: Helen DuBois, Ira D. and Eldon E. Ever since attaining his majority he has been a zealous Republican; and since his residence in Missouri he has taken an active part in politics in this part of the State. He served eight years as probate judge of Mercer County, and has been three times elected as its prosecuting attorney. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W.

Hiram Painter, a substantial merchant of Ravanna, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 20, 1854, and is a son of John and Christena (Smail) Painter. The father is also a native of Westmoreland County, and at present a resident of Ravanna Township, whither he came in the fall of 1866. His life-long occupation has been that of farming. The mother was born in the same county as her husband and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Hiram is the second of a family of six children and received his early education at the public schools of Mercer County. At the age of nineteen he began to teach during the winter months, and to devote his time to farming during the summer months. This he continued until September, 1886, when he came to Ravanna, and established a grocery store, his intention being to keep a first-class stock of fine and staple groceries, crockery, cutlery, etc. He is one of the young and enterprising merchants of the town, and endeavors in every way to please his customers and supply their wants. In 1878 he married Bessie Drake, daughter of James Drake, of Mercer County, and to this union five children have been born: Allie M., Ralph E., John, James T. and Volney F. Mrs. Painter is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Painter is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his county.

William Erastus Parsons was born in Mercer County, Mo., April 1, 1847, and is a son of James and Mary (Prichard) Parsons. The father was born in Tennessee in 1812, and was of Irish descent. When about seventeen he left his native State and went to Illinois, and in the fall of 1838 came to Mercer County, Mo., where he entered the farm now owned by J. T. Cook. The farm comprised 520 acres, and there Mr. Parsons spent the greater part of his life. He was the first white man that settled in Mercer County, which was at that time a large unbroken prairie inhabited only by wild animals and Indians. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and took an active part in politics before the war, belonging to the Whig party and afterward to the Republican. He was a charter member of the Goshen Christian Church, and also a trustee of the same. He was highly esteemed for his high principles and moral character, and his death which occurred December 15, 1885, was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mary (Prichard) Parsons was of Dutch descent, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Prichard. She was born in Kentucky in June, 1824, and died in December, 1884. She was the mother of nine children, only two of whom are living: Mary (wife of J. T. Cook), and William E., who was the second child. He was educated at Edinburg, Grundy Co., Mo., and during the war was a strong Union man. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi. After a year's service he was discharged at St. Louis, Mo. September 22, 1867, he married Miss Margaret J. Higgins, daughter of William Higgins, and a native of Kentucky, born March 25, 1847. This union has been blessed with five children: James B., Hettie, Wilmoth, Annie and John T. After his marriage Mr. Parsons settled upon "old Perkins' farm," where he has since resided. He is now the owner of 280 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, and is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Harrison Township. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his township three years as constable. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Ex-Judge Morris Perry was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1825, and is a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Griffey) Perry. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1794, and when fifteen immigrated to Greene County Ohio, with his father, Samuel Perry, where he was married, and from there he moved to Wayne County, Ind. A few years later he went to Fayette County, and at the expiration of eight years moved to Madison County, where he died in 1859. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Hull. His wife was born in

Virginia in 1797, and died in 1868. Morris is the sixth of a family of eight boys and two girls, and was only three years old when taken to Indiana. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-four, but at the age of twenty-two began to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed ten years. In 1853 he came to Mercer County, and in November, 1854, married Miss Mary Ann Girdner, daughter of James and Jennie (Prichard) Girdner. Mrs. Perry was born in Knox County, Ky., in 1836, and is the mother of ten children: Oliver H., Winfield Scott, James B., Jennie V. (wife of J. H. Covey), Mary A. (wife of Charles Coon), Matilda A., Seybert A. (deceased), Cora E., John M. and Jessie M. In 1853 Mr. Perry bought 200 acres in Section 36, Township 25, Range 24, for \$435, upon which he has since resided. He began life a poor man, but he now owns 345 acres of first-class land, which is well improved with good fences, a nice dwelling and large barns. Mr. Perry is one of the old settlers of the county, and a gentleman of literary tastes, owning the finest private library in Mercer County. In politics he is a National and cast his first presidential vote for Cass in 1848. He was township clerk of Morgan Township a number of years, and in 1878 was elected county judge at large on the People's ticket. He served as judge four years, and for twenty years was a school director. He is an Ancient member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, of which he has been an elder many years. During the Rebellion he served in the Enrolled State Militia.

William E. Peters, M. D., was born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 2, 1838, and is a son of Reuben and Sylvia (Edson) Peters, also natives of Massachusetts. He graduated in medicine from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, at the age of twenty-one, and then began the practice of his profession at Millidgeville, Ill. In 1859 he emigrated to Pleasant Plains, Iowa, now the site of Pleasanton, Iowa, where he continued the practice of medicine. In 1864 he embarked in the drug and grocery business at Pleasanton, and the profits of that business together with the money earned by his profession enabled him in 1878 to buy a farm of 720 acres of land one mile south of Pleasanton over the State line in Missouri. He then entirely devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He makes a specialty of fine stock, and always has a fine bull and about 100 head of cattle upon the place. He was married in 1872 to Mary A. Smith, by whom one son and three daughters have been born: Earl, Leota, Essie and Zora, all of whom are living with their parents. Dr. Peters is a stanch Republican and a cheerful giver to all laudable public enterprises for the advancement of his county.

Jackson Prichard was born in Knox County, Ky., May 5, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Tye) Prichard, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish descent. The father was born in Virginia, December 9, in 1783, and after living a few years in Knox County, Ky., during his youth, spent two years near Huntsville, Ala., after which he returned to Knox County, where he was married in 1811. He then lived three years in Alabama, but again returned to Kentucky which he left in 1837, for Daviess County, Mo. In 1839 he came to Mercer County, Mo., and located where his son Jackson now resides. His death occurred January 8, 1865. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and born March 22, 1787, and when thirteen years old went to Knox County, Ky. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Jackson is the only survivor, and her death occurred in 1872. Jackson received his education in a primitive log schoolhouse in Kentucky, and when eighteen came to Missouri. In the fall of 1838 he came to Mercer County, and took up a Government claim of 160 acres in Section 34, Township 65, Range 25, which he proceeded to improve, and to which his parents came in 1839. The Prichard family were among the early settlers of Mercer County, which at that time was an unbroken prairie, sparsely settled. February 21, 1850, Mr. Prichard married Miss Louisa J. Rockhold, daughter of Robert W. and Caroline (Wells) Rockhold, who came to Missouri, in 1839, from Whitley County, Ky. Mrs. Prichard was born in Whitley County, December 14, 1832, and is the mother of the following children: Mary C. (deceased) March 19, 1875, aged twenty-two, and wife of William F. Granlee; Maria E., wife of W. E. Cockrell; Joseph G., Louann, wife of Charles W. Scott, of Hennepin County, Minn.; Robert R., Mattie J., wife of W. W. White, of Jefferson County, Neb.; Sarah E., wife of James R. Bowsher, and Frank J. Mr. Prichard came to the county a poor man but possessed energy and business ability, and at present is the wealthiest man in Mercer County. He at one time owned 3,300 acres of land of which he has liberally given to his children, so that at present he owns but 1,500 acres. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in farming and raising stock, but having become advanced in years is now living a more retired life upon his homestead, where he in 1881 erected a commodious frame dwelling, which in April of that year was burned, and many of its valuable contents lost. Mr. Prichard is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, in 1840, as at that time he was a Whig. During the Rebellion he served as captain of the Enrolled Militia. He is one of the prominent citizens of the

county, and was once elected judge of the county court to fill the vacancy of Peter Cain. He has been a director of the Bank of Princeton since its organization, and vice-president of the same a number of years. Himself and wife have been members of the Christian Church for about eight years, and Mr. Prichard is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

James H. Reger was born April 4, 1844, in Madison County, Ind., and is a son of Saul and Mariah Reger, both natives of Virginia, where the mother died when James was an infant. The father was afterward married to Mary M. Busby, and resided in Indiana until 1855. He then sold out, and with five sons and one daughter moved to Missouri, whither two daughters had gone previously. Three older sons remained in Indiana, of which State they are still residents. James H. was the youngest child by his first marriage, and lived with his father in Sullivan County, Mo., until his marriage, November 3, 1861, to Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan Tipton. He shortly after enlisted in the Union Army, in which he served until March 20, 1865. He was then discharged on account of disability, and has since been a sufferer from the effects of the exposure of camp life. After his discharge he returned to his wife in Sullivan County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he moved to Lineville, Iowa, and ran a confectionery store successfully about four years. During these years while prospecting for coal he discovered what are now known as the "Reger Mineral Springs," which are famous in that country for their health restoring properties. Mr. Reger sold half of his interest in these springs to Mr. William H. Alden, in partnership with whom he has built a large and commodious hotel at a cost of \$6,000, which is finely furnished, and to which people suffering from dyspepsia, skin diseases or general debility resort, and where they almost invariably find relief in the health-giving waters. A large number of people are accommodated at this hotel, and the place is fast becoming a quiet and pleasant summer resort for which the county is greatly indebted to Mr. Reger.

M. F. Robinson, mayor of Princeton, attorney and real estate agent, was born in Laurel County, Ky., August 10, 1854. He remained in his native State until about seventeen years old, when he came to Princeton, and engaged in school teaching about four years in Mercer County. He was made deputy recorder, and while serving in that capacity commenced to study law, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar, and afterward practiced his chosen profession under the firm name of Wright & Robinson until the decease of the former in

August, 1884. Since April, 1887, Mr. Robinson has been efficiently discharging the duties of the office of mayor. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Lulu Wright, a native of Mercer County, by whom two sons have been born: Walter, born June 2, 1880, and Bertrand, born November 9, 1881; the latter died September 8, 1884. The Robinson family came from England about 1760, located in Virginia, and from there moved to Kentucky, where M. L. Robinson, the father of our subject, was born in May, 1824. He was reared in Kentucky, and afterward married Calista Casteel, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, all living with the exception of one son and one daughter. The parents are now residents of Mercer County.

Joshua Rock was born December 31, 1835, in Barren County, Ky., and is the sixth of thirteen children (five dead) of Joshua and Mary (Forbes) Rock, natives of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. Joshua accompanied his parents from Kentucky to Linn County, Mo., when six years old, and two years later went to Macon County, where they located upon a farm, where they lived ten years. In the spring of 1852 they moved to Grundy County, where the father died in 1858. The mother then made her home with her children until of late years when she moved to Modena, where she died in 1887, aged about eighty. Joshua received a common-school education in Macon and Grundy Counties, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself as a farm hand on his father's farm. Upon the death of the latter he assumed the control of the estate of which he was appointed administrator; he filled that position with efficiency, and remained upon the old homestead until the spring of 1862, when he came to Mercer County. He soon enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and besides several skirmishes was present at the battles of Helena, Ark., and Shell Mound, Mo. He was mustered out July 15, 1865, and in September, of that year, returned to his farm near Modena which he had bought previous to the war. In the fall of 1867 he bought the mercantile stock of George W. Stewart at Modena, and engaged in that business at Modena seventeen months. He then moved upon a farm he had purchased in Madison Township, where, until November, 1881, he engaged in loaning money, farming and merchandising. Since that time his attention has been devoted to the two first named occupations. He was married February 6, 1868, in Mercer County, to Amanda, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Bradley) Thompson. Mrs. Rock was born in Mercer County, June 13, 1849, and is the mother of three children: Walter F., Hattie B. and Stella May. Mr. Rock is a worthy member of the Chris-

tian Church. He is one of the wealthy citizens of the county owning about 1,000 acres of good land, and having money out at interest which amounts to more than the value of his real estate. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860, but since the war has been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., Andrew J. Norton Post.

Volney F. Rowley was born in Tioga County, Penn., February 10, 1832, and is a son of Ichabod and Celia (Harkness) Rowley. The father was born in Vermont, April 21, 1795, and when but a lad was taken by his parents to Tioga County, Penn. When about twenty-five years of age he was married, and with his family immigrated to Illinois in 1835, where he resided until his death. He was an earnest and conscientious member of the Christian Church, and left a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Volney F. entered a college in Illinois in 1852, which he attended until the last quarter of his junior year, when he went to Washington County, Ill., and began to teach school, and study law under Col. Hicks. In 1857 he went to Dade County, Mo., but shortly after went to California, where he taught school three terms, and remained until 1861. He then returned to his father's home in Illinois, and lived upon the farm until 1867, after which he came to Mercer County, Mo. He is now the owner of 210 acres of good land, under a fine state of cultivation, and well equipped for farming. He was admitted to the Mercer County bar in 1871, and practiced law in the circuit court a number of years. For ten years he has been the justice of the peace where he resides, to the duties of which position and his general office work he devotes his time and attention. April 9, 1862, he married Caroline Millison, a native of Illinois, and daughter of John Millison, a native of Virginia. Mr. Rowley joined the I. O. O. F. in 1869, of which he has since been a member. He was a Democrat until Fort Sumter was fired upon, at which time he changed his views, and has since been a hearty supporter of the Republican party. He is still interested in educational projects, and a hearty supporter of enterprises for the general welfare of his county.

Thomas E. Sallee, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Mercer County, Mo., in 1841, on March 20, and is a son of Joseph M. and Matilda A. (Dunkeson) Sallee. The father was of French descent, and born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1815. His father, Moses Sallee, was a native of that State, and a cooper by trade, who died in Tennessee. Joseph M., when six years old, went to Ringgold County, Tenn., where he lived until his marriage in 1838. The following year

he immigrated to Northern Missouri, and located near Edinburg (now Grundy County), where he took up a claim. About a year later he sold out, and came to Mercer County, where he settled upon the farm now owned by Israel Smith, and which is situated in Harrison Township. About two years later he moved to Lindley Township, where he resided until 1876, at which time he removed to Mount Moriah, Harrison County, where he now lives, and for the past few years has served as postmaster. He also held that position in Burr Oak, Mercer County. He is one of the oldest living settlers of Northern Missouri, which, when he came to it, abounded in Indians and wild animals, and was a vast unbroken prairie. He is a Democrat, and for one year was the assessor of half of Mercer County. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1813, and died in 1856. She was the mother of nine children, of whom our subject is the second. He received a common-school education during his youth, and made his home with his parents until of age. In 1861 he married Miss Elizabeth Woodward, daughter of Elder John Woodward. Mrs. Sallee was born in Decatur County, Ind., in 1845, and died in 1862. In 1867 Mr. Sallee married Miss Adelia Putnam, daughter of Luther and Lucy Putnam, and a native of Huron County, Ohio, born October 5, 1846. She came to Mercer County when eighteen years of age, and is the mother of the following children: Henrietta, Arthur C., Olive, Carrie M., Ethel, Annie and Orville. Mr. Sallee was a strong Union man during the war, and in March, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Third Missouri Cavalry, for three years, participating in the battles at Springfield and numerous severe skirmishes. In June, 1864, he veteranized, and enlisted in Company M, Thirteenth Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and was afterward promoted to Company C, of the same regiment. In August, 1865, he was made second lieutenant, which position he held until discharged in May, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. About 1857 he entered 100 acres of land in Section 3, Township 65, Range 25, where he located after his marriage, and where he has since resided. He now owns 200 acres of land, and is one of Harrison Township's respected and enterprising farmer citizens. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for McClellan in 1864. In 1877 he was elected county assessor, and in 1879 re-elected to the office, thus serving four years. He received a majority of 209 in a Republican county of 400 majority, which forcibly illustrates his popularity among the people. In 1873 he served as township assessor. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church twenty-six years, and his wife has been a member of the same church twenty years.

Charles Scott (deceased), was a successful farmer and stock raiser of Harrison Township, Section 35, Township 65, Range 25, born in Ireland in 1815, and a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Scott) Scott. His parents were born in Ireland in 1790 and 1791, respectively, and in 1818 immigrated to the United States, locating first in Schuyler County, Ohio. After several years had elapsed, they went to Stark County, Ill., but passed the last year of their lives in Mercer County, Mo. The father died in 1862, and the mother in 1872. Charles was but three years old when brought to America by his parents, and was married in this country in 1839 to Miss Rachel Baxter, who was born in Ohio in 1815. After his marriage Mr. Scott moved to Stark County, Ill., but in 1841 came to Mercer County, Mo., locating upon the above described property. He lost his first wife in 1878, and June 5, 1879, married Miss Sarah Oiler, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and born February 8, 1851. When two years old she was taken by her parents, James and Rosanna Oiler, to Noble County, Ind., and in 1868 moved to Harrison County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Oiler are natives of Cumberland County, Penn., were born in 1820, and 1825, respectively, and are now residents of Harrison County, Mo. Mrs. Scott is the mother of four children: Rosa, Minnie Jane, Charles James and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Scott was a poor man when he first came to Mercer County, but by industry, close attention to business, and with the aid of his wife, became the owner of 500 acres of land, and was considered one of the substantial farmer citizens of the country. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him, and in politics was a Democrat, and during the war was second lieutenant of a company of Home Militia. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died December 2, 1882, since which time his widow has lived upon the home place caring for her children, and looking after the property.

William T. Scott, notary public and justice of the peace, of Mill Grove, Washington Township, was born in Marion County, Ill., March 24, 1847. His father, Henry, was a prominent farmer of that State, and his mother, Edna S., daughter of Peter Wilburn, was born there and married in June, 1845. William T. is the eldest of a family of five sons and three daughters, and accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1857, but returned to Illinois in 1861. He enlisted in Company I, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, after his return to Illinois, and participated in several important engagements. While in service he participated in twenty-two battles, besides a great number of skirmishes, and was on one sixty-five days' raid without rest or receiving any mail. He was frequently detailed for special scout, and had many narrow escapes from

capture. Three times he was struck by balls from the enemy's guns, but only once disabled. He frequently went through the lines on his own hook, and thereby gained valuable information in regard to the enemy's whereabouts and intentions. He was wounded in the left hip at the battle of Nashville, and, although disabled for active service, remained with his command until the close of the war. Mr. Scott then returned to Missouri, and December 24, 1872, married Hattie A., daughter of David Butcher. This union was blessed with seven daughters, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Mary E., Mertie M., Clara A., Alice A. and Carrie L. After his marriage he bought a small farm of 140 acres, and engaged in farming in connection with house carpentering until 1880. He then sold his farm, and bought his present residence in Mill Grove, where he raises bees and discharges the duties of collecting agent and notary public. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and is an active member of the Christian Church. He is also connected with Capt. Stanley Post, No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a charter member.

Peter J. Scott, farmer and school teacher, was born in Marion County, Ill., August 3, 1849, and was reared by his father, Henry Scott, upon a farm. During his youth he received a high school education, which he has since improved by study and teaching, and at the age of nineteen began to teach school himself. He has been very successful in his vocation, and is now teaching his twelfth term in Mercer County and his sixth term at Mill Grove. That he is a popular and highly esteemed teacher is shown by the fact that his is the largest district school in Mercer County, and that his services are in demand so often in the same place. December 22, 1878, he married Melissa M., daughter of Mrs. K. M. Butcher, widow of Judge David Butcher. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Della M., who is an attendant of her father's school. Mr. Scott came to Mill Grove in 1875, and in connection with his teaching has farmed upon seventy-five acres of good land adjoining Mill Grove, although he resides in one of the best houses in the town. Mr. Scott is a stanch Republican, and himself and wife are active and worthy members of the Christian Church.

Andrew H. Sexton, of Marion Township, Mercer Co., Mo., is the son of Isaac F. and Polly A. Sexton, who came from Kentucky to Indiana in the year 1818, where Andrew H. was born, in Sullivan County, November 1, 1831. He accompanied his parents to Mercer County, Mo., in the year 1854, where he bought Government land,

worked out by the month much of the time till the spring of 1859, and was then carried west by the Pike's Peak gold excitement, walking from Leavenworth to Denver City and far up in the Rockies in search of gold, but found it not. He then returned, and began farming, continuing until the war began, when he enlisted August 12, 1861, in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. He served his country three years and four days, being mustered out August 15, 1864, broken down with disease and hardships. On October 16, 1864, Mr. Sexton was married to Samanthe E. Snyder, a native of Kentucky, by whom five sons and three daughters were born, of which number six are still living: Almira E. (deceased), Emily J., Mary A., John M., Ira F., Hunter E. (deceased), Cassius A. and Bird. Mrs. Sexton died December 2, 1885, leaving him a farm and his children to care for. He still follows farming and stock raising on the land he bought from the Government. He is a member of the G. A. R., and attends the meetings of the same when his health permits, though now very feeble.

Capt. Joel H. Shelly was born in Luzerne County, Penn., December 19, 1838, and is a son of John and Mary (Shook) Shelly, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived and died. Joel H. arrived at manhood in his native State, and was educated at Wyoming Seminary in his native county. In 1857 he went to Iowa, and two years later left that State and came to Princeton. He served as deputy county and circuit clerk here until September, 1861, and then served as adjutant of Col. Clark's battalion of Missouri Militia until April, 1862; he then enlisted in Company H, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in which he served as second and first lieutenant over two years. In June, 1864, he was commissioned as captain of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, in which he remained until mustered out in May, 1866. After the war Mr. Shelly returned to Princeton, where he has since resided. He is one of the active and enterprising business men of Princeton, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business over twenty years. In August, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of the town, which position he is filling in a satisfactory manner. Capt. Shelly has been twice married, but death claimed both his wives. He has one living child—Frank P.—a son by his first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret E. Prichard. Capt. Shelly is a Democrat, and has served two terms as treasurer of Mercer County by election, and one term as collector by appointment of the Governor, on account of the change in law at that time. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

John L. Shipley, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon residing at Ravanna, was born in Kentucky, July 22, 1842, and is a son of William P. and Louisa (Lowry) Shipley, natives of East Tennessee, who died in Clark County, Iowa, in February, 1881, and the State of Kentucky in 1848, respectively. John L. attended an academy when fourteen years old, which was taught by Prof. George T. Carpenter, now president of Drake University, Iowa. Here he studied four years, during which time he began the study of medicine. In July, 1862, his studies were interrupted by his enlistment in the Twenty-third Iowa, in which he served three years. After 364 days' service as a private, on account of courage and valiant conduct at Black River Bridge, Miss., he was promoted to the first lieutenancy, June 17, 1863, which position he filled with fidelity until the close of the war. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. After his return home he resumed the study of his chosen profession at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and after completing his professional education he located in Trenton, Grundy Co., Mo. Here he enjoyed a large practice for ten years, although during the last two years of his residence he was unable to attend to his business on account of rheumatism. In 1876 he moved with his family to Mercer County, Mo., and has since resided in the town of Ravanna. Although he has had many worthy competitors, Dr. Shipley has had good success, and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the county, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. September 25, 1865, he was united in marriage to Bertha E. Richey, a daughter of John D. Richey, a pioneer settler of Iowa. To this union eight children were born, seven now living: Edgar P., Cora M., Bessie, Glen D., Flora E., Claude Jay and Bert C. Dr. Shipley is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. While in Grundy County Dr. Shipley was quite prominent in politics, and frequently takes an active interest in the same in Mercer County.

Israel Smith is a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Hill) Smith, and was born in Greene County, Penn., October 17, 1812. His father was of German descent, and born in Tyler County, Va., in 1785. His occupation was that of farming, and at the age of twenty-five he went to Greene County, Penn., where he was married to Nancy Hill, and in the fall of 1816 immigrated to Knox County, Ohio, where he died October 17, 1830. The mother was of English descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and died October 2, 1867, in Mercer County, Mo. She was the mother of eleven children of whom Israel is the

second. He was four years old when the family moved to Ohio, and lived at home until the age of twenty. In May, 1831, he married Miss Rebecca Arbuckle, a native of Pennsylvania, born September 2, 1807. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith eleven children have been born, eight of whom are living: Israel F., John L., Nancy, Margaret (wife of E. J. Abrahams), Rebecca (wife of Berry Rose), Mary M. (wife of Noah Carter), William J. and Julia B. Mr. Smith lived in Knox and Franklin Counties, Ohio, until 1840, and then settled below Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo. In 1846 he entered eighty acres of his present farm, which at one time contained 770 acres, but now consists of 490. He is an old settler of the county, and when he first came here was obliged to go to Chillicothe for his mail and to Trenton to mill. In 1850 he made a five months' trip to California driving an ox team. He remained there about nine months, and then returned by land on muleback, ninety days being consumed in the journey. In 1862 he again went to California, and in 1853 made the return trip in sixty-six days, which made the third time he traveled the distance upon the same mule. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, for three years. He was in the battles at Drywood, Morristown and numerous skirmishes, and was finally discharged at Helena, after a year's service. Before the war he was a Democrat, and cast his presidential vote for Jackson in 1832, but since the war has been a Republican. Mr. Smith lost his wife March 24, 1885, and his descendants consist of eleven children, forty-nine grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren.

Isaac K. Smith was born in Davie County, N. C., in the year 1821, and is a son of Arthur and Mary (Ellis) Smith. The father was of English and German descent, and born in North Carolina about 1790, where he was married in 1815 and died in 1828. He was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was also a native of North Carolina, born in 1792 and died in 1861. Isaac K. Smith is one of a family of five children, three of whom are living. He was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and in 1830 accompanied his mother to Wayne County, Ind. In 1883 his mother became the wife of Jesse Ellis, who died in Madison County, Ind., whither he had moved in 1835. Isaac remained with his mother until his marriage May 16, 1847, to Miss Clarinda Murphy, who was born in Ohio in 1830, and was the mother of the following six children: Leroy (deceased); Monroe, Alonzo (deceased), John, Mary (wife of Jacob Coon) and William. Mr. Smith lost his wife July 22, 1862, and December 14, 1862, married Miss Catherine

Schwinn, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1841, and came to America in 1860. To this union nine children have been born: Effie (deceased), Sarah Ann (wife of Gilbert Pittman), Charles, Ida, Isaac (deceased), Amos, Minnie, Drue and Bessie. In 1868 Mr. Smith immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., where he bought 240 acres of land in Section 1, Township 64, Range 14, upon which he moved, and where he has since resided engaged in farming and stock raising and keeping on an average of forty head of stock. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Polk in 1844.

Aaron Smith is a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Stafford) Smith, and was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1828. The father was of Irish and Dutch descent, born in Tennessee in 1805, and when three years old was taken to Kentucky. In his youth he went to Franklin County, Ind., where he was married, and from which place he emigrated to Daviess County, Mo., in the fall of 1840, where he now resides. He has been a Baptist minister since 1844; for a few years had charge of three churches, and for many years had charge of two. Owing to ill health he has not been actively engaged in his ministerial duties of late years. For four years he served his township as justice of the peace. His wife is of English descent, was born in Kentucky in 1804, and died in 1876. Aaron is the second of a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to maturity. When twelve years old he was taken by his parents to Daviess County, Mo., with whom he continued to live until of age. In November, 1849, he married Miss Eliza Jane Mitchell, who was born in Indiana in 1829, and by whom he has had five children: John W., Sarah L. (wife of Henry Davis), William F., Jonathan D. and Mary C. In 1852 he went overland to California, the trip occupying three months, and when there worked in mines and upon a ranch for \$110 per month. In 1853 he returned to Missouri, and purchased 164 acres in Harrison County. In 1863 he went to Marion County, Iowa, and in 1865 came to Mercer County, Mo., where he settled in Morgan Township, and in 1865 bought 197 acres of land where he now resides. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce in 1852. Mr. Smith lost his first wife on July 18, 1860, and August 29, 1861, married Miss Clarinda Agnes McG— Mrs. Smith was born in Callaway County, Mo., in 1834, and to her and Mr. Smith the following children have been born: Frances Jane, David Madison, Benjamin Lockhart and George W. Mrs. Smith and two sons are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a member of the Blue Lodge.

John Snyder was born February 3, 1815, in Whitley County, Ky., and is a son of Jacob and Anna Snyder, both natives of Virginia, who, a short time after their marriage, settled in Whitley County, Ky. At that time they had two sons and one daughter, having lost one daughter while on their journey, whom they buried near Cumberland Gap. They entered 113 acres of land upon the banks of the Cumberland River, out of which they proceeded to make a home. One of the earliest memories of John Snyder is the drowning of his father in the Cumberland River, while in bathing with his sons. Although John was but three years old at the time, the sad sight was vividly stamped upon his mind. The family was left in but poor circumstances, but the mother managed to keep the family together, and rear her children on the farm. John received but a meager education during his youth, as his services were required upon the farm, and he remembers often working for neighbors all day for a half-bushel of corn. He remained with his mother until his marriage to Diana M., daughter of William Brown, of Whitley County, Ky., October 29, 1839. This union was blessed with three sons: William H., born November 15, 1840; James M., born September 4, 1843, and Zachariah T., born February 15, 1848. In 1850 Mr. Snyder sold his property in Kentucky, and with a wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen started westward. In forty-four days he arrived in Mercer County, Mo., October 24, 1850. He found the country sparsely settled, but untroubled by the Indians, who had but a short time previous been driven away. Here he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which was a log cabin, and into this moved his family. He entered 240 acres adjoining his purchase, which he improved, and then turned his entire attention to farming, in which he was successful. Here three more children were born: Emily E., born February 26, 1853; George M., born August 26, 1857, and Doctor F., born August 1, 1862. The eldest son afterward died in the service of the Union army. Mr. Snyder did not serve in the army, as he was exempt on account of poor health, but he aided the Union cause all he could at home. He has always been interested in the progress and welfare of his county, and after the war was elected to the presidency of the board of the county court, over which he presided about fifteen years, during which time there was always money enough in the treasury to pay all just claims. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, and has since followed the legal profession. In politics he is a Republican in principle, but holds principles higher than party triumphs, and votes for the man he thinks best for the position. He is regarded as one of the leading men in the promotion

of the welfare of the county, and was the means of having the railroad built through same. He is an enterprising and highly respected citizen, and himself and wife are blessed with a large circle of admiring friends.

Hezekiah Snyder was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 25, 1825, and is a son of Peter and Lydia (Row) Snyder, also natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and born in 1794 and 1805, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, but owned a farm in Pennsylvania which he had cultivated, and which he sold in 1868, and while upon a visit to Missouri, in 1866, he determined to end his days in this State. His death occurred at the residence of his son in 1869. His father, Mathias Snyder, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Lydia (Row) Snyder returned to Westmoreland County, Penn., after the death of her husband, and although advanced in years still retains her faculties and enjoys good health. For some time she has been visiting her son in Mercer County. She is a member of the German Reformed Church, as was also her husband. Hezekiah is the eldest of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. His early education was received at the common schools of Pennsylvania, and he lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the stable business until his removal to Green County, Wis., where he lived two years. Since his residence in Mercer County, where he came in 1857, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and makes a specialty of horses. He owns 220 acres of good land, which, under his care, has been greatly improved. When he left Wisconsin his intention was to locate in Kansas, but on account of the trouble there at that time he stopped in Missouri, at which time his earthly possessions consisted of a team and wagon. In 1847 he married Lucy Painter, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born in 1825. Her father was also a native of that county, and died in Mercer County, Mo., in May, 1886, aged eighty-four. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder ten children have been born, all living and all married save one: Elijah, Alexander H., Diana, Eliza J., John B., Lida A., Lydia E., Agnes M., George W. (unmarried) and Mary V. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Presbyterian Church, although formerly they belonged to the German Reformed. He is a stanch Republican, and himself and wife are highly respected and esteemed citizens.

James M. Snyder was born in Whitley County, Ky., September 4, 1843, and is a son of John and Diana Snyder, natives of Kentucky, who immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., in 1850, bringing with them

three sons: William H. H., Zacharias I. and James M. The latter remained at home with his parents and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his marriage with Mrs. Sarah J. Graham, widow of John Graham, and a daughter of William Alley, of Mercer County. This marriage occurred December 6, 1868, and Mr. Snyder immediately moved upon his own farm. Mr. Snyder is the owner of eighty acres of land, well improved and cultivated, considerable town property, and also has a hotel and a blacksmith shop. He has never had any children of his own, but adopted a little girl, who is known by the name of Birdie M. Snyder, who is being educated and well cared for by her adopted parents. She is a daughter of George Persons, and was born October 31, 1874. While her parents were making an overland journey in a wagon her mother was thrown from the wagon and killed. Mr. Snyder is an enterprising citizen, and a Republican in politics. He is a public-spirited man, and a liberal supporter of laudable public enterprises.

William and David Speer, president and cashier, respectively, of the Bank of Princeton, and dealers in hardware, farm implements, stoves, sewing machines, etc., founded their present extensive business in Princeton in the spring of 1871. Their father, John Speer, was born in South Carolina in 1810, and was married in Ohio to Nancy Stanfield, who afterward died in that State. The father afterward married Jane Stevens in Ohio, of which union there is one surviving daughter. To his first marriage three sons were born, of whom two are now living. John Speer died in Lee County, Iowa, in 1856. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina, in which State the family lived for many years. William and David Speer were born to their father's first marriage, and are natives of Greene County, Ohio, where they were born August 19, 1834, and January 3, 1840, respectively. They were principally reared in their native county, but in 1856 accompanied their parents to Lee County, Iowa. William, who was the eldest son of the family, soon after engaged in the mercantile business at Centreville, Iowa, a few years, and in 1862 located at Ravanna, Mercer Co., Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile and live stock trade until 1868. He was then elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled two terms of two years each with efficiency and credit, and after the expiration of same he became identified with the banking interests of Princeton, and also a partner in the hardware firm of Speer Bros. since 1871. In 1858 he married Phoebe A. Lantz, a native of Wayne County, Ind., by whom two sons and two daughters were born: John C. (deceased),

Clifford E., Maggie and Jessie. Mrs. Speer died July 10, 1885. Mr. Speer is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. David Speer, the second subject of this sketch, returned to Ohio to complete his education, and two years later embarked in the mercantile business at Corydon, Iowa, where he remained until 1864. He then came to Princeton, and engaged in business two years, after which he resided in Ottumwa, Iowa, until 1871. He then returned to Princeton, and has since had control of the business interests of Speer Bros. In 1862 he married Julia F. Graves, a native of Iowa, by whom three sons and two daughters have been born. One son is now deceased. Mr. David Speer was a member of the county court in 1885 and 1886, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

John J. Stanley was born in Chariton County, Mo., August 30, 1842, and is a son of Duncan R. and Elizabeth Frances (Wilkerson) Stanley, natives of Cooper County, Mo., and Virginia, respectively. Jonathan R. Stanley, the grandfather of John J., was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri, and located in Boone County, about 1815. Duncan R. moved to Mercer County in 1844, and settled seven miles southeast of Princeton upon a claim where he resided, successfully engaging in farming until 1865. He then removed to Linn County, where he died in July, 1887, in his sixty-seventh year, leaving a widow and the following children: John J.; Eva, wife of Enslow Gose, of Linn County, Mo.; Virginia Frances, wife of G. P. Larrimore of Mill Grove; Louisa P., Colman C. and Louis R. John J. spent his youth upon his father's farm, and received a good common-school education. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company D, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry known as Merrill's Horse, and served four years and three months, during which time he was first a private and then a non-commissioned officer. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged in farming in Mercer County until 1874, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Mill Grove successfully, until 1876. He then served as constable until 1880, during which time he was interested in stock trading, which business he afterward continued in connection with his farming until November, 1886. In 1880 he was also census enumerator. In 1886 he was elected sheriff by the Republicans, of which party he is a staunch member, and is now discharging the duties of that office with general satisfaction. He is Junior Vice-Commander of the G. A. R., Capt. Stanley Post, No. 79, and is one of the most enterprising and respected citizens of the county. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Union Church.

R. W. Steckman, attorney of Princeton, was admitted to the Mer-

cer County bar in 1880, but being elected probate judge, January, 1879, he did not practice his profession until the expiration of his term of office, January 1, 1887. He was born in Bedford County, Penn., November 30, 1849, and educated and principally reared in Brown County, Ill. In the spring of 1872 he came to Mercer County, Mo., whither his parents had preceded him in the fall of 1871. In 1874 he returned to Brown County, Ill., and there married Melvina Harris, a native of that county. He subsequently taught school in Mercer and Grundy Counties during the winter seasons, and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits during the summer seasons, until he was elected probate judge. To Mr. and Mrs. Steckman two sons and three daughters have been born. Mr. Steckman is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is the eldest child of a family of four sons and three daughters (two now deceased) born to Philip and Mary (Kerr) Steckman, natives of Bedford County, Penn., and born in 1813 and 1820, respectively, where they were married. The father died in Grundy County, Mo., in 1880, and the mother is at present a resident of Trenton, Mo. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Henry Steckman, immigrated to America from Germany, and died in Pennsylvania.

John W. Stockman was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 7, 1831, and reared in Putnam County, Ind. His father, Francis Stockman was born in England in March, 1788, and about 1820 immigrated to the United States, and permanently located in Bourbon County, Ky., although he was married in Montgomery County, Ky., to Sallie A. Kelly. After his marriage he lived in Bourbon County, Ky., about twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Stockman then moved to Putnam County, Ind., upon a farm, where they lived until 1837, when they removed to Mercer County, Mo., where their deaths occurred December 15, 1859, and March 6, 1872, respectively. John W. lived with his parents until his marriage in Putnam County, Ind., in March, 1857, to Rebecca Lewis, daughter of Absalom Lewis, and a native of Decatur County, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Stockman eight children have been born, of whom all save one are now living: Frances Lewis, Edward E., Mary J., Martha A., Horace G., Harriet E. and John W. After his marriage Mr. Stockman immediately went to Kansas in search of a home, leaving his wife with his father and mother. After three months' absence he returned to Putnam County, Ind., and a short time afterward his parents and himself and wife removed to Mercer County, Mo. He then settled upon his present farm, which contains 460 acres of well improved land, upon which he is successfully engaged in farm-

ing and stock raising. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since twenty-one years of age. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William M. Summers was born July 18, 1833, in Jefferson County, Tenn. His father, Manering Summers, and his mother, Mahala, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and married in Tennessee, afterward making their home in Jefferson County. When William M. was fifteen years old he accompanied his parents to Burlington, Iowa, living in that State about five years. He then moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he married Catherine C. Bryan, daughter of Allen A. Bryan, by whom seven children were born, five now living, and two married and residents of Missouri. When he first came to Mercer County Mr. Summers entered 120 acres of land one mile west of the present site of Lineville, but has since added to his possession until now he is the owner of 410 acres of good land, and also owns nine town lots in Somerset, Mercer County. He is engaged in the drug business in Lineville just over the Missouri line, and is one of the enterprising and energetic business men of the place, carrying a stock of goods valued at about \$3,000. He is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 206, in Masonry, and in politics is a Republican.

J. W. Thompson was born March 29, 1839, in that portion of Livingston territory which is now Grundy County, Mo. He is the eldest of a family of three children born to Patrick Henry and Letitia (Thompson) Thompson. His parents were cousins, and natives of Tazewell County, Va. They accompanied their respective parents to Ray County, Mo., when children, and in 1833 moved with them to the northwestern part of what is now Grundy County. Dr. William P. Thompson, our subject's grandfather, was the first physician in that region, and built the first cabin in Grundy County. There the parents of J. W. were married. The father died in 1844, and the mother afterward became the wife of Thomas Holman, by whom she had five children, none now living. Her death occurred October 10, 1859. J. W. Thompson attended school about three months during his youth at the primitive log schoolhouse of the neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade of O. G. Newton, at Edinburg, Mo. After two and a half years' apprenticeship he began to travel, covering a good deal of land in the west and east. He served some time as a boat hand upon a steamer which ran on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and then became overseer of the farm of John Martin at Hawesville,

Ky. His next move was to Missouri, where he resided in La Fayette County some time. He then made his home in Ray County with Barney Cravens until the commencement of the war, when he entered the militia under Capt. Sacrey. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-eighth Missouri Infantry, United States Army, from which he was transferred to Company F, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. He was discharged in December, 1862, on account of disability, and in August of that year returned to Grundy County. He farmed in Grundy County until 1874, and then bought a farm in the southwest portion of Mercer County, upon which he moved and lived four years. He then moved upon his present farm in Madison Township, which he had purchased, and upon which he has since resided. This farm contains 172 acres of good land, which is the result of industry and good management on the part of Mr. Thompson. August 9, 1863, Mr. Thompson married Julia, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Bryan. Mrs. Thompson was born February 6, 1841, in Illinois, and from there moved with her parents to Du Bois County, Ind., where she was afterward married. Mr. Thompson is a successful and respected citizen, and in politics is a Democrat. At one time he was nominated by acclamation by his party for the county judgeship, and although he ran ahead of his ticket, the county is so largely Republican that he was defeated. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has always been a hearty and active supporter of his party.

James A. Thompson was born March 7, 1852, in Mercer County, Mo., and is a son of Isaac D. and Mary J. (Sorrell) Thompson. After coming to Mercer County, Mo., the father resided upon a farm in the southwestern part of the county near Modena, and in connection with his farming was a successful practicing physician and surgeon until his death. The mother and the following children survive him: Ann E. (wife of George K. Cox of Albia, Iowa), Martha F. (widow of Dr. A. H. May, late of Princeton), Nancy M., James A. and George R., physician of Princeton. James A. was reared and educated in his native county, and being fitted to teach engaged in that vocation during four years of his early life in the schools of Mercer County. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Modena for two years or until he was elected, in 1878, clerk of the circuit court, and *ex officio* recorder of Mercer County. For two terms of four years each he officiated in that capacity in a faithful and efficient manner, and in November, 1886, was elected collector of the county, the duties of which office he is discharging in an able manner. He is

identified with the Republican party. February 19, 1882, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Morrow, a native of Caldwell County, Mo., by whom one son, William, has been born. Mr. Thompson is the present Chief Patriarch of the I. O. O. F., a member of the A. O. U. W., and one of the enterprising citizens of Mercer County.

George Richard Thompson, M. D., is a native of Mercer County, Mo., and was born November 27, 1854. He is a son of Isaac D. Thompson [see sketch of James A. Thompson], and was reared to manhood in his native county. He was educated at the State University of Columbia, Mo., and at the age of twenty-four began the study of medicine with his brother, the late Dr. John T. Thompson, of Modena. Later he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Modena, and in March, 1884, removed to Princeton, where he has met with well-deserved success, and controls a large and lucrative practice. During a fire which occurred at Princeton February 4, 1885, he sustained some severe injuries which compelled him to abandon his practice for about a year, and he consequently engaged in the drug business, in which he has also been successful. He is now in partnership with J. L. Wyman, and the firm is acknowledged as among the leading druggists of Mercer County. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Democrat in politics, and one of the well-to-do and respected citizens of Mercer County.

Amos Twadell was born October 4, 1818, in Jefferson County, Ind., and is a son of James and Anna (Risley) Twadell. The father was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1774, and when a year old was brought by his father, Daniel Twadell, to America. The latter was in the Revolutionary War for six years in Gen. Gates' division, and when Gates was relieved he served under Gen. Green till the close of the war. James Twadell lived in Massachusetts until twenty-three years old, and then went to Genesee County, N. Y. In 1801 he married, and in 1817 moved to Jefferson County, Ind. In 1835 he moved to Jennings County in the same State, where he died in 1856, aged eighty-four. He served one year and three months in the War of 1812, and was in the battles of Queenstown and Bridgewater; his occupation was that of farming. The mother was of Welsh descent, born in New Hampshire in 1788, and died November 8, 1882. Amos Twadell was the second of a family of eight children, and lived with his parents until twenty-two years old, receiving a common-school education during his youth. In 1835 he accompanied his parents to

Jennings County, and was there married September 3, 1843, to Miss Tina Kennedy, who was born in Delaware County, N. Y., August 11, 1822. To this union thirteen children were born, only five of whom are living: Isaiah; Alfonso, a farmer of Harrison County; Almira, wife of John W. Moore; John, a lumberman of Colorado, and Lyda, wife of Monroe Milliner, of Lyon County, Kas. In 1851 Mr. Twadell immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and the same year entered 120 acres of land, where he has since made his residence. He now owns 125 acres, and has a good and comfortable home. He is an old citizen of the county and highly respected. He possesses a wonderful memory, and remembers dates and occurrences with accuracy. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840. He served his township as school director of his home district for twenty-four years, and during the war served two years in the State Militia. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years.

H. R. Wayman, owner and proprietor of Grand River Nursery and Fruit Farm, situated three miles north of Princeton, and Edinburg Nursery, located at Edinburg, Grundy Co., Mo., four miles west of Trenton, is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and was born October 1, 1848. His parents, John and Mary (Smith) Wayman, were born in Woods County, Ohio, in 1881, and in Maryland, in 1813, respectively. In 1854 they moved to Keokuk County, Iowa, where the mother died in 1856. In 1865 the father moved to Yam Hill County, Oreg., and in 1870 he died in Washington County, Oreg. H. R. Wayman is the seventh of a family of ten children, and was six years old when taken to Iowa. He received a common-school education, and began business for himself at the age of fifteen years by hiring to work on a farm at \$12 per month. In the spring of 1867 he worked his passage across the plains to the "Rockies" on an ox-train, by driving one of the teams and walking all the way. He spent two years in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, teaming and mining. In 1869 he returned to Mercer County, and began work in his nursery, which he and his brother, S. M., established in 1868. The firm was known as Wayman Bros. In 1883 he bought a farm in Grundy County near Edinburg, and established a nursery there. About 60,000 trees are kept growing in this nursery to supply the trade. In April, 1886, he bought his brother's interest in both land and nursery stock, and up to this date has been the sole owner and proprietor. He has been very successful in his enterprise, and is well acquainted with the best methods of fruit growing and tree planting. The Grand River Nursery

and Fruit Farm contains 346 acres. The nursery is the only one in the county. The stock in both nurseries comprises about 125,000 apple trees, with a porportionate amount of general nursery stock. April 24, 1870, he married Miss Josephine, Johnson, who was born in Rushville, Ill., in 1852. The names of their children are Lula, Herbert, Estelle, Olave and Inez. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman are Seventh-day Baptists, and in politics the former is Independent.

Lafayette G. Wells was born in McMinn County, Tenn., August 25, 1832, and immigrated to Illinois with his parents in early childhood, locating in Adams County in 1834. He remained with his father until 1858, when he was married to Caroline Cunningham, by whom three sons and one daughter were born, all of whom lived to maturity. After his marriage Mr. Wells moved upon a farm in Adams County, Ill., upon which he lived about sixteen years, subsequently moving to Hancock County, Ill. He was a hearty and loyal Union man during the war, but did not participate in any engagements of importance. He lost his wife in 1869, and in 1871 was united in marriage with Nancy A. Hart, by whom one daughter and one son were born, now aged seventeen and twelve, respectively. In 1876 he immigrated to Mercer County, Mo., and now owns 200 acres of land upon which he resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Two daughters and one son are married and living near him, and two of his children make their home with him. The family ranks among the well-to-do and respected citizens of the township.

William Whitestine was born April 13, 1828, in the State of Ohio. He is the youngest of a family of five children, and his father, Edward Whitestine, a native of Ohio, died before William was born. He lost his mother also when but two years old, and then made his home with his maternal grandfather until seven years old. He was then bound out to John Husman in Hawkins County, with whom he lived until of age, although he was never allowed to attend school to any extent. He then worked as a farm hand until 1852, and in the spring of that year in company with six men started with some oxen and wagons for the distant California. After a journey of five months, he arrived at a place in that State called Seventy-six, and from there went to Pine Grove City. He then worked in the mines in California and Nevada four years, at the expiration of which time he returned east, and located in Huntington County, Ind. October 26, 1856, he was united in marriage with Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Washy) Beaver, at the residence of her brother, Henry Beaver. Mrs. Whitestine was born in Preble County, Ohio, and moved with her parents to

Fayette County, Ind., when a child, later living in Huntington County, Ind. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: Louisa (wife of Jesse Norton), Simon, Edith Jane (wife of Filmore Thompson), Sarah Elizabeth and Mary Emeline. For three years after his marriage Mr. Whitestone lived with his brother-in-law, John Beaver, and then located upon a small tract of his own in Union Township, Huntington Co., Ind. In March, 1867, he moved to Chillicothe, Mo., but very shortly continued his journey, and settled upon a farm in Mercer County, Mo., where he has since resided. While in California Mr. Whitestone accumulated a considerable amount of money, but, as he loaned it without security, when he returned to Indiana he had nothing to show for his toil of several years. He, however, possessed a courageous spirit and a determination to surmount his troubles, and upon coming to Missouri entered a forty-acre tract in Mercer County, which he at once proceeded to clear and improve. His industry has been rewarded, and he is now the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, which is under a good state of cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. Himself, wife and daughters, Louisa (wife of Jerre Norton) and Edith, are worthy members of the German Baptist Church.

Green Wilson, an old settler of Mercer County, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mackey) Wilson. The father was of French descent, and born in the same county and State in 1795, where he was married, and lived until 1821. He then immigrated to Franklin County, Ind., and in 1843 came to Mercer County, Mo., locating upon the place his son, Green, now occupies, and where he died in 1872. During the Rebellion he served in the State Militia. His wife was of Irish descent, born in North Carolina in 1796, and died in 1870. Green Wilson is the fourth of a family of ten children, and was but eight weeks old when taken to Indiana. At the age of fourteen he left the parental roof, and was bound out until nineteen years of age, his earnings of those years going to his parents. May 10, 1848, he went to Leavenworth, Kas., in search of work, and while there was stricken with cholera, and for eighteen days his life hung, as it were, on a thread. Upon his recovery he was employed by the Government to drive five yoke of oxen across the plains to Sante Fe, N. M., with supplies, the entire trip being made on foot. Upon his return he had about \$100, with which he purchased land where he now resides, upon which he has since lived, and to which he had added through industry and economy

until he now owns 160 acres of good land, although when he came to Mercer County he had but 75 cents after purchasing his farm. In that day he took great pleasure in hunting. He is now a successful farmer and stock raiser, and enjoys the respect of the community. In September, 1852, he married Miss Lucy Rogers, daughter of Allen P. and Eliza Rogers, and a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., born in 1829. This marriage has been blessed with eight children: Gilbert, Isabelle (wife of Lyman Wilson), Samuel, Adolphus, Edward, Sherman, Alsworth and Vernecie. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Polk in 1844. During the Rebellion he served one year in the State Militia.

Elijah Woods, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1840, and is a son of John and Henrietta (Dunn) Woods. The father was of German descent, and born in Virginia in 1791. He was left an orphan when a lad, and at the age of fourteen went to Claiborne County, Tenn., and was bound out to a blacksmith until of age, after which he followed his trade until his death. After obtaining his liberty he went to Pulaski County, Ky., where he was afterward married. He next removed to Lincoln County, and in 1864 went to Decatur County, Iowa. In 1866 he came to Mercer County, Mo., where he died in 1867. His wife was born in Virginia, and survived him twelve years. She was the mother of three children: Nicholas, Martha and Elijah, all of whom came to Missouri in 1866. In March, 1878, Elijah married Miss Medora Copelan, daughter of Charles C. and Eliza (Huff) Copelan. Mrs. Woods was born in Saline County, Mo., December 5, 1849, and to her union with Mr. Woods two children, Oattie and Oscar, have been born. Upon coming to Missouri Mr. Woods purchased fifty-seven acres of land, to which he has added until he owns 125 acres of good land, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. He is rather conservative in politics, but favors the Democratic party, and for five years served as constable of Harrison Township, of which he is considered a prominent citizen.

C. B. Wyatt was born January 22, 1836, in Greene County, Ill., and is a son of John and Mary A. (Disbury) Wyatt. The father was born in Kentucky in 1807, and when about fourteen years old accompanied his father to Madison County, Ill. He afterward removed to Greene County, Ill., where, in 1826, he was married. His death occurred in Calhoun County, Ill., July 30, 1849. The mother was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1810, on July 13, and is now in her seventy-eighth year, and living with C. B. Wyatt. He lost his

father when but two and a half years old, and since the age of ten has been the help and main dependence of his mother. He accompanied her to Grundy County, Mo., in 1838, and settled upon a farm where he remained until July, 1846. He then came to Mercer County, and located upon a farm one and one-half miles distant from his present place. He now owns 291 acres of land all except ten acres finely improved and cultivated, and upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in Mercer County, November 22, 1859, to Sarah L. Kieth, daughter of A. E. and Caroline Kieth, pioneer settlers of Mercer County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt nine children have been born: Julius L., Mary F. (wife of George Beck), Henry F., William D., Wade H., Laura, James M., Eliza and Alonzo. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are members of the Christian Church, and rank among the old respected citizens of the county. Mr. Wyatt has never held public office, although until twelve years ago he was a stanch Democrat; since that time he has remained neutral. He is greatly opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, and is interested in educational and philanthropic enterprises.

J. L. Wynne was born in Grundy County, Mo., April 24, 1857, and is a son of Thomas P. and Lucinda (Ford) Wynne, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Howard County, Mo. The father immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1839, and engaged in farming in Grundy County until 1865. He then manufactured and sold shoes at Gallatin, Mo., until his death in 1877. The mother died April 7, 1868, and was the mother of nine children, six of whom are now living: William A., Kate M. (wife of F. H. McDougal), J. L., Robert R., John D. and Frank P. J. L. Wynne began his business career as a clerk in a drug store in 1868, and afterward went into the same business upon his own account in Lorraine, Harrison Co., Mo., in 1877. He next removed to Edinburg, Grundy County, and in 1879 came to Princeton and clerked for Dr. Buren until 1865. He then went into the drug business with Dr. G. R. Thompson, with whom he has succeeded in establishing a good and profitable business. May 16, 1882, he married Miss May B. Cochran, a native of Indiana, but a resident of Princeton. Mr. Wynne is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and Princeton Canton No. 2, and has filled all offices in the lodge, except in the latter. His paternal grandfather (with whom his father came to Missouri), Minor Wynne, was a successful and well-known citizen of Grundy County, Mo., and died in 1880, aged seventy-eight.



